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SCHOOL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XIII.

EASTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

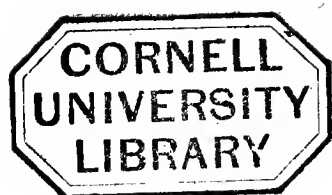
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.



P R E F A C E.

THIS volume relates to the Eastern Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in Essex, except Chigwell and Walthamstow, are by C. I. Elton, Esq.; the Reports on Chigwell and Walthamstow are by D. R. Fearon, Esq.; the Reports on schools in Suffolk, except Beccles, Bungay, and the Albert Memorial College at Framlingham, are by D. C. Richmond, Esq.; and those on schools in Norfolk, with Beccles, Bungay, and the Albert Memorial College at Framlingham, are by J. L. Hammond, Esq.

Mr. Hammond's General Report, published in Vol. viii., also relates in part to the county of Norfolk; and a Summary Minute on the Suffolk schools, by Mr. Richmond, is published in the same volume.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but,

as in other volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools, has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

April, 1869.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE Eastern Division contains the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. Its population, at the census of 1861, was 1,176,719, of which 340,156 was urban, contained in 39 towns, and 836,563 rural.

Of the 39 towns, 15, with a total population of 61,044, have no endowments for secondary education. There are 54 places in the division having grammar school endowments, namely, 24 towns and 30 other places.

The gross annual income of these foundations, some of which include other objects than the schools, has been computed in Vol. I. at 23,439*l*.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance, in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 10,183*l*, besides 336*l*. for exhibitions, making a total of 10,519*l*.

This amount is distributed among the three counties as follows:—

County.	Gross Income of whole Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar School Endowments.	Separate Exhibitions.
Essex - -	£ 6,247	£ 3,921	£ 82
Suffolk - -	10,645	3,219	201
Norfolk - -	6,547	3,043	53

There are 14 classical schools, with 813 scholars; 17 semi-classical, with 1,317 scholars; 18 non-classical, with 744 scholars; and five are elementary. The income of six is paid to parish schools, and two are in abeyance. The total number of scholars, not including those at elementary schools, is returned at 2,874. Of the 14 classical schools, only seven are entitled, by the age of their scholars, to rank in the first grade. Their scholars number 488, of whom 210 are boarders.

There are no endowments applied to the secondary instruction of girls in this Division.

The endowments connected with the primary education of the poor in this Division are 125 in number, the richest being at Norwich (Boys' Hospital, Girls' Hospital, and Presbyterian Charity, gross incomes 1,430*l.*, 907*l.*, and 206*l.*, respectively,) and Great Yarmouth (Children's Hospital and Charity School, gross incomes 1,055*l.* and 230*l.* respectively).

The aggregate gross annual income of these foundations amounts to about 11,300*l.*, of which about 6,100*l.* forms the net sum applied to educational purposes.

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this Division may therefore be set down at above 16,500*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped—

- (1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.
- (2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF ESSEX, SUFFOLK, AND NORFOLK.

POPULATION - - 1,176,719.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

COUNTY OF **ESSEX.****TABLE I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regularBy *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their

The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning				
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Ex- hibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endow- ment.	Separate Ex- hibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	
Colchester	- 23,809	£ 106	£ —	53	12	53	39	53	—			£	£						
Halstead	- 5,707	100	—	26	7	24	15	24	—										
Chelmsford	- 5,513	417	*	35	17	35	19	24	—	Saffron Walden	5,474	99	—	16	16	2	8	—	
										Maldon	4,785	52	*	9	4	1	—	4	
Brentwood	- 2,811	574	*	95	52	95	37	95	—	Chigwell (Up- per School).	2,676	325	†	21	—	—	—	—	
Felsted	- 1,804	1111	—	95	69	95	50	92	5	Grays Thurrock	2,209	140	—	110	25	—	—	—	
Dedham	- 1,734	325	76	68	27	52	30	53	—										
										Newport	- 886	255	—	49	7	2	—	—	

*Remaining
Towns:—*

Stratford	- 15,994
Harwich	- 5,070
Romford	- 4,361
Braintree	- 4,305
Waltham Abbey	2,873

* Share in a preference to an Exhibition of 6l.
† Fund of 207l. accumulated for Exhibitions.

Endowment of 20l. a year. School in abeyance.

*Rural school in abeyance:—*Great Bardfield, with endowment of 10l. a year.**TABLE II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage notThe remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boards.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boards.	Day Scholars.
Chelmsford	Classical	A.B.	5	42	Brentwood	Classical	A.B.	46	44
Dedham	Classical	A.B.	48	20	Coggeshall	Non-classical	B.C.	—	36
Felsted	Classical	A.B.	94	1	Colchester	Classical	A.B.	17	38
					Maldon	Semi-classical	B.	10	—
					Newport	Semi-classical	B.C.	5	44

Population, 404,851.

Kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
Walthamstow	7,137	£ 30	—	16	—	—	—
Coggeshall -	3,116	130	—	36	—	—	—
Chigwell (Elem. Sch.)	2,676	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earls Colne -	1,540	205	—	25	—	—	—
Elmdon -	731	22	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.

None.

b. — Fifty-three Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Great Baddow -	£ 150	£ 120	30	—
Little Baddow -	220	44	22	8
Boreham -		45	12	18
Bradwell-near-the-Sea	280	280	90	116
Colchester (Blue Coat School).	212	123	70	—
Dagenham -	278	278	68	49
West Ham	370	342	—	110
Orsett -	107	74	70	—
Saffron Walden	134	70	16	13
Thaxted -	208	47	30	15
Waltham Abbey -	161	78	20	20

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Chigwell (Up- per School.)	Semi-classical -	B.	—	21
Chigwell (Ele- mentary.)	Non-classical -	C.	—	—
Earls Colne -	Non-classical -	—	—	25
Elmdon -	Non-classical -	Income applied to National School.		
Grays Thurrock	Semi-classical -	B.C.	—	110
Halstead -	Classical -	A.B.	14	23
Saffron Walden	Semi-classical -	A.B.	1	15
Walthamstow	Non-classical -	B.	—	16

And forty-two others, the gross annual income
of each of which from endowment is less than
100l. a year.

COUNTY OF **SUFFOLK.**—

TABLE I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the
N.B.—By classical schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By semi-classical schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By non-classical schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regular
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Schol- ars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Schol- ars learning					
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Ex- hibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endow- ment.	Separate Ex- hibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.		
Ipswich - -	37,950	£ 109	£ 147	110	81	110	65	110	—	Bury St. Ed- munds (Com- mercial Schl.)	13,318	£ 320	—	124	30	10	40	—		
Bury St. Ed- munds (Gr. Schl.)	13,318	590	274†	61	56	61	47	58	—											
Sudbury - -	6,879	*	—	15	2	14	2	2	—			Woodbridge -	4,513	390	—	80	80	13	40	—
Beeches - -	4,266	184	—	36	32	36	22	29	—			Framlingham (College.) Do. (Hitcham's Upper School.)	2,252	—	—	310	?	—	—	—
Bungay - -	3,805	43	—	39	10	38	14	7	—					"	200	—	40	10	6	7
										Needham Market	1,377	60	—	46	34	12	5	—		
										Cavendish -	1,301	84	—	44	5	—	4	—		
<i>Remaining Towns:—</i>										* Absorbed by mortgage debt for new buildings. † 220% included in general income.										
Stowmarket	3,531																			
Hadleigh -	2,779																			
Halesworth	2,382																			
Southwold	2,032																			

TABLE II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the

N.B.—In the first grade are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the second grade are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the third grade.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bury St. Edmunds (Gr. Sch.)	Classical	A. B.	26	34	Beeches - -	Classical -	A. B.	22	10
Ipswich (Gr. Sch.)	Classical	A. B.	45	58	Bungay - -	Classical -	A. B.	22	17
					Bury St. Ed- munds (Com- mrc. Schl.)	Semi-classical	B.	—	124
					Cavendish -	Semi-classical	B. C.	15	21
					Framlingham (College.)	Semi-classical	B.	310	—
					Ipswich (Chr. Hospital.)	Non-classical	B.	20	—
					Sudbury -	Classical -	A. B.	—	17
					Woodbridge -	Semi-classical	A. B.	20	90

Population, 337,070.

kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scho- lars learning		
		School Endow- ment.	Separate Exhi- bitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
Ipswich (Christ's Hospital.)	37,950	£ { 605 88	—	20 } 168 }	—	—	—
Lowestoft (An- nott's).	10,663	12	—	130	—	—	—
Do. (Wilde's)	„	125	—	80	—	—	—
Eye - - -	2,430	36	—	36	3	—	—
Brandon - -	2,203	50	—	25	—	—	—
Lavenham -	1,823	20	—	30	—	—	—
Stradbroke -	1,537	17	—	40	—	—	—
Debenham -	1,488	125	—	84	—	—	—
Boxford - -	986	40	—	8	—	—	—
Gislingham -	623	17	—	9	—	—	—
Botesdale, par. Redgrave.	580	24	—	6	—	—	—
Tuddenham -	413	50	—	50	—	—	—
Little Thurlow	369	30	—	26	2	1	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

**a.—Endowed Schools for Secondary
Instruction of Girls.**

None.

**b.—Thirty-three Endowed Schools for
Primary Instruction of Boys or
Girls, viz.:**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Ampton - - -	£ 473	£ 275	32	—
Beccles (Sir J. Le- man's).	190	160	51	—
Earl Stonham - -	167	43	43	38
Kelsale - - -	277	50	71	—
Laxfield - - -	170	80	20	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Botesdale, par. Redgrave.	Non-classical -	—	—	6
Boxford -	Non-classical -	—	—	8
Brandon -	Non-classical -	B.	5	20
Debenham -	Non-classical -	B.C.	—	84
Eye - - -	Non-classical -	A. B. C.	—	36
Framlingham (Hitcham's Sch.)	Semi-classical	A. B. C.	—	100
Gislingham -	Non-classical -	C.	—	9
Ipswich (Christ's Hospital).	Non-classical -	B.	—	108
Lavenham -	Non-classical -	B. C.	—	18
Lowestoft (Annott's).	Non-classical	Under Govt. Insp.	—	130
Lowestoft (Wilde's).	Non-classical -	B. C.	—	80
Needham Market.	Semi-classical	A. B. C.	9	37
Stradbroke -	Non-classical -	B.	—	40
Little Thurlow	Non-classical -	B. C.	3	23
Tuddenham -	Non-classical -	Village School.	—	50

And twenty-eight others, the gross annual income
of each of which from endowment is less than
100l. a year.

TABLE I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to N.B.—By classical schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular course. By semi-classical schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language. By non-classical schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their course. The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.										SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.									
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning				
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	
Norwich (Gr. Sch.)	74,891	£ 662	£ *	90	31	90	42	90	—	Norwich (Com- mercial School.)	74,891	£ †	£ —	230	83	36	120	—	
King's Lynn	16,170	†	21	43	22	43	27	43	20	Gt. Yarmouth -	34,810	340	—	71	60	69	48	—	
										Thetford -	4,208	245	—	25	17	4	12	—	
										N. Walsham -	2,896	266	—	11	11	—	2	—	
Holt - - -	1,635	323	£	57	—	—	—	—	—	Wymondham -	2,152	60	§	50	30	8	14	—	
										Hingham -	1,605	159	—	25	9	1	15	15	

* There are two Parker Exhibitions, one of 24l. open to Norwich and Aylsham, and one of 18l. to Norwich, Aylsham, and Wymondham.

† See Norwich Grammar School.

‡ The Corporation of King's Lynn expend 110l. a year, and at Cromer 120l. a year.

§ Exhibition accounted for in School Endowment.

Remaining Towns :-	
Diss -	3,164
Wells-next-the-Sea.	3,098
Dereham -	3,070
Swaffham -	2,974
Downham -	2,453
Fakenham -	2,182

TABLE II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the 1st grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
King's Lynn	Classical	A.B.	20	25	Hingham -	Semi-classical	A.B.	5	18
Norwich	Classical	A.B.	40	30	Holt -	Classical	A.B.	10	47
(Gr. Sch.)					Norwich	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	200
					(Com. Sch.)				
					Thetford -	Semi-classical	B.	6	19
					Wymondham	Semi-classical	A.B.	24	25
					Gt. Yarmouth	Semi-classical	A.B.	14	63

Population, 434,798.

the kind of instruction given.

course of study.

but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.

None.

b.—Thirty-nine Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Norwich—	£	£		
Boys' Hospital -	1,430	120	76	—
Girls' Hospital -	907	30	—	36
Presbyterian Charity	206	134	80	123
Scarning -	211	110	58	61
Walpole St. Peter -	120	70	80	47
Yarmouth, Great—	1,055	670	170	100
Children's Hospital				
Charity School -	230	150	100	43

And thirty-two others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endow-ment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
Norwich (Alder- man's School)	74,891	£ 621	£ —	64	—	—	—
Aylsham -	2,388	10	—	—	—	—	—
Attleburgh -	2,221	20	—	—	—	—	—
Feltwell -	1,553	67	—	—	—	—	—
Cromer -	1,367	110	—	70	—	—	—
Harleston -	1,302	30	—	—	—	—	—
Grimston -	1,300	43	—	32	4	7	11
Snettisham -	1,173	59	—	46	6	1	—
Little Walsing- ham.	1,069	108	—	13	6	—	—
Gt. Massingham	934	20	—	—	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Attleburgh -	Non-classical	National School.		
Aylsham -	Non-classical	National School.		
Cromer -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	70
Feltwell -	Non-classical	National Schools.		
Grimston -	Non-classical	A.B.C.	8	10
Harleston -	Non-classical	National School.		
Gt. Massing- ham.	Non-classical	Village School.		
Norwich (Nor- man's Sch.)	Non-classical	B.C.	—	64
Snettisham -	Non-classical	A.B.C.	24	34
N. Walsham	Semi-classical	B.	6	5
Little Walsing- ham.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	14

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

GREAT BARDFIELD.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school has long fallen into abeyance. William Bendlowe, by his will (17th November 1584), a copy of which was procured for my inspection, charged his lands in this parish and in Finch-
ingfield with an annuity of 10*l.*, to be paid to a master of the grammar school to be established in the Guildhall. The testator also provided a house and garden for the master, and desired that free education should be given to 26 poor children residing in Great Bardfield and the three neighbouring parishes.

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His intentions were neglected by his heirs, but the school was founded at last by order of the Charitable Uses Commissioners in 1661. A sum of 100*l.* was exacted by them as arrears, and the lord of the manor, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being were made perpetual trustees of the charity. It is stated in the county histories that the whole annual value of the endowment was 30*l.*

The Guildhall fell down long ago, and the school was discontinued. The trustees for the poor of Great Bardfield can give no account of the funds belonging to it except that the annuity has ceased to be paid. It is charged on the Place Farm in this parish among other lands; this estate was sold by auction about seven years since, when notice of the annuity was given to the purchaser.

The inhabitants are desirous that the property of the grammar school should be recovered. Full information was given to me by one of the trustees, who cannot alone do anything to remedy the evil condition of the numerous charities in the parish. No attempt has been made to re-establish this school since the Charity Commissioners (Rep. 32) stated that the matter was a fit subject for the consideration of a court of equity; and the lord of the manor, who is one of the trustees, and also vicar, had never heard of the foundation.

There is no need of a grammar school in the parish at present. The National and British schools are in a flourishing condition.

The founder desired that the grammar master should assist in the service of the parish church; it is therefore thought by the inhabitants that the foundation is applicable only to Church of England education.

The annuity and sum of stock with arrears of interest, if recovered, might with great advantage be used in founding one or more exhibitions tenable in a good middle-class school by boys from the parishes named in the founder's will. The whole sum would probably suffice for the tuition and maintenance of a boy at the neighbouring school of Felsted, or any institution of a similar character, where the head master makes no profit from the boarders.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1, 761.A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Bendlowe, by will, 17 Nov. 1584, gave annuity of 10*l.* issuing out of all his lands in Great Bardfield and Finchingfield.

School Property.—Income from endowment has not been applied to school for many years. Case certified to Attorney General by Charity Commissioners.

Objects of Trust.—Founder's kin, and 12 of children of Great Bardfield, four of Bardfield Laling, four of Little Bardfield, and six of Finchingfield, free. (Founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—By decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, A.D. 1661, regulating charity, lord of the manor, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being appointed trustees, instead of six of the most ancient and credible persons in Moche Bardfield, Finchingfield, or both.

Master must be an unmarried priest.

State of School.

Has long since ceased to exist.

BRAINTREE.

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MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

James Coker, Esq., in 1702 devised a small estate to trustees to found an English and Latin school for ten poor children in Braintree. The present rent of the land is 19*l.* 19*s.*, which is a rack-rent. The endowment was always found insufficient for the maintenance of a separate school, but it was for many years applied to the purposes of another (Burgess') free school in the parish, which has now ceased to exist. The last-named school having been closed, the trustees of the grammar school fund have accumulated its yearly income, and have now in hand about 300*l.* invested in consols. It is proposed to apply the interest, and the yearly rent of the lands, to the purposes of a National school shortly to be opened in Braintree. I am informed that the children of the dissenters in Braintree are already provided with schools sufficiently endowed, so that no opposition is raised to the scheme of applying this money to the use of the Church of England scholars. Inasmuch, however, as the land was left towards founding a grammar school, it may be doubted whether the rent would not be better used in founding an exhibition for children from Braintree in one of the neighbouring grammar schools. If this should not be done, the National schoolmaster should be required to teach a class at a cheaper rate, and if required in somewhat higher subjects than the rest, in order to preserve the distinctness of "the grammar school foundation."

 DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 781. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—James Coker, by will, 27 Oct. 1702, gave house and lands in parish of Nayland, in Suffolk.

School Property.—Present income of Coker's gift 20*l.*

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching and educating of ten poor children of parish. (Coker's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing and reading, English and Latin. (Coker's will.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees appoint master.

State of School.

Closed. Income of endowment is being accumulated by trustees.

 Trustees (1867) :

Richard Lacey, William Coste, Augustus Charles Veley, William Walford, Esquires, all of Braintree.

Burgess Charity.—The Rev. James Burgess, by will, dated 8 Sept. 1820, gave 50*l.* per annum to the vicar of Braintree, in trust to promote the education of youth in that parish. The vicar is the sole trustee, and the income (which is now 45*l.* per annum) has always been applied.

BRENTWOOD.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This charity is governed by the Private Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 22, entitled "An Act for the future regulation and management of the Grammar School of Antony Browne, Serjeant-at-Law, &c., &c." Before 1851 the school was open for the gratuitous instruction of any boys of Brentwood and the neighbourhood: it was remarked by the Charity Commissioners (11th Report 203) that "the communication of learning of the lower kind in the school without restriction has the tendency and effect of reducing the institution from a grammar school to one of a different and inferior species, and the indiscriminate admission of children of all ranks . . . has in several instances prevented persons from sending their children to take the benefit of the institution as a grammar school."

It is accordingly provided by the Act already mentioned, that the school shall be open to all children residing in parishes of which any part is within three miles of Brentwood, if the school will hold them. Instruction is to be given gratuitously in Latin and Greek, and for a fee of 4*l.* yearly (lately raised to 6*l.*) in modern languages, mathematics, history, sacred and profane, and the usual subjects of "English education." The wardens have power to add any other "arts, languages, and sciences" without increase of expense to the foundationers. "Sacred history" was included in "secular instruction" by Lord Redesdale's desire, that it might be taught to all children of dissenters, notwithstanding the presence in the Act of a very liberal conscience clause, which might have been used to prevent such children receiving any religious knowledge at all.

The inhabitants of Brentwood procured the removal of the ancient abuses of this charity by a persistent agitation, but I do not think that they are yet satisfied with its condition. There can be little doubt that the interests of the foundationers as a class are postponed to those of the "foreigners," or boarders from a distance. Yet the former class must be sufficient to fill several schools of this size. I am informed that a large number of tradesmen in the town are of opinion that the charity should have been constituted as a town school for the whole of the middle class, teaching all children who are desirous of a higher education than they can get in the national schools. Some of the tradesmen have, no doubt, a natural apprehension that a change in the constitution of the school would cause a falling off in the profits of trade, but this feeling is by no means universal. The trustees seem to feel the need for diffusing a sound middle-class education throughout the large district which this charity is intended to benefit. Seeing, however, that the school has now become in a great measure a boarding school for boys from a distance, they are

unlikely to recommend any violent alteration, especially as the head master has sunk a large sum of money in providing attractions for the higher class of scholars. The following is an extract from a letter sent to me by a tradesman in Brentwood, who informs me that it represents the feeling of many others.

“ They, the tradesmen, are dissatisfied with the school as it is, and wish it to be thrown open, and not kept so exclusively for the benefit of a class, chiefly ‘ aliens,’ sons of gentlemen who resort thither from all parts of the kingdom. They say that in this great public endowment not one class should be studied more than another, but the interests of all. Now the question is, how to meet the difficulty? This, I think, will do it; reduce the capitation fee in the case of those boys whose friends reside within the privileged district of 18 parishes; all others paying a capitation fee of 12*l.* or 15*l.* each. Their argument is a fair one, ‘ Why should our schools be made to suit the views of those who have no claim, when the benefit is intended for us? They occupy our master’s time, and they use our school-room, and it is a very natural feeling that the master should look to the interests of those that pay the best. By reducing the capitation fee, a much larger number of boys would attend. Greek and Latin are valuable, but a sound commercial education is also required.’ ” In another letter which I was desired to forward to the Commissioners the following statement is made: “ A tradesman in Brentwood sent two of his children to the national school; being desirous of removing them to a better one, and not having the means of paying for sending them to the grammar school, he applied to the proprietor of an academy in the neighbourhood to take them. The following reply was received: ‘ It is my rule not to take boys from a national school, and I refused three last month.’ ” It is argued, therefore, that every means should be adopted for bringing the education of the grammar school within the reach of the lower middle class. At present the head master is very unwilling to receive the sons of the smaller tradespeople, and the number of day boys is therefore far below what it should be in proportion to the amount of endowment and extent of the district to be benefited. The school fee was at first 4*l.*, but it was subsequently raised by the master and wardens to 6*l.*, paid for one year on admission. The following extract from the published account of the school will show that the poorer tradespeople are justified in complaining of its expensive character:— “ Expenses: school-fee, 6*l.* No charge is made for stationery or drawing materials. Private tuition, 4*l.*, with 2*l.* per quarter for boys under special preparation. Subscription to scholarship fund, 1*l.*; use of gymnasium, 3*s.*; school library, 10*s.*, on entering the fourth and sixth forms; swimming bath, 10*s.* the season; cricket field, 10*s.* a year. Cadet uniform, about 2*l.*; enrolment is optional.” The scheme contains a somewhat illusiory provision, that instruction in Greek and Latin shall be provided for foundationers gratuitously; but it is found in practice that the above-mentioned scale of charges is so high as to keep out the children of the poor.

After a careful reading of the Act of 1851, I think that it is doubtful whether "alien boarders" were contemplated by it at all. By sect. 17, all boys resident in the said 18 parishes, whether in the houses of their parents or as lodgers, if of the age of eight years and upwards, of good conduct, able to read and write, and not afflicted with an infectious disease, are entitled to become "scholars of the school." By sect. 15, all the masters are allowed "to take *scholars of the school* to board or reside with them. This is an ambiguous sentence, which may mean, that they must be qualified to be scholars before they can be taken as boarders. The foundationers mentioned in sect. 17, are only entitled to admission into the school "to the extent of its capacity to receive them." It is evident, that while the number of boarders with masters is unlimited, the number of day boys admissible into a moderate sized schoolroom may decrease rapidly or sink to nothing. In fact, the more attractive the school becomes for strangers, the less benefit will the boys of the 18 parishes get from it.

I should say, that the masters of the school consider themselves to be even now aggrieved by the right of other persons in the town to take "scholars of the school" as lodgers. Their suggestions would have the practical effect of reducing the class of day boys to those living permanently in the immediate neighbourhood of the school; this appears to be clearly opposed to the purposes of the Act. I am informed that a very hostile spirit exists among the boys now in the school, against the proposed admission of boys of a lower station in life. This evil naturally results from the present system; the boys are not of such a high class as to justify this exaggerated social pride.

The buildings are good, but not quite large enough to supply the wants of the foundationers, should they come in larger numbers. The playground is excellently fitted up with a swimming bath, five courts, and gymnastic apparatus. The boys have formed a cadet corps, which is well drilled. The size of the playground should be increased. The instruction given appears to me to be moderately good. One scholar showed me a set of well-turned iambics, and translated Demosthenes, and some epistles of Cicero very well, and others construed a difficult passage in Sophocles with tolerable accuracy. Latin was not so well done. The younger boys examined by me did not pronounce Greek and Latin with accuracy, but could construe easy lessons in Ovid and Greek Delectus. Perhaps they had not a fair chance, as I did not press the matter of examining, finding that it was not considered necessary or very desirable by the head master. He allowed me, however, to examine a few boys for a short time, finding that such a course was usual, and that the head master of Tonbridge and some other large schools had not objected to an examination. The school course for the sixth form includes Æschylus, Plautus, Cicero, and Demosthenes. The lower division is at work on Sophocles, Herodotus, Virgil, and Livy, and the fifth form on Euripides, Arrian, Virgil, and Sallust. French is taught throughout all the classes, and German in the upper part of the school.

In my opinion the education is too uniformly classical, considering the station and future prospects of the pupils. It would be a great benefit if the free education given in Latin and Greek were altered to free or very cheap education in Latin and modern languages. More attention should be paid to book-keeping and the elements of natural science. A modern department would be very useful. The charge of "4*l*. for private tuition, with 2*l*. per quarter additional for boys under special preparation" should be taken off, as liable to injure the charity. The number of boarders in the masters' houses should be strictly limited for the future, and reduced from its present amount until the school becomes much more extensively used by the foundation boys in the 18 parishes.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 203. A.D. 1824.

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Letters Patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, 5 July 1557. Sir Anthony Browne, by his will, 20 Dec. 1565, gave manor of Chigwell Grange and premises in Brentwood, besides other premises, part of which he appropriated to the support of five almshouses.

School Property.—Average annual income 1,483*l*. gross; about 574*l*. net applied to school. Income varies with fluctuation of tithe-rentcharge.

School buildings recently enlarged; school chapel being built. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school for the better instruction and education of youth of neighbouring country. (Letters patent.) Scholars to be received from parish of South Weald, or any parish within three miles of schoolhouse, or being founder's kin, and to be taught freely. (Statutes A.D. 1622.) All boys of age of 8 years and upwards, able to read and write, certified to be of good moral conduct, not afflicted with infectious disease, and resident within parish of South Weald or any parish any portion of which is within three miles of schoolhouse [the parishes entitled are 18 in number], to the capacity of school entitled to admission on payment; no scholar to remain after 18. (Scheme, A.D. 1851.) School entitled preferentially with the Chelmsford and Maldon Schools to an exhibition of 6*l*. a year at Cambridge. Further exhibition of 25*l*. expected on expiration of life interests under bequest of the late Rev. James Ford, vicar of Navestock, Essex, who died A.D. 1850, and one of 40*l*. expected under the will of Mrs. Hall, of Tattenhall, Cheshire.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Virtue, learning, and manners. (Statutes.) Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, mathematics, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading and writing, and such other languages as to master and wardens may seem expedient. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes framed by Bishop of London, heir of founder, and dean of St. Paul's, 18 July 1622. Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 23 Nov. 1850, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 14 & 15 Vict.

Master and 12 wardens of the free grammar school of Anthony Browne, sergent-at-law, are a corporation; five a quorum; when wardens reduced to seven, vacancies supplied by patron (founder's representative), with approval of Charity Commissioners. Wardens must reside within 10 miles of school. In default of nomination by patron, they nominate second master, and remove him and assistant masters.

Head master appointed by patron, and removed by him for immorality, incapacity, age, or any other infirmity or cause, upon complaint by him or five wardens to bishop, if bishop after investigation shall report that in his opinion head master ought to be removed. Must be in priest's orders of Church of England, graduate of English University, and licensed by Bishop. Head and second masters may not hold any other employment, except during Midsummer and Christmas holidays.

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State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—The masters may take boarders; head master takes 55. "

Salaries: of headmaster 200*l.*, from capitation fees or otherwise not to exceed 600*l.*; of second master 150*l.*, not to exceed 350*l.*; of remaining masters 80*l.* each, not to exceed 200*l.* (Scheme.) Head master had profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—49 [44 in 1864], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 6 miles. School charge 6*l.* Use of cricket field 10*s.* Swimming bath 10*s.* Voluntary classes on Sunday morning.

Boarders.—57 [46 in 1864], 43 in school house. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Terms for board at school house 50*l.*; entrance 3*l.*; private tuition 4*l.*, special 12*l.* School bills, highest 105*l.*; average 70*l.*; lowest 57*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, from 650 to 1100 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 or 10 p.m. Permission of master and wardens required for a boarding house, if opened by any but a master. Three dames' houses at lower terms.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for classics, &c., and mathematics. There is also a modern branch of the school for the instruction in commercial and other subjects of such boys as are not adapted or not intended for a purely classical education.

Religious instruction to voluntary classes on Sunday mornings. School opened and closed with prayers. Church service, with sermon, on Sunday evenings.

Promotions partly by half year's work and partly by examination.

Examination by graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, appointed at Midsummer by master and wardens, and at Christmas by master. Prizes given for both examinations at Midsummer; at Christmas small scholarships up to 6*l.* in value provided by voluntary contribution of 1*l.* from pupils' parents.

Punishments: impositions, caning, and birch; last by head master only, privately.

Playground three quarters of an acre. A field of six acres near the school is rented for cricket and football. There is a swimming bath, 40 feet by 20 feet, in the playground. Two or three places forbidden; boys may walk elsewhere at discretion.

Two boys gone to University within the last five years [two in residence in May 1867]; nine annually to other schools.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 35 hours in summer, and 29 in winter, per week, besides time for preparation of nearly all lessons.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance brought forward -	324	4 10	School: Head Master -	400	0 0
Receipts, including Capitation Fees 1867	19	5	Salaries of Assistant Master		
Balance against the Charity -	97	8 1	and Sundries to Head Master	418	5 1
			Capitation Fees apportioned		
			among the Head and Assis-		
			tant Masters -	661	7 6
			Almspeople -	232	6 0
			National School -	70	0 0
			Payments to various persons	85	6 3
			Sinking Fund and Interest -	130	0 0
			Rates, Taxes, and Insurance -	169	17 6
			Sundries -	22	10 0
			Clerk -	40	0 0
	£2229	12 4		£2229	12 4

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

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Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School	1 Barrister-at-law -	Brentwood -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 2	Engineer -	Do. -	" "
" " - 3	Wholesale stationer	South Weald -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" " - 4	Clerk in Holy Orders	Kelvedon Hatch -	5 "
" " - 5	Wholesale stationer	South Weald -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 6	Veterinary surgeon	Romford -	6 "
" " - 7	Barrister-at-law -	Brentwood -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 8	Deputy Master of Trinity House -	Pilgrim's Hatch -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" " - 9	Independent Minister.	Brentwood -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 10	Clerk in Holy Orders	Great Warley -	1 "
Boys lowest in School	1 Gentleman -	Brentwood -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 2	Farmer -	Cranham -	3 miles.
" " - 3	Veterinary surgeon	Romford -	6 "
" " - 4	Engineer -	Brentwood -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 5	Architect -	Do. -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 6	Veterinary surgeon	Do. -	6 miles.
" " - 7	Gardner -	Upminster -	6 "
" " - 8	(Surveyor's) Widow	Shenfield -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 9	Miller -	Great Warley -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 10	Brewer's contractor	Do. -	1 "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders	Edmonton -	Rev. W. D. West, D. D., Head Master.
" " - 2	Merchant -	Stratford -	" "
" " - 3	Farmer -	Akenham Hall, Ipswich.	" "
" " - 4	Barrister-at-law -	York Street, Portman Square, London, W.	Miss Parly.
" " - 5	Solicitor -	Paragon, London, S.E.	The Head Master.
" " - 6	Farmer -	Braintree, Essex -	Miss Parly.
" " - 7	Banker -	Romford -	" "
" " - 8	Solicitor -	Bury St. Edmunds -	The "Head" Master.
" " - 9	Surgeon -	Dedham, Essex -	Miss Parly.
" " - 10	Clerk in Holy Orders	Fyfield do. -	" "
Boys lowest in School - 1	Solicitor -	Brentwood -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Solicitor -	Do. -	" "
" " - 3	Solicitor -	Do. -	" "
" " - 4	Glass merchant -	Upton, Essex -	" "
" " - 5	Farmer -	Braintree, Essex -	Miss Parly.
" " - 6	Solicitor -	Billerica, Essex -	The Head Master.
" " - 7	Admiral, R.N. -	Woolwich Common.	" "
" " - 8	Clerk in Holy Orders	Teigh, Rutland -	Mr. "Howe," English Master.
" " - 9	Merchant -	Bow -	The Head Master.
" " - 10	Underwriter -	Mill End -	Mr. W. P. Hunt.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	95	7	—	8	yrs. 16½	2	hours 1	—	hours 2	Acts in Greek, 15-28 St. Matth., Horæ Paulinae, 1-5. Morning and Evening service.	10	yrs. 14½	2
Greek - -	52	4	—	8	16½	3	½	} 6	{ 2½	Soph. Philoct., Herodotus 6.	10	14½	3
Latin - -	95	7	—	8	16½	3	½			Horace, Odes, 4 Epodes, Epistles, Ars Poet. Cicero in Cat. 1, 2.	10	14½	3
French - -	95	7	—	8	16½	3	½	3	2½	Boileau, Lutrin 1 and 2. Mignet, Rev. Fr.	10	14½	3
German -	35	3	—	9	16½	1	½	2	½	Schiller, Piccolomini. Tiark's Gr. and Ex.	8	14½	1
Other Foreign Languages.													
Arithmetic -	95	6	—	5	16½	} 3	2½	—	7½	Colenso's Algebra and Arith. Euclid 1-4, 6 and 11. Early parts of Todhunter's Trigonometry	22	15½	2
Book-keeping -													
Mensuration and Surveying.													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	37	3	—	5	16½								
Physics.													
Natural History.													
Chemistry.													
History -	95	7	—	} 8	16½	2	½	—	1½	Student's Hume, bks. ii., iii. Liddell's Rome, bks. v., vi.	10	—	2
Geography -	95	7	—										
English Grammar.													
English Literature.	8	—	—	8	16½	2	—	—	1	Collier's English Literature, pp. 253-538.	—	—	—
English Composition	52	4	—	8	16½	—	—	1	—				
Reading.													
Writing -	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Music - -	30	—	—	—	—	2 of vocal music of ½ hr. each; 9 boys have lessons in instrumental music out of school hours.							
Drawing -	34	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4				
Other Subjects.													

The above Schedule gives only the time occupied in school by the several lessons. As they are mostly prepared out of prizes themes and essays written partly in and partly out of school. All the forms, except the lowest, write out in school. Religious Knowledge, are given the Scripture History lessons, which are a part of the regular school work. An hour of instance voluntary on the part of a boy's parents. It is not a part of the regular school work, but was undertaken by the attendance is to the number of 60.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
hours 1	—	hours 2	Acts of Apostles, 15-20. St. Matthew. Morning and Evening Service.	12	yrs. 11	1	hours 2	—	hours 2	Church Catechism and St. Matthew.	
1	—	3	Xenophon, Cyrop. bk. i.	17	13	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	Hutton's Principia Græca and Accidence.	
1	6	3	Virgil, Æ. ii.	12	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Smith's Princ. Latina and Accidence.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Same as First Class - {	12	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	De Fivas' French Gr. and Ex. 1-21.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$		18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tiark's Gr. and Reader, Accidence (all), and 17 pieces in Reader.	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso's Algebra and Arith. Euclid.	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thrower's Arithmetical Questions; simple rules.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	Same as First Class -	{ 12 12	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Markham's England, John to Rich. III. Cornwell's Geog. to end of Europe.	
—	1 every fortnight	—			11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
—	1	—									
—	—	—	Writing	{ 12 13	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		

school, this does not represent the time actually bestowed upon them. The English composition referred to above comprises translations of the passages they have construed, which are treated as exercises in composition. Under the head of Sunday morning is also devoted to religious instruction. Attendance at the classes, four in number is in the first head master 12 years ago, and he has for the last four years had the assistance of the second master. The present

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

- (*a*) 1 open scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford.
 1 Macbride Scholarship at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
 1 College Scholarship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
- (*b*) 2 Commissions in the Line without purchase.
 2 Commissions in the Line with purchase.
 1 Clerkship in the Foreign Office.
 1 India Civil Service.
- (*c*) 1 Scholarship at Winchester, second on the List.

N.B. This answer is written from memory. No record of distinctions is kept.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Patron :

Christopher Tower, Esq., Huntsmoor Park, Bucks.

Trustees :

The Rev. W. Delancy West, Head Master, Brentwood.
 The Rev. Jno. Pearson, East Horndon.
 The Rev. Beauchamp Tower, Moreton Rectory.
 The Rev. J. F. H. English, Great Warley.
 A. Z. Cox, Esq., East Horndon.
 Octavius E. Coope, Esq., Rochetts, South Weald.
 Col. Wm. Falconer Hay, R.A., Warley Barracks.
 The Rev. Thos. Ferguson, Rectory, Shenfield.
 Edgar Disney, Esq., The Hyde, Ingatestone.
 Albert Deacon, Esq., Ditchleys, South Weald.
 Jno. Jas., Smart, Esq., Hare St. Romford.

Clerk to Trustees :

C. C. Lewis, Brentwood.

Head Master :

Rev. W. D. West, D.D.

Second Master :

Rev. William Quennell, M.A.

CHELMSFORD.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school is open to all sons of residents in Chelmsford parish (as foundationers), and also to boys from other parts, permitted by the trustees to board with the masters, on condition that no preference is shown to boarders over other scholars. This salutary condition has preserved the school from the abuses which prevail in most places where the master's power to take boarders is unlimited in any way.

In the latter case it is almost always believed by the master that the boarders are the better part of the school, and that they would be injured by contact with town boys, unless the latter pay high fees. Where, however, the head master is obliged to treat both classes with equal favour, and has no interest in suppressing the town boys, an opinion generally prevails that the boarders are benefited by the society of the town boys, whose parents can pay a moderate school fee. These boys are said to be quieter than the boarders in general behaviour, probably from home influence. This opinion has been expressed to me by the masters of some of the best schools in Essex, where the number of boarders is limited, and where the masters are interested in the welfare of the day boys.

This school is divided into four classes; viz., foundation scholars paying fees, free foundation scholars, boarders paying fees, and free scholars. The number of boys in the second and fourth classes is fixed and regulated by the amount of the income of the charity. After paying the salaries of the head master and assistant, the surplus is used in paying the fees of foundation scholars, and if there should still be a surplus when all these have been relieved from payment, it is applied to paying the fees of the boarders.

The free foundationers and free boarders are in all cases to be selected according to the priority of their respective admissions to the school.

The practical result is that the day boys in general pay the statutable fee of 6*l.* for some time before they attain freedom of education by seniority. The present state of the income does not permit any of the boarders to be relieved from their statutable fee of 10*l.* The school estates are not let by public tender or auction, and there is a widely-spread opinion in the town, that the income would be largely increased if the trustees were obliged to let the lands in this manner, with due regard to the respectability of the tenants. Should this turn out to be the truth a much larger number than 20 day boys would become free foundationers, and possibly some of the boarders might be also freed from school fees. The charges mentioned are not to be increased, and no payments for instruction are to be demanded from either class of free boys, unless when the governors enlarge

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the course of instruction, which includes at present the classics, history, English, sacred and profane, mathematics, reading, writing, and grammar. French and drawing are extra and optional subjects, for which the parents pay 1*l.* respectively. There is also a charge of 1*l.* 10*s.* for drilling, if required by the parents. The house is well situated, and the accommodation for boarders and day boys sufficient. A gymnastic apparatus has been set up in a covered shed, and there is a good play ground. The trustees intended to enlarge this field, but have unfortunately lost the opportunity for the present.

The classes examined by me did their work in a very satisfactory manner. The highest form is well advanced in mathematics. They did well in Livy and Virgil, and very fairly in Greek; their problems in Euclid and algebra were worked out with great accuracy. In French they made few mistakes in construing, and had a good pronunciation.

A lower class translated easy passages of Latin very carefully, but did not do so well in English history. The younger boys showed a good knowledge of Latin grammar, and did particularly well in geography and history. Book-keeping is taught to those boys who require it. The drawing class is well attended, and some of the scholars were very successful in drawing from models, and in copying sketches from nature.

The education altogether is good of its kind, and is properly appreciated by the parents. Some of these, however, would wish Greek to be an optional subject, in which case French might be taught without extra payment, and a sum not exceeding 1*l.* paid for Greek.

Dissenters' children are admitted, but at present are not entitled to any religious instruction except in the principles of the Church of England. This rule appears to be bad in principle, and to require immediate alteration. In practice it is found that the sons of dissenters are allowed to learn the 39 articles, but not the catechism. The case might easily arise, that a dissenter might lose a prize or a chance of promotion by refusing to be instructed in the principles of the Church of England. Such a case would cause great difficulty and ill-feeling.

I would, therefore, suggest that no religious instruction should influence promotion or the chance of prizes; and, as before stated, that the school estates should be let for short leases at a rack-rent, after public tender; and that French and Greek should change places in the scheme of education. In other respects the school is in a very satisfactory condition; it will be even more beneficial to the town when the trustees have founded certain exhibitions tenable in the school, as at present proposed by them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. part 1. 585. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 24 March 1551, who gave premises in the parishes of Great Baddow and Southminster, formerly belonging to Hill's Chantry, besides other premises in Essex formerly belonging to the guild of Utyling, and a chantry called the Stone House, subject to a rent of 17s. 10d., and, as to Hill's Chantry, an annual payment of 40s. 8d., to the poor in Great Baddow. Thomas Mildmay, 1565, gave an annual sum of 2*l.* for usher. Deeds in custody of treasurer.

School Property.—Consists of 2,188 $\frac{1}{2}$ consols and 1,472 $\frac{1}{2}$ three per cents. reduced, besides real property. Total income, 528 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, 417 $\frac{1}{2}$ net.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education, teaching, and instructing of boys and youths in grammar. (Letters Patent.) For boys the sons of parents one of whom is resident in parish of Chelmsford, or within six miles of schoolhouse, or, if dead, shall have been such resident at time of his or her decease. No boy to be admitted under eight years of age, nor to stay after end of half-year which expires next after his eighteenth birthday, without permission of governors with advice of Bishop. Governors may reject a boy for unfitness of character or otherwise. (Scheme A.D. 1853.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters patent.) Religion, Greek, Latin, and English languages, reading, writing, grammar, ancient and modern history, sacred and profane, geography, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as governors with advice of Bishop shall direct. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 24 June 1853.

Governors, four residents in county, of Church of England. May be removed for secession from Church of England, incapacity, or neglect to attend meetings for two years. Continuing governors appoint to vacancies. Senior governor present at meeting, a casting vote; appoint and dismiss treasurer, and with advice of Bishop make statutes.

Master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. He and under master appointed by majority of governors, may not hold other employment without their assent in writing; may be removed for unfitness, or incompetency arising from immorality, incapacity, age, or any other infirmity or other cause, by majority of governors at special meeting assembled, with confirmation of Bishop. Assistants appointed by master with approval of governors, and removed by the master or governors at pleasure.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Allowed to take boarders. Total income of head master, from endowment 100*l.*, from five-eighths capitation fees 156*l.* 5*s.*, besides house and profits of boarders; of second master, from endowment 62*l.*, and from

* SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for 1864.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dividends on Stock, &c.	-	-	108 0 7	Balance from previous account	-	17 13 4	
Rents - - -	-	-	418 16 5	Repairs, &c.	-	39 0 6	
Mildmay's gift - - -	-	-	1 19 0	Law expenses - - -	-	5 13 1	
Capitation fees - - -	-	-	180 0 0	Printing, &c.	-	12 11 10	
				Rates, taxes, &c.	-	31 12 11	
				Gas - - -	-	13 4 3	
				Insurance - - -	-	8 3 4	
				Rentcharge, Hill's Chantry	-	1 19 7	
				Masters' salaries (including fees)	470	0 0	
				Mildmay's gift (second master)	-	1 18 11	
				Examiner's fee - - -	-	10 0 0	
				Treasurer's salary - - -	-	25 0 0	
				Balance - - -	-	71 18 3	
						708 16 0	

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three-eighths fees 93*l.* 15*s.*; of under master, paid by head and second Masters 60*l.* [There is also a French master, and German lessons are given twice a week, 1867.]

Day Scholars.—42, [75 in 1867], chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to six miles; pay, foundationers (except first 20, who are paid for out of the trust income) 6*l.*, others 10*l.* for general work. French and drawing, 1*l.* each. Drilling, 1*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Five [15 in 1867] all in head master's house. Three meals a day, sometimes four; meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction 40 guineas. Average school bill 49*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 412 feet per boy. Hours 6½ or 7 a.m., 8 or 9¼ or 10 p.m. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

* *Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly, but separately for mathematics and French. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Holy Scripture and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination monthly by masters; at Christmas by head master, at Midsummer by examiner selected by Governors alternately from Oxford and Cambridge.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by head and second masters only, and in public.

Playground a quarter of an acre close to school, besides two contiguous fields, respectively one and a half and two and a half acres. Boys not allowed to walk out without permission.

Two boys gone to London University within the last five years. [None in residence, May 1867, at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School time, about 42 weeks per annum. Study, 27 hours per week besides time for preparation, which is from one to two hours per day for boarders.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Thos. Wm. Bramston, Skreens, Roxwell.
John Joliffe Tufnell, Langley, Great Waltham.
The Ven. Arch. Mildmay, Chelmsford.
Arthur Pryor, Hylands, Widford.

Clerk to Trustees :

Andrew Meggy, Treasurer, Chelmsford.

Head Master :

Rev. J. Tanner, M.A. (appointed 1867.)

Second Master :

C. R. Nicholl, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

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Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Lawyer's Clerk -	Duke St., Chelmsford.	Within 100 yds.
" " - 2	Plumber, &c. -	Do. - -	" 20 "
" " - 3	Gentleman -	Springfield -	" $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 4	- - -	High St., Chelmsford.	" 300 yds.
" " - 5	- - -	Do. - -	" $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 6	Independ. Minister -	Springfield -	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" " - 7	Butcher - -	Do. - -	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 8	Baker - - -	Duke St., Chelmsford.	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 9	Farmer - - -	Chignal St. James	" 3 miles.
" " - 10	Surgeon - -	Duke St., Chelmsford.	" 100 yds.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Hairdresser -	High St., Chelmsford.	" $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 2	Gentleman -	Great Baddow -	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 3	Do. (brother of Lord Petre).	Springfield Place -	" 2 miles.
" " - 4	Land agent, &c. -	Duke St., Chelmsford.	" 100 yds.
" " - 5	{ Farmer farming his own pro- perty }	Roxwell - -	" 5 miles.
" " - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - 8	Gentleman - -	Great Baddow -	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" " - 9	Do. - - -	Moulsham - -	" $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
" " - 10	Drawing Master -	Town Fields -	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	} Surgeon -	Billericay - -	Head Master.
" " - 2		London - -	Do.
" " - 3	Brewer - -	East Hanningfield	Do.
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Writtle - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - - -	St. Leonard's-on-Sea - {	Do.
" " - 6	} Lawyer - - {	- - -	- - -
" " - 7		Little Waltham -	Do.
" " - 8	Surgeon - -	Chelmsford - -	Do.
" " - 9	} Clergyman -	- - -	- - -
" " - 10		- - -	- - -

[For Table B. see pp. 28, 29.]

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) 1 Exhibition at Clare College, Cambridge.
 1 Third Class in Mathematics, Cambridge.
 1 Scholarship, Classical, Glasgow.

TABLE B.—SCHOOLS

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.			Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*								
Religious Knowledge.	36 wholly 9 prtly.	6	—	4	yrs. 15	4	hrs. 1½	—	hrs. 4	Bible Hist. Art. of Church. Greek Test., St. Matthew, ch. i.-xii. Church Cate- chism.	6	14	4				
Greek - -	17	3	—	3	15	7	¾-¾	2	5	Xen. Anab., b. i.; Eurip. Alcest.; St. Matth. Gosp.; and Greek Grammar.	6	14	6				
Latin - -	All	6	—	4	15	8	½	4	4	Cicero, Cat. II. and III. Virg. Æn., b. v. Arnold's Prose Compos. and Verse Book.	6	14	8				
French - -	24	4	17.	3	15	4	¾	2	2	Racine. French Hist. (De Porquet). Hamel's Gram. and Exercises.	12	13	4				
German - -	1	—	Private lessons.														
Arithmetic -	All	6	—	4	15	2	1½	—	3	Text Books: Barnard Smith, Colenso, and Calder.	6	14	2				
Book-keeping -	5	No classes.															
Mensuration and Survey- ing.	1	No classes.															
Mathematics, pure or ap- plied, beside preceding.	19	4	—	1	15	4	1	—	4	Algebra (Colenso), the whole. Euclid, b. i.-iv.	2	15	4				
History -	All	4	—	10	14	2	¾	—	1	English: Hume. Latin: Brown's Hist. of Rome.	9	13	3				
Geography -	All	4	—	10	14	2	¾	—	1	Cornwell's - - -	9	13	3				
English Gram- mar and En- glish Compo- sition.	35	4	—	9	13	2	¾	2	1	Lennie's - - -	10	12	3				
Reading -	16	2	—	9	11	4	¾	—	2	—	7	9	4				
Writing -	35	No regular classes. Ar- ranged as for Latin.				4	¾	—	2	—	—	—	—				
Drawing -	16	No classes.	17.	—	—	1	2	—	2								

* Exclusive of time for Exercises in School.

STRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hr. 1	—	hrs. 4	Bible Hist. Art. of Church. Greek Test., St. John, ch. i.-v. Church Catechism.	7	yrs. 10	7	hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. 4	Pinnock's Sacred History, Church Catechism, and Collects.
2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. John's Gospel; Greek Delectus and Grammar.	8	13	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Greek Grammar and Delectus.
3	4	4	Selections from Livy; Virg. Æn., b.ii.; Arnold's Exercises; and Penrose's Verse Book.	7	10	4	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	3	Latin Grammar and Henry's First Latin Book.
4	2	2	Third French Reading Book. Hamel's Grammar and Exercises.	5	12	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	Hamel's Gram. and Exer. and First French Reading Book.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Text Books: Barnard Smith, Colenso, and Calder.	7	10	6	1	—	6	Arnold's Arithmetic for Boys.
1	—	4	Algebra (Colenso), to Quadratics, Euclid, b.i.	7	12	4	1	—	4	Algebra, simple rules. Euclid, first half of b.i.
3	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ince's Outlines	7	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gleig's.
3	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hughes'	7	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hughes' (Geogr. for Beginners).
2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lennie's	7	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Douglas's Initiatory Grammar.
1	—	2	—	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	—

CHIGWELL ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. These schools were visited on 9th June 1865.

They were founded by Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, who in 1629 conveyed certain property to trustees upon trust that they should pay yearly to a schoolmaster who should teach the Greek and Latin tongues in a schoolhouse which he had built, 20*l.*; and to a schoolmaster who should teach reading, writing, cyphering, and accidence in another schoolhouse which he had built, 25*l.*; and should also distribute certain doles and make certain other payments and provisions.

The founder made ordinances for the government of his two schools, which at the time of my visit were still in force, although application had been made to the Charity Commissioners for a new scheme. In these ordinances he directed (*inter alia*) that the school should be under the control of 12 governors, of whom the vicar of Chigwell and parson of Loughton should be two; who should have power to appoint and dismiss the schoolmasters, and in other respects to manage the schools. That the Latin schoolmaster be a graduate of one of the universities, not under 27 years of age, skilful in the Greek and Latin tongues, a good poet, of a sound religion, neither Papist nor Puritan, well-behaved, &c., and, above all, apt to teach, and severe in his government; and that if he entered into holy orders, either deacon or priest, his place should *ipso facto* become void, as if he were dead. That the second schoolmaster be, touching his years and conversations, in all respects qualified as the former; that he write fair secretary and Roman hands, be skilful in cyphering and casting accounts, and teach his scholars the same faculty. That the Latin schoolmaster, every Saturday, should call the children of both schools before him, and catechise them in the principles of religion according to the Book of Common Prayer. That he should teach *gratis*, without any fee or reward, 12 scholars born within the parish of Chigwell, two born in Loughton, two in Woodford, and two in Lamborne; and that the English master should teach, *gratis*, all that be sent to him of the parish of Chigwell, two born in the parish of Loughton, two in Woodford, and two in Lamborne; and that the Bishop of London be visitor of the schools.

II. This charity is at present in a state of transition. At the date of my visit the school was, as required by the founder, in two departments; but each department was conducted by a temporary master, and both were, of course, in a very unfavourable condition for inspection. It appeared (*a*) that the late master of the upper school had failed to conduct the school to the satisfaction of the trustees and of the neighbourhood, and had resigned; (*b*) that the late master of the lower school, said to have been a very old and feeble man, had died suddenly; (*c*) that there was a dispute

existing among the trustees respecting some details of the future management of the school, and that the trustees had applied to the Charity Commissioners for a new scheme for the administration of the charity.

Meantime the trustees had appointed a temporary master in each of the schools; in the upper school an undergraduate of Cambridge; in the lower an untrained, uncertificated teacher, the son of a local shopkeeper, and entirely without scholastic experience. The temporary master of the upper school did not reside in Chigwell, but came in daily by rail from London.

III. The upper school contained only 20 boys, almost all under 14 years of age, and not qualified for a classical education. They were quiet and well-behaved. The lower school contained 55 boys, all of the labouring or a parallel class. They were classified (*a*) by arithmetic (*b*), by all other subjects collectively. The subjects were those taught in an ordinary elementary school. There was a great want of discipline, method, and system in this department.

IV. The boys in the upper school answered tolerably well in the mere rudiments of the Latin grammar, but showed great ignorance of all other subjects. The master complained, with reason, that they were all in different stages; that he had not yet been working long enough with them to bring them into groups, so as to classify them; and that it was necessary to teach them almost individually. They were extremely deficient in arithmetic, history, and geography, and knew nothing of French.

The boys in the lower school learnt no English grammar or history; nothing but reading, writing, dictation, elementary arithmetic, and a very little geography. In reading, writing, and dictation they did very badly. As regards geography, the upper portion of the first class prepares a small text book, in the substance of which the master questions them. There is no proper oral teaching, and scarcely any use of the map. The whole result of the examination was extremely unsatisfactory, this department being a bad elementary school, under an untrained and totally inexperienced teacher.

V. The buildings and premises are moderate. They contain two schoolrooms, but no classrooms. The upper school room is small, but tolerably well furnished. The lower room is badly supplied with desks and apparatus. There is no playground, and the master's house does not afford good accommodation for boarders.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of Endowment :

The Vicar of Chigwell }
The Rector of Loughton } ex officio.
The Rev. J. F. Goddard, Rector of Southfleet, Kent.
Edw. Charrington, 24, Queen's Gate Gardens, Kensington.
G. Turner, Surgeon, 37, Sussex Gardens, Bayswater.
John (properly Thos.) Jones, Farmer, Chigwell.
Wm. Hunt, Plumber, Chigwell.
Francis Clarke, 2, Upper Seymour St. West, London.

Managing Governors elected by surviving or existing Governors :

H. S. King, J. P., Manor House, Chigwell.
Wm. Palmer, Chigwell.
Rev. J. Smith, M.A., St. John's, Chigwell.
G. Hanson, Little West Hatch, Chigwell.
N. Powell, J.P., Buckhurst Hill.
C. Sanders, M.D., Chigwell.
Major W. S. Smart, J.P., Chigwell Row.
Hy. Christie, Chigwell.
Rev. R. Lawrence, Clerk, Chigwell Row.
Alfred Savill, Builder, Chigwell.
Rev. W. S. H. Meadows (ex officio), Vicarage House, Chigwell.
Rev. J. W. Maitland (ex officio), Rectory House, Loughton.

Head Master :

S. B. Roose, Esq. (pro temp.), B.A.

Second Master :

—Basham (pro temp.)

COGGESHALL.—SIR ROBERT HITCHAM'S SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school is maintained as a branch of the charity founded at Framlingham, in Suffolk, by the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, and placed by him under the management of Pembroke College, Cambridge.* By the ordinance of Cromwell, in 1653, the college were directed to pay 150*l.* a year to certain local trustees for the maintenance of a workhouse and a school for the poor at Coggeshall, and out of this sum 20*l.* a year was to be expended as salary of the schoolmaster; otherwise the trustees were left free to apportion their funds between the two objects of trust at their discretion.

Under an invalid partition agreed upon with the college in 1722; the Coggeshall trustees became managers of a distinct portion of the trust estates, the rent of which amounted in 1862 to about 440*l.* a year, from which, under agreement, a payment of 9*l.* a year was made to Debenham, and 50*l.* 8*s.* to Levington, so that the net income of the Coggeshall trustees was about 380*l.* a year, subject to all expenses of management. The workhouse does not appear to have been ever erected, but by far the greater part of the receipts was distributed in small annual doles. The school was starved.

In 1859, when the college again undertook the management of the estates, a new school, in lieu of a very dilapidated and unsuitable building, which had been deemed sufficient for the work of education, was completed by the college, and the attendant expense, together with that incurred in necessary farm improvements, has reduced the net income received by the two managers, the vicar and Mr. O. Hanbury, who have acted for the college since the extinction of the local trustees, to 160*l.* a year, no longer subject to any expenses of management of the estate. Of this sum 130*l.* is now applied to the school, and the remainder spent in doles, but the college have decided not to fill up vacancies among the pensioners, and so to suffer the system of almsgiving to die out.

The new school consists of one good class-room and a house for the master, with a very limited space for playground.

The number of foundationers was to some extent defined in an agreement made by the college in 1666, in pursuance of the ordinance of Cromwell, by the words "20 or 30," and the vicar appears to regard this as still limiting the freedom of the school, and accordingly does not attempt to extend it further; but not only is this agreement equally invalid with the ordinance on which it was framed, but in the ordinance itself, under which alone Coggeshall gained the advantage of a school of its own, the limitation is not laid down, the words being "20 or 30 or more." The

* For a general account of this charity and of the circumstances under which a separate school was established at Coggeshall, see "County of Suffolk, Framlingham."

point is especially worthy of notice because the master takes additional pupils on his own terms, and at present has four paying four guineas a year each. The foundationers pay nothing.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

There were 24 foundationers present for examination. The absence of the rest and of the non-foundationers was explained on the ground that this was a special school held by my request on a day usually observed as a holiday.

The course of instruction is for the most part elementary, but is good of its kind, and the master is a painstaking teacher. The arithmetic of the first class, containing boys of 14 and 15 years of age, was generally correct, but did not extend to the use of fractions. The younger boys, too, were almost invariably correct in the simple rules. The writing from dictation of the second class, in which the average age was about 11, was good. The two upper classes were also very accurate in their acquaintance with the map of England, but their knowledge of general geography was comparatively slight. English grammar is taught with very fair success, and given portions of English history are carefully learnt by the upper boys. Both the theory and practice of music are taught, the latter with marked success. Much attention is devoted to the study of the Liturgy of the Established Church and to other religious subjects, and the boys are occasionally instructed and examined in this branch on paper by one of the resident clergy.

This point, taken in conjunction with the fact that all foundationers are nominated by the vicar, and are compelled to attend church service twice on Sunday, naturally suggests the question whether an exclusively denominational character is either suitable to or justifiable in a charity having such an origin and placed in such circumstances as this. The school, as a separate institution, had its origin in an ordinance of the Protector, to whom the town owes it that a real local benefit was substituted for an illusory share in a charity at Framlingham. It is placed in a town in which a large portion of the whole population, and indeed the greater part of the middle and lower middle classes, are Dissenters. Nevertheless, the advantages of the school are restricted to only a small proportion of those who might be expected to appreciate them. The exclusive character of the school, however, is the result of no action on the part of the college, who divest themselves entirely of the internal management. As regards the instruction given, there appears to be no reason why it should not include a more advanced course. There is a National and also a British school in Coggeshall, which supply the education required by the humbler classes in the town; and in default of other means of education the Dissenting tradesmen have their sons educated at the British school, where they have no opportunity of receiving anything but elementary instruction. Sir R. Hitcham's school would do far better service in the town if it received the boys of the middle class of all denominations, and were also adapted to the purposes of a finishing school for the upper boys in the two primary schools.

Moreover, when the charity shall have recovered from the burden of expense incurred by the recent improvements and new

buildings, and when, in accordance with the resolution of the college, all the funds, with the exception of such as are required for specific purposes at Framlingham and Levington, shall be free for application to educational objects, the increased revenue which will fall to the share of Coggeshall will demand a far larger sphere of action than that within which the school is at present restricted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Report of present Ch. Com. x. 32. A.D. 1862.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir R. Hitcham, dated 8th August 1636, poor boys from Coggeshall entitled to education at school founded by him at Framlingham. By Ordinance of Cromwell, 20 March 1653, separate school directed to be established at Coggeshall, and supported, as well as a workhouse, by payment of 150*l.* annually from Pembroke College, Cambridge, as trustees of Sir R. Hitcham's charity. This payment, commuted 29 September 1722 for a certain portion of the trust estates, then let at 178*l.* a year, and the arrangement then made is still the basis of present calculations. Trusts confirmed by Act of Parliament, 1862.

School Property.—Present annual income from charity 160*l.* a year net, of which 130*l.* applied to school. Increase through gradual extinction of pensioners, and liquidation of debt for new buildings, &c. New school and house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Education of 20 or 30 or more of the poorest children of Coggeshall; binding them apprentices; maintenance of grammar scholars at Cambridge (Ordinance of Cromwell).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to capacity (Ordinance).

Government and Masters.—Master and Fellows of Pembroke College appoint master, and act as general supervisors. They appoint vicar and another gentleman to act as local managers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—One; receives salary of 100*l.* a year, with house, from endowment, and fees for private pupils.

Day Scholars.—Thirty-two boys, and four regarded as private pupils, who pay a guinea a quarter; rest free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission required to be able to read, write, and work simple rules of arithmetic. School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. No modification of school course to suit particular cases. School connected with Established Church. Foundations attend service twice on Sunday, and once on other holy days. School opened and closed daily with form of prayer drawn up by Vicar.

Promotion by marks gained and examination. Examination yearly by clergy of neighbourhood. Prizes by trustees and others.

Punishment: by tasks, and corporal in public.

Playground: 21 yards by 9, part of premises.

No boy gone to any university at any time known to Trustees.

School open 44 weeks in the year; in school 25 hours in the week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.			Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.			Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School	-	1	(Dead).	Boys lowest in School	-	1	Carpenter.
"	"	2	Tailor.	"	"	2	(Dead).
"	"	3	Butcher.	"	"	3	(Dead).
"	"	4	Do.	"	"	4	Carter.
"	"	5	Huckster.	"	"	5	(Dead).
"	"	6	Tailor.	"	"	6	(Dead).
"	"	7	Labourer.	"	"	7	Labourer.
"	"	8	Carpenter.	"	"	8	(Dead).
"	"	9	Do.	"	"	9	Fishmonger.
"	"	10	Butcher.	"	"	10	Gardener.

All living within about a mile of the school.

Trustees :

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Local Managers :

Rev. W. J. Dampier, Vicar of Coggeshall.

Osgood Hanbury, Esq.

Head Master :

Edward Edgar.

COLCHESTER.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school was endowed with certain chantry lands for the teaching of the children of the town. It was not, however, used in general by the poorer classes, until the appointment of the present head master, under whom it has become a flourishing institution, conferring benefits on the poor as well as on the rich. Good buildings in a healthy situation have replaced the old schoolhouse, which is said to have been an unworthy and unseemly building. The interests of the free scholars are not subordinate to those of the boarders, or of the children of rich parents. Their number is at present limited to twenty, "subject to an extension of that number by the visitor, when the income of the school from the endowment shall be sufficiently increased." It is desirable that their number should rise in proportion to those of the boarders and day scholars. The endowment would probably become sufficient to ensure this, if the trustees were compelled to grant all leases to the highest respectable bidder by tender or public auction. This school is, however, not more imperatively in need of such an enactment than all the others throughout the county on which it is not already imposed by the terms of their schemes.

The free scholars are chosen by the mayor and corporation from the children of the inhabitants of the borough: "and if the number of candidates for admission be more at any time than can be admitted, the most proficient are preferred for admission."

Of three bases for the selection of these candidates, viz., comparative poverty, competitive examination, and priority of application, the mayor and corporation prefer the first, and the head master the second. His view is supported by a recent decision of a court of equity, wholly favourable to a scheme of examination for admission into a free school, without distinction of rich or poor. It is thought that the standard of school work would be improved by such a change, and that comparatively rich parents would refrain from sending their sons to compete against poorer neighbours, although experience does not quite uphold the latter supposition.

There is another reason of altering the present system of selection.

Political feeling runs very high in Colchester, and it is said that the present trustees being all of one party are exceedingly averse to any admission into their body of their political opponents. More than this, it has been said, no doubt by mistake, that political consideration might possibly influence the selection of future candidates; I need not say what harm to the school such a fear might cause.

The translation and pronunciation of a class which went through a German lesson before me was much better than is usually the case in schools of this class. Almost all the boys do better in German than in French.

The lower school is carefully taught by an English master, and good dictation lessons and exercises in spelling were done by the majority of the boys whom I examined. Occasional lectures on natural science are delivered to the upper school by the head master. One or two alterations are required before this school will benefit the neighbourhood as fully as perhaps it ought. It is a good school now, and will be better when Greek becomes less important in comparison with modern languages and commercial arithmetic; when the political quarrels above mentioned shall have been pacified; and when the obsolete rule, that all scholars shall be instructed in the catechism, articles, and prayer book, shall have been formally abolished.

Some small scholarships at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and an exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, will soon be claimed, having been long neglected. A good scholarship at the last-named College, founded for this school, has lately been thrown open without local preferences.

The Dissenters are a numerous and influential body in Colchester. They are at present excluded from the trusteeship of the school; I am informed that the ill feeling thus created may soon lead to legal proceedings, which must in any case injure the school. The sixth form construed Sophocles and Livy fairly well. The three boys in this form had all passed the Cambridge local examination with some distinction. They showed up some good analyses of their work in Roman history. Modern history is taught in the winter half year. In Greek and Latin composition they had made a slight progress, having begun Greek prose, but not iambics. The time given to Greek prose and Latin verses might with advantage be given to French and German, except for such boys as are proceeding to a university. Modern languages are neglected almost entirely in the highest class, as is generally the case in grammar schools. About one boy in four through the school learns Greek. The parents of foundationers would, I believe, prefer German and French in every case; they are, however, willing that their children should learn Latin. The Greek construing and exercises of the fifth form were fairly good, and the Virgil lesson well prepared. The upper boys are quick at algebra, and the juniors at arithmetic. The school is fortunate in having a very good master of modern languages.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 526. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Henry VIII., 12 Nov. 1539, and of Queen Elizabeth, 6 July 1584, who gave the chantries of S. Helen and S. Mary in Colchester, and the premises thereto belonging, for the foundation of a grammar school, and for the common advantage. Part set apart for school by corporation, by deed 1 May 1585. Original deeds lost.

School Property.—Burdened by mortgage debt of 1,200*l.* Part of income

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annually applied as sinking fund. Average annual income, 194*l.* gross, 104*l.* net; in 1864, 106*l.* net. Whole net income paid to head master. Small increase expected from falling in of lease, and improvement in value of property near town.

Buildings and site good. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the erection of a free school in the town of Colchester. (Letters Patent of Hen. VIII.) Free Grammar school (Letters Patent of Eliz.) Number of free scholars to be limited to 20 (subject to an extension of that number by visitor, when income of endowment shall be sufficiently increased to admit of such extension). Free scholars to be chosen by mayor, aldermen, and council from among children of inhabitants of borough at large. Best proficient to be preferred. (Statutes, A.D. 1851.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek authors, composition in prose and verse, ancient and modern history and geography, arithmetic, elements of geometry, and such other branches of knowledge as visitor may prescribe. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes ordained by Bishop of London and Dean of S. Paul's, 11 Oct. 1851.

Bishop of London, visitor; he and Dean of S. Paul's make ordinances. Trustees manage property. Last surviving trustee appoints new trustees, and conveys property to them.

Master nominated by majority of town council; must be a graduate of English university, in holy orders, and licensed by Bishop of Diocese. May not hold any benefice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income, 105*l.* from endowment, besides fees, profits of boarders, and house. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—36, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two miles; 20 on foundation pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work; non-foundations pay, lower school 8*l.* 8*s.*, upper school 12*l.* 12*s.* No extra charges, except for non-foundations, who pay for use of books and stationery 1*l.* 1*s.* each. Drilling 10*s.* No school on Sunday.

Boarders.—17, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 50, or clergymen's sons 40 guineas per annum. School bills: highest 96*l.*, average 60*l.*, lowest 44*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 420 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundations on admission must be able to read and spell and write a fair hand.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with selection of prayers from Liturgy, approved by visitor, and reading (verse by verse) chapter of Bible.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by graduate of Oxford or Cambridge selected by Archdeacon of Colchester. Silver medals and books given as prizes.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and corporal punishment; the last privately, and by head master only.

Playground, two acres and a half. Boys not allowed to walk out without permission. Drilling taught to all.

Five boys gone direct to the universities within the last five years. [One in residence, May 1867.]

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of all lessons. Play time, 27 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

ENDOWED
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N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School	F.S.* 1 Foreman -	Roman Road -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " F.S. 2	Solicitor -	Abbeygate	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
" " - 3	Clergyman -	All Saint's Rectory	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
" " F.S. 4	Music Master	St. Leonard's Cottage, Maldon Rd.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 5	Solicitor -	Braiwick House	2 miles.
" " F.S. 6	Nurseryman	The Hythe -	2 "
" " F.S. 7	Farmer -	Myland -	2 "
" " - 8	Chemist -	High Street ¹ -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 9	Clergyman -	Lexden Road	Close by the school.
" " - 10	Wine Merchant	Culver Street -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Boys lowest in School	- 1 Army Medical Inspector.	West Terrace -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 2	Major in the Army	Do. -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " F.S. 3	Watchmaker -	Maldon Road -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " F.S. 4	Clothier -	High Street	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " F.S. 5	Surgeon (deceased)	Hythe -	2 miles.
" " F.S. 6	Farmer -	Lexden	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 7	Clergyman (Army)	High Street -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 8	Clergyman	St. Mary's Terrace	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 9	Lawyer	Trinity Street -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 10	Clergyman	All Saint's Rectory	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School	- 1 Farmer (deceased)	Maldon -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Colchester	
" " - 3	Clergyman (Army Chaplain).	India -	
" " - 4	Farmer -	Wix -	
" " - 5	Planter -	Jamaica	
" " - 6	Farmer -	Wangford -	
" " - 7	Captain (deceased)	Liverpool -	
" " - 8	Farmer -	Hayer de la Haye	
" " - 9			
" " - 10			
Boys lowest in School	- 1 Army Physician	India -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Farmer -	Fordham -	
" " - 3	Army Physician	India -	
" " - 4	Farmer -	Erwarton	
" " 5	Army Clergyman -	India -	
" " - 6	Farmer (deceased)	Colchester	
" " - 7	Farmer	Tendring	
" " - 8	Coal Merchant -	Maldon -	
" " 8			
" " - 10			

* F.S. = on the Foundation.

TABLE B.—SCHO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Boys in the Class.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
Religious Knowledge.	53	5	—	3	yrs. 15½	5	min. 40	—	min. 200	St. Mark. Acts, 14 chapters. Horæ Paulinæ. Romæus and Corinth. i. History of Jews, from 1495 to 975 B.C.	14	yrs. 14
Greek - -	12	3	—	3	15½	4	60	4	240	Euripides, Phœnissæ, 500 lines. Greek Testament, St. Mark, 1-10. Acts, 1-14. Xenophon's Memorabilia, 1½ chaps.	5	14
Latin - -	53	5	—	3	15½	4	60	4	240	Virgil's Georgics, 300 lines. Arnold's Verses, 18-33. Cicero's Philippics, bk. II., ch. 1-20. Crombie's Gymnasium, pp. 55-75.	14	14
French -	53	5	—	3	15½	1	40	—	40	Chrestomathie, 50 pages.	14	14
German -	41	4	—	9	14	2	120	2	240	William Tell, 2 scenes. Wittich's Tales; classes III. and IV.	12	13
Arithmetic -	53	4	—	3	15½	6	40	—	240	Colenso. Civil Service, and other Examination Papers.	15	14
Mensuration pure or applied, beside preceding.	39	4	—	3	15½	6	40	—	240	Pott's Euclid, 4 books. Colenso's Algebra to Quadratics, inclusive.	15	14
History -	53	5	—	3	15½	2	35	—	70	Student's Hume (½ book).	14	14
Geography -	53	5	—	3	15½	2	35	—	70	John's Geography, all.	14	14
English Grammar.	53	5	—	3	15½	2	35	—	70	Mason's Grammar. Morell's Analysis of Sentences.	14	14
English Composition.	53	5	—	14	14	2	30	1	60	—	12	13
Reading -	53	5	—	14	14	2	30	—	60	Shakespeare, 1 play. Scripture: Acts.	12	13
Writing -	50	4	—	14	14	2	30	—	60	R. Allman's books, English and German.	12	13
Music - -	3	2	—	1	15	2	40	—	80	—	—	—
Drawing -	12	2	21s. a qr.	8	13½	1	100	—	100	Freehand and water colour.	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Lessons, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
m 35	—	min. 140	Acts of the Apostles, Collects, and Catechism.	10	yrs. 11	4	min. 40	1	min. 160	The Bible. Acts of Apostles. Prayer Book: Collects and Catechism. Elementary Scripture History.
120	2	240	Arnold's Exercises. Xenophon, chap. i. and part of ii.	4	12	2	90	2	180	Greek Exercises and Declensions.
60	4	240	Virgil's Æneid, book iii. and part of iv. Ellis's Exercises, syntax, 25 rules. Rapiet's Verses, 42.	10	11	4	50	4	200	King Edw. VI. Accidence to end of Verbs. Hardy's Delectus, 2 pages.
40	2	160	Ahn's 2nd Course, 63 exercises. Chrestomathie, 25 pages. Newspapers, extracts from.	10	11	3	35	2	105	Ahn's 1st French Course, 100 exercises. Grammar at the end of Ahn's Book.
120	2	240	Wittich's Tales, 2nd and 3rd classes. Ahn's 1st Course, 120 exercises.	9	12½	2	90	2	180	Ahn's 1st German Course, 60 exercises. Wittich's Tales, Class I.
40	4	160	Barnard Smith, decimals. Colenso, miscellaneous.	14	11½	6	60	5	360	First Book of Arithmetic (Irish Board) to Simple Proportion.
60	3	180	Pott's Euclid, books i. and iii. Lund's Algebra to Simple Equations.	14	11½	2	60	2	120	Pott's Euclid, 10 Prop., bk. i. Algebra, Colenso, simple rules.
35	—	70	Christian Know. Society's, (½ book).	10	11	2	35	—	70	Elementary History of England, to Henry VII.
35	—	70	Oral teaching, with maps, England, Palestine.	10	11	2	35	—	70	Viva voce, from map, England, Palestine.
35	—	70	Mason's Grammar. Morell's Analysis, oral lessons from.	10	11	2	30	1 in fortnight.	60	Oral teaching.
30	1	60	—	10	11	2	30	1	60	—
30	—	60	Laurie's Reading Book. Scripture: Acts.	10	11	2	30	—	60	Laurie's Reading Book. No. III. Scripture: Acts.
30	—	60	Allman's English and German Copy Books.	10	11	2	30	—	60	Allman's Copy Books.
—	—	—	—	2	11	2	30	2	60	Exercises and Scales.
—	—	—	—	4	11	1	60	—	60	Freehand, from copy.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Two open Scholarships at Winchester College.
Two Clerkships in the Admiralty.
One Clerkship in the War Office.
One admission to Sandhurst Royal Military College.
One Marine Cadetship.
Twenty Certificates in the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.
Three titles of Associate in Arts.
Open Scholarship at Queens' College, Cambridge.
Open Scholarship at Magdalene College, Cambridge, value 40*l.* per annum, and tenable for three years.
Open Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, same value as above.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees :

Chas. Gray Round, Esquire, Birch Hall, Colchester.
John Bawtree, Esquire, Abberton House, Colchester.
Geo. Bawtree, Esquire, Colchester.
Alderman Partridge, Surgeon, Colchester.
Edwd. Daniell, Esquire, Ham Court, Upton-on-Severn.
(Twelve more about to be appointed by Charity Commissioners.)

Clerk to Trustees :

A. L. Laing, Solicitor.

Head Master :

Rev. Wm. Wright, D.C.L.

DEDHAM.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

This was founded as "a grammar school and writing school" for the benefit of 20 of the poorest men's children of Dedham and four parishes in its vicinity, "that should be apt and meet to receive learning." These children were to continue at the grammar school, if their friends would permit them, until they had thoroughly learned grammar, and were fit to proceed to another school or to the University. The number was limited to 20, because the founder considered that number sufficient for one man to teach well; but the master has always been permitted to take other scholars on condition of providing additional masters, and so that the licence was not "made hurtful to the teaching and bringing up of those poor children."

The leave to take scholars for pay was given "for the augmentation of the master's living, and the convenience of the neighbour's children."

The intentions of the founder have so far been respected that the parents are allowed a choice between a classical and a commercial education. Several of the foundationers are receiving classical instruction, and it is probable that the Cardinall exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, belonging to this charity but long unclaimed, will soon be used by one of them.

The trustees take a great interest in the development of the school, and the best attainable rent is got for the lands belonging to it. The head master is energetic, and the instruction given is good of its kind.

Nevertheless the school is a prominent instance of a great abuse. The master of a grammar school for poor children is permitted to take the neighbours' children at a moderate charge "to augment his living." Wherever this is the case there is a tendency to neglect the proper objects of the charity. In the case of Dedham "the grammar boys" have a fine playground, a cadet corps, a cricket club, and a very comfortable home in the head master's house; but the 20 boys for whom the school is in reality kept up are not allowed to use the playground or to associate with the boarders out of school hours. I was informed that proper persons in the village were charged with looking after them between morning and afternoon school. The head master, it should be said, hires the playground at his own private expense, and therefore thinks that the day boys have no claim to admission. This field is rented from the Duchy of Lancaster, and the trustees of the school have proposed to exchange a distant piece of land for it, so as to secure a playground for the whole school. The head master opposes this plan, and thereby prevents the day boys, who are his especial charge, from having their proper amount of healthy recreation. In his opinion a mixture of the boys out of school would injure the boarders committed to his charge. Should this opinion be warranted by experience, it would seem desirable to remove the boarding school which has grown up in this free grammar school.

The funds of the charity have so largely increased that it is no longer of great importance that the master's stipend should be increased by the fees of an unlimited number of boarders. The capitation fee for children residing in Dedham (not being foundationers) is unreasonably high, viz., eight guineas, with additional payments of two guineas for German and the like sum for drawing. Some of the present income of the charity should be spent in providing books and stationery for the foundation scholars. I am informed by the trustees that some parents are deterred by these expenses from claiming the benefits of the school. A playground should also be provided for all scholars without distinction in the manner mentioned above. German should be taught without any extra charge, and the additional payment might (if necessary) be imposed on those who wish to learn Greek. But it would be a much better plan to charge all boys three or four guineas for instruction in everything, the fees of 20 foundationers being paid to the master out of the funds of the charity. There is already a middle or English school in the village, which should be in close connexion with the grammar school, being in fact a part of the same charity and under the same trustees. The annual examinations in both schools might determine, who of the day boys should be relieved from the capitation fee. Thus a deserving lad might rise from the National school into the English school and thence into the Grammar school. In any case the number of boarders should be strictly limited to half of the entire number of scholars.

I examined several classes with satisfactory results. I believe that no distinction is made by the masters between the day boys and the boarders in school hours, but there is no doubt that a bad feeling exists between the two sets of boys. In the highest class three boys construed Thucydides fairly, but somewhat inaccurately; the fourth not so well. Their Cicero lesson was construed without mistakes; in French their pronunciation was not good, although they appeared to know the grammar and construed with some fluency. On the whole the single foundation boy in this class did the best work. In the "shell" the Greek lesson was good, the French and Latin very fair. The younger boys were good in Latin and fairly advanced in French. The book-keeping of the boys in the "practical classes" was well done, and the elder boys in general did very creditably in mathematics, viz., the later books of Euclid and quadratic equations. Instruction is given by the head master in chemistry. It will be seen that great pains must have been taken by the masters to bring the classes forward in all these subjects at once. The school would be an excellent institution if the alterations, which are so urgently required, could be carried out, viz., if a real connexion were established with the middle school, a playground thrown open to all the boys, and the number of free day boys made to depend on annual examinations in both schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 215. A.D.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Littlebury, 20 July 1571, who gave a farm in parishes of Broadfield and Wrahnes, besides 200*l.* to be laid out in land for an exhibition at Christ's or St. John's College, Cambridge, and by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 14 May 1575. Dame Joan Clarke had previously given school house and residence for master. Two exhibitions founded by W. Cardinall by will 1595. Deeds in custody of clerk of trust.

School Property.—Present annual income from endowment, 379*l.* gross, 325*l.* net, recently increased by liquidation of a debt which had absorbed 94*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* a year. Whole net income paid to master. No probable increase. Two Cardinall exhibitions of about 40*l.* a year each, tenable for four years at St. John's College, Cambridge, by foundationers natives of Dedham or Much Bromley, or in default of such candidates by other scholars, at either Oxford or Cambridge, for one year, or until privileged scholar shall be eligible.

Buildings too small. Site unexceptionable. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School for twenty of the poorest men's children in Dedham, Ardleigh, Much Bromley and Bradfield, in Essex, and Stratford in Suffolk, that be apt and meet to receive learning. (Littlebury's will and Letters Patent.) Twenty foundation scholars, elected by governors with advice of head master, from poor men's children of the parishes of Dedham, Ardleigh, Much Bromley, Bradfield, and Stratford. All boys of age of eight years and upwards, residing with their parents or guardians, or persons approved by head master, within parish of Dedham, of good character, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, not infected with infectious disease, on payment. No scholar (boarders excepted) to stay after nineteen. (Scheme A.D. 1859.)

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and writing. (Littlebury's will.) Principles of Christian religion, Greek, Latin, and French languages, and literature, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history generally, and such other branches of education as are, in judgment of governors, necessary (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 15 April 1859.

Governors of Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in Dedham, twenty-four inhabitants of parish; vacancies by death filled by survivors; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; make rules; appoint head master, who may be removed by two thirds majority of meeting of at least one half of existing governors, provided seven clear days' notice shall have been given of such meeting, stating intention to remove head master, and resolution thereat be confirmed by like majority at subsequent meeting called with like notice after one calendar month's interval whereat same number of governors at least shall have been present. Governors elect exhibitioners on special report of examiners and head master.

Head master must be M.A. in English University and communicant of Church of England. May not hold cure or other employment out of parish without consent of governors or urgent necessity. Whenever number of boys exceeds 25, must keep one usher for every 25 boys.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master may take boarders. Total net income from endowment 221*l.*, besides fees for instruction and profits of boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—20, all on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles. General work, free; German and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each; drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.*; stationery, 10*s.* 6*d.* Private tuition, 10*l.* 10*s.* Non-foundationers resident in Dedham pay for general work, 8*l.* 8*s.*; stationery 1*l.* 1*s.*; other charges as foundationers. Go to church twice on Sundays.

Boarders.—48, in head and two other classical masters' houses. Four meals

ENDOWED
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SCHOOLS.

a day to seniors, three to juniors; meat once. Terms for board and instruction 40, 50, or 60 guineas. Washing, 3 guineas. Library, stationery, and drilling one guinea each. School bills, highest, 103*l.*; average, 68*l.*; lowest, 56*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms in largest boarding house, 415 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m. 9 p.m., Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for every group of subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction daily. School opened with selections from Prayer Book.

Promotions by terminal examinations, and generally separate for every group of subjects.

Examination at Easter and Christmas by masters; at end of summer term by examiner selected by head master, and prizes distributed.

Punishments: impositions, extra drill, confinement, and corporal punishment; the last privately by head master only.

Play ground about two acres, close to school, hired by head master; not open to all boys to use. Boys allowed to walk in country with some restrictions. Drilling and gymnastics regularly taught.

School time, 39 weeks per annum nearly. Study, 41 hours per week, including time for preparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Play-time (including time spent in drilling) 40 to 50 hours per week.

[One pupil in residence at university, May 1867.]

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Rents	379	10 0	Land tax, &c., and insurance	11	9 4
			Rent of playground	7	15 8
			Interest and sinking fund	97	10 5
			Repairs	19	17 4
			Agent's commission and petty ex-		
			penses	22	5 11
			Head master	220	11 4
	£379	10 0		£379	10 0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Geo. Murray, Vicar, Dedham.
Rev. G. T. Taylor, D.D., Dedham.
Rev. E. C. Ellis, Rector, Lougham.
Rev. C. Campbell, Dedham.
Rev. R. S. Grignon, Lewes.
J. L. Ewen, J.P., Dedham.
W. H. Penrose, J.P., Dedham.
W. F. T. Jackson, Capt. R.N., London.
W. Downes, Land Agent, Dedham.
J. Ayles, Dedham.
F. Davey, Dedham.
J. H. Back, Dedham.

W. H. Dunnett, Dedham.
R. Austin, Wine Merchant, Dedham.
T. Smith, Mistley.
R. T. Cobbold, Dedham.
Colonel Andrews, Eccleston Square.
H. Firmin, London.
J. Mason, Farmer, Mersea.
Myles Formby, J.P., Dedham.
W. Webb, Colchester.
Colonel Brown, Brighton.
C. P. Mingaye, Surgeon, Canada.
A. P. Le Neve, Capt. R.N., Dedham.

Clerk to Trustees:

James Meadow Rodwell, Land and Estate Agent, Dedham.

Head Master;

Rev. G. T. Lermitt, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

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Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gentleman,	Boys lowest in School 1	Gentleman.
" " - 2	Coachmaker.	" " - 2	Architect.
" " - 3	Gentleman.	" " - 3	Gentleman.
" " - 4	Carpenter	" " - 4	Chemist.
" " - 5	Broker	" " - 5	Gentleman.
" " - 6	Farmer.	" " - 6	Farmer.
" " - 7	Do.	" " - 7	Seedsman.
" " - 8	Builder.	" " - 8	Farmer.
" " - 9	Architect	" " - 9	Gentleman.
" " - 10	Clergyman.	" " - 10	Farmer.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon	Romford, Essex -	The Head Master.
" " - 2	-	Lynn, Norfolk	Rev. J. W. Davis.
" " - 3	Surgeon	Needham Market, Suffolk.	The Head Master.
" " - 4	Yeoman	Capel, nr. Ipswich	Do.
" " - 5	Merchant	Norwich -	Do.
" " - 6	Gentleman -	London -	Do.
" " - 7	Yeoman	Capel, nr. Ipswich	Do.
" " - 8	Army Surgeon	62nd Regiment, New Zealand.	Do.
" " - 9	Clergyman -	Panama -	Do.
" " - 10	Engineer Officer -	Calcutta -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Merchant -	Birmingham	Rev. F. A. Goddard.
" " - 2	Merchant -	Norwich -	The Head Master.
" " - 3	Yeoman	Yoxford -	Do.
" " - 4	Manufacturer	Largan, Ireland -	Rev. F. A. Goddard.
" " - 5	Gentleman	London -	The Head Master.
" " - 6	Clergyman	Fingringhoe, Essex	Do.
" " - 7	Officer	Isle de France	Do.
" " - 8	Clergyman	Panama -	Do.
" " - 9	Yeoman	Stratton Hall, near Ipswich.	Do.
" " - 10	Surgeon -	Witham, Essex	Do.

[For Table B. see pp. 50, 51.]

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

One boy passed directly from the School for Woolwich.

Two boys passed, after a few months at a Tutor's, for Sandhurst.

TABLE B.—SCH

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject exclusive of Preparation.					
Religious Knowledge.	67	5	—	8	16	4	min. 30	—	hrs. 120	Greek Test.: St. Luke's Gospel, cc. 1-10. Bible: 3rd year of our Lord's Ministry.	11	15		
Greek - -	27	3	—	7	15	3	90	2	270	Antigone, 400 lines. Homer's Iliad, b. ii., "Shield of Achilles."	10	12		
Latin -	52	6	—	7	15	3	90	4	270	Horace, Odes, b. iii. 1-20. Cicero de Senectute, c. 1-11.	10	12		
French -	58	6	—	12	15½	1	90	1	90	Leçons Françaises. Racine, French Versions.	10	12		
German -	5	1	42s.	5	16	2	60	2	120	Tiark's Grammar. Crabbe's Extracts.	—	—		
Arithmetic -	67	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith.	—	—		
Book-keeping	4	1	—	4	15½	2	60	—	120	Edward's Single and Double Entry.	—	—		
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1	—	6	16	2	120	—	240	Nesbit's Mensuration.	—	—		
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	30	3	—	9	16	4	60	—	240	Pott's Euclid. Colenso's Algebra.	16	12		
Chemistry -	Occasional Lectures.													
History - -	52	4	—	14	15½	1	60	—	60	Epitome of Alison, A.D. 1795-1799. School History of England (S.P.C.K.) Period read, A.D. 1307-1509. Liddell's History of Rome, b. iv.	16	14		
Geography -	60	5	—	14	15½	1	60	—	60	Butler's Ancient Geography. Goldsmith's Geography.	16	14		
English Grammar.	29	3	—	12	16	1	120	—	120	Morell's Gr. and Analysis.	—	—		
English Composition.	12	1	—	12	16	1	60	—	60	Hunter's Précis. Brewer's Guide.	—	—		
Reading -	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mülhauser's System.	—	—		
Writing -	48	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—		
Music - -	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—		
Drawing -	28	3	42s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
min. 30	—	60	Book of Genesis.	11	yrs. 10½	4	min. 30	—	min. 120	Ch. Catech. N. T. Miracles.	
90	2	180	Hellenica (Wright).	11	10½	2	30	1	60	Adam's Grk. Ex., nouns simple and compound, Wordsworth's Gr. Grammar, end of <i>τάματα</i> .	
90	2	180	Ovid's Fasti, 300 lines.	11	10½	12	30	5	360	Ed. VI. Latin Grammar, end of Regular Verbs (in o).	
90	1	90	Leçons Françaises.	8	12	2	60	2	120	Smith's Principia, Ex. 1-21, Hall's 1st French Course.	
—	—	—	Barnard Smith.	8	10	4	60	—	240	Colenso's Arith., 1st 4 rules, simple and compound.	
60	—	240	Pott's Enc. Colenso's Alg.								
60	—	60	Sch. Hist. Eng. A.D. 1307-1509.	12	11	2	60	—	120	Child's 1st History of Rome, B.C. 753-200.	
60	—	60	Goldsmith's Geography.	8	10	2	30	—	60	Hughes's Geography. Gleig's Series.	

EARL'S COLNE.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

This school, as re-established by the Court of Chancery, is maintained for the benefit of forty-two children of poor parents in Earl's Colne and the five neighbouring parishes. The duty of the master is to teach such poor children Latin grammar, English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic. A weekly sum is paid by each boy, which is not to exceed the amount at which it is now fixed (*viz.* sixpence a week). This money is applied in purchasing books, stationery, firing for the schoolhouse, and prizes for good conduct. This weekly payment may have the effect of making the parents value the education given; there is no other good reason for demanding it in the present state of the endowment.

It is provided by the scheme that the full number of forty-two need not be maintained unless by and with the consent of the present master, who shall receive thirty boys only and no more, "unless with his consent as aforesaid." This rule has done harm to the charity. The present master has not consented to take more than thirty boys. Moreover there are at present eight vacancies even in this restricted number. But the endowment is increasing in value, and the master receives a good deal over 200*l.* per annum, without doing much work in the school. Very great dissatisfaction is felt in Earl's Colne and the neighbourhood at the condition of this charity.

The master is permitted by the scheme to take eighteen pupils on his own terms, "over and above the forty-two boys nominated by the trustees." There are no such pupils now at the school.

I am informed by the master,* that the school is divided (theoretically) into the master's class and the teacher's class, that "the care of the lower department has been for a series of years committed to an experienced teacher," (not officially recognized by the trustees,) and that the boys are not as a rule of sufficiently high position or attainments as to require the presence of a highly educated master.

The average age of the "master's class" is $11\frac{1}{2}$ years. The master has of late attended in the school (for a short time daily) to teach some of these boys arithmetic. He was not, however, able to tell me anything about one of the boys in his class. No such division into master's department and teacher's department is known (officially) to the trustees.

It may be asked what the master has been doing during the series of years above mentioned. I am informed by him that he has devoted considerable attention to perfecting a system of arithmetic, "which greatly shortens, simplifies, facilitates, and expedites most arithmetical operations," and which is said "to facilitate the acquisition of a more extensive knowledge of numbers than is usually possessed, or considered practicable,

* Since deceased.

"both as to primes and composites." This system of teaching prime numbers had just been perfected at the date of my visit, I do not know how long a time had been required for preparing the two cards by which it is elucidated. I do not think that the children at the school will use or understand the cards. The master, however, thinks differently, and hopes that much knowledge will have been gained by his class between the date of my visit in May and the Midsummer examination. I was referred to a gentleman in another school for an explanation of the system, but he could not recommend its adoption.

Under these circumstances I think that a somewhat better way of using the endowment (about 240*l.* at present, exclusive of occasional falls of timber,) might be adopted by the trustees. The advanced age of the present master is no doubt a good reason for the employment of an assistant, to whom a considerable share of the master's salary for teaching might be allotted. The school room, formed out of two small cottages, might advantageously be enlarged, and a better yard or playground provided for the boys. The full number should certainly be admitted to the school. There is no reason why it should not again be a flourishing and useful charity. In the last century it was used as a superior grammar school, and at the beginning of this century "the Eton grammars were used, and instruction was given in history, geography, use of the globes, English grammar and composition, writing, arithmetic, and book keeping." This description no longer applies. No boy is taught Latin. All the scholars learn reading, writing, arithmetic (as described), and a little elementary history and geography. A class read a chapter of the New Testament to me without many faults. Some of the writing was good. The "teacher" appears to have taken some pains in giving his class, which (except in arithmetic) comprehends the whole school, the same education as would be given at an average National school. The results of the charity are very disproportionate to the expense incurred, and if it is impossible to create a demand for a better style of instruction by the alterations suggested, it would be a good thing to remove the charity elsewhere.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 1. 637. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Christopher Swallow, A.D. 1519, who gave premises in parishes of Stisted, Ardleigh, Messing, Marks Tey, and Coggeshall, for the maintenance of a master to keep a school for three years at Earl's Colne and Coggeshall alternately. Foundation deed has been lost.

School Property.—Present income, 242*l.* 10*s.* gross, 205*l.* 6*s.* net. No residence for master. (End. Gr. Ret. A.D. 1865.)

Objects of Trust.—Thirty children of parents dwelling in parishes of Earl's Colne, or within parishes where lands forming endowment lie, or in default from other parishes, to be taught freely. (Foundation deed.) Seven children of poor parents to be nominated by trustees out of each of parishes of Earl's Colne, Stisted, Ardleigh, Messing, Mark's Tey, and Coggeshall; no

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child to be admitted under five, or to remain after 14. If in any parish fit objects cannot be found, number to be made up out of other parishes; or if number 42 cannot be made up from specified parishes, it is to be filled up from any other parish. (Scheme, A.D. 1843.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Foundation deed.) Latin grammar, English grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and such other branches of learning as trustees direct. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Master in Chancery's report embodying scheme, dated 27 July 1843.

Eleven residents within or within seven miles of parishes of Earl's Colne, Stisted, Ardleigh, Messing, Mark's Tey, and Coggeshall, rated for relief of poor at 30*l.* at least; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and for reasonable cause remove master.

Master must be of Church of England, competent to give instruction in subjects prescribed.

State of School in May 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Day Scholars.—25.

Boarders.—None.

See Assistant Commissioner's report (date 1866).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Rev. R. Watkinson, Vicarage, Earl's Colne.

Henry Holgate Carwardine, Esq., Earl's Colne.

Rev. Jno. B. Carwardine, Earl's Colne.

Robert Hills, Esq., Colne Engain.

Chas. Grey Round, Esq., Birch Hall, near Colchester.

Edwd. Brett, Esq., Wake's Colne.

Clerk to Trustees :

The Rev. J. B. Carwardine, Hon. Sec., Earl's Colne.

Head Master (appointed 1867) :

Walter Abbot Mutimer.

ELMDON. CRAWLEY'S SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. Part 1. 885, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 2 March 1559, Thomas Crawley gave yearly rent of 14*l.* issuing out of parsonage and lands in Elmdon.

School Property.—Augmented by an allotment of about two acres under inclosure award, and house given by parish. Present income, 26*l.* gross, 22*l.* net; whole applied to National School. (Return to Ch. Com. signed by vicar and head master.)

Objects of Trust.—For keeping and teaching a school of grammar within the town of Elmdon. Schoolmaster freely to instruct all such children and scholars as should repair or be sent thither to be taught, being born, or whose parents should be dwelling, within the townships of Elmdon, Crissall, Stret-hall, Wendon Lofts, Over and Nether Chishall, Arkesden, Barlee, Barkway, Manewden, Langley and Clavering. (Foundation deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, and good and virtuous manners. (Foundation deed.)

Government and Masters.—Master must be a priest, chosen by patron of Elmdon and incumbents of Elmdon, Haydon, Cryssall, and Wendon Lofts, or any three of them.

State of Charity in First Half-year of 1867.

Objects of trust have never been carried out by the establishment of school. (Letter from master, 21 April 1865.)

Matter has been fully entered into by an inspector of the Charity Commis-sioners (statement by master, 29 March 1867).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville.
The Rev. Robt. Wilkes, Lofts Hall, Wendon Lofts.
The Rev. Jas. Barr (ex officio), Vicar of Elmdon.
The Rev. Wm. Way (ex officio), Vicar of Chrishall.

Head Master :

Rev. Robt. Wilkes, M.A.

FELSTED.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

Felsted school supplies a good example of the great benefits which the proper management of a single neglected charity may confer on a whole county. In 1851 estates to the annual value of 1,800*l.* were recovered for this charity by the Attorney-General, and this income has been so applied by the scheme of the Court of Chancery that more than 170 boys will in next August* be deriving real assistance from the school, both in cheap education and in cheap living, both very good of their kind. An increase of income is too often made the excuse for depriving the objects of a charity of almost all its benefits. A head master, for instance, is permitted by the governors to build a large boarding house with all the modern improvements, in which to receive boarders on his own terms, then, it may be, a chapel is built, a playground enlarged, a library stocked, and in the end the governors are persuaded that the school is too good for the foundation boys. Large fees for education are gradually imposed, nothing but Latin and Greek remaining free or even cheap, so that the day boys of the middle class are practically excluded, and the tradesmen are taught that "the grammar school is no place for their children." In time another class of day boys grows up, being the children of gentry attracted to the neighbourhood by the merit of the school, and these boys are thenceforth considered to be the real foundationers. In such a case arguments are generally put forward, to the effect that grammar schools were probably intended for the poorer gentry. The end of it is that the lower middle class in such a place get no education at all. At Felsted, however, this abuse is prevented by the fact that the head master makes no profits from the boarders, who will naturally be by far the largest class in the school from its isolated position. A railway is, however, in progress, which will probably bring a population with it, and in any event will open the school to the children of the neighbouring towns.

A hostel, or boarding establishment, under the control of the trustees, is connected with the schoolhouse. It is provided by the scheme "that the boys shall be there lodged and boarded sufficiently but economically, and in such manner as that the establishment may be suitable for the sons of persons of limited means; each of such boys shall pay for his lodging and board (including washing and all necessary expenses) such sum, not exceeding 12*l.* 10*s.* for every half year, as the trustees shall find sufficient to cover the expenses of the boarding establishment." Day boys may be admitted as day boarders on payment of a proportionate part of the same sum. The present schoolhouse is not suited to the requirements of the school, so that a good many boys are boarded with the second master at a larger rate of payment, viz., 63*l.* They can be removed into the schoolhouse when the turn of each arrives, and the fees for boarding will then

be reduced to the sum above mentioned. Great care will be of course required to provide against any division of the school into rich boys and poor boys. There is at present no such division. The new schoolhouse, which will be completed in a few months, will accommodate 165 boys. I inspected the plans at the office of the architect to the school in Chelmsford. The buildings will be very perfect. More class rooms, dining rooms, a library, and offices will be added to the present building. The dormitories, hospital, and convalescent room will be in the highest degree healthy and comfortable. The portions of the school buildings, which are now completed, are lofty and well ventilated rooms. Beneath the chief schoolroom is a covered space to be used in wet weather by the boys. The school stands in a fine cricket field, which will soon be extended in several directions. It is also used for the drills of the cadet corps, which is in a state of great efficiency. The boys are very fond of their drill, and some were preparing at the time of my visit to compete for prizes at Wimbledon. Some of them have organized a band. A great number of them appeared fond of learning music, of which they learn the theory and practice in school. They are allowed to hire musical instruments for their studies. There is a good library.

The expenses of tuition are small. The classics and the principles of religion are taught gratuitously. No boy ever requires an education thus limited, and the rule appears somewhat illusory. If any free education is intended to be given, it should be in Latin, English, and the principles of religion. The charge for other subjects is 8*l.* yearly. This is somewhat higher than was at first fixed by the Court of Chancery (*viz.* 6*l.*), and as the income of the charity increases it might be well to revert to the lower rate; it is, however, very difficult to get any charge reduced by masters or governors when the parents have been accustomed to pay it for a few years, and I am informed that in some cases such a reduction might injure the character of the school.

Chemistry and natural science are taught by the head master free of charge, except for breakages and cost of materials. Several of his pupils are competent to pass the examination in inorganic chemistry of the Department of Science and Art. The Church catechism is taught carefully to all boys in the school, unless their parents or next friends express conscientious objections to it in writing. The school is therefore open to children of parents of all religious tenets. The attendance at church of the children of dissenters is of course excused, according to the provisions of the scheme. Where no such proviso has been made I have found in several instances that all children alike are obliged to attend the parish church on Sundays.

There is no formal separation of the school into classical and modern departments, but those boys who show a real aptitude for special work are allowed to omit some part of their classical studies, on condition of doing an equivalent amount of the special work. One of the eldest scholars had gained an open scholarship at

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Queen's College, Oxford, immediately before my visit. Of the eldest boys examined by me, two out of three construed Thucydides pretty well; all translated Virgil very fairly, and did well in French. Their accent and acquaintance with the French grammar were both good. Some boys educated on the Continent were not examined by me in modern languages, as they are excluded from competing for prizes. Another class in the middle of the school did very well indeed in Cicero, Xenophon, and French translation. The younger boys also passed a satisfactory examination in easy construing and grammar. It might be better for the school if Greek were an optional subject; as there would then be more time for book-keeping and mathematics. I should add that the head master thinks it expedient to teach Greek to all the classes, modifying the instruction only in certain cases, and altogether this is a very useful and well managed school, and the best proof of the popularity of the "hostel" system lies in the fact that "the applications exceed the admissions in the proportion of four or five to one." A preference is given to Essex boys, but a stranger who had already waited for some time, might be admitted by the master and trustees before an Essex boy, whose application should be made immediately before the vacancy occurs. There are already some small exhibitions tenable in the school, and others tenable at any university or place of education, not being a boys' school. The trustees were preparing to found fresh exhibitions of the latter kind at the time of my visit.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 203. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, 26 April 1554, granting licence to Richard Lord Rich to found a charitable institution; who by deed, 21 May 1564, ordained that chaplain of foundation should instruct 80 boys born in Essex, and by several instruments gave premises at Felsted and elsewhere, and the rectories of Matching and Bromefield; besides other property (subsequently augmented by Lady Augusta Finch) for the support of almspeople. Deeds in Charity chest.

School Property.—Divided by scheme into school trust estates and almshouse trust estates. School receives surplus income of almshouse trust, after payments directed by scheme of management. The average gross annual income of the school trust for five years preceding 1865 was 1,474*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; of the almshouse trust, 855*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* In 1864, the gross income of the school trust was 1,640*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the surplus from the almshouse trust, 300*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, together 1,940*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The net disposable sum for the school was about 1,111*l.* Slight increase expected from falling in of a lease.

New buildings completed and occupied in August 1867. Second master's house provides sleeping accommodation for some of the boarders. The majority lodge in the schoolhouse, which is managed as a hostel, and not as a private boarding house.

Exhibitions tenable after leaving the school to the amount of 330*l.* a year, and at the school to the amount of 120*l.* a year, are now (1867) provided out of fees of scholars. A recent endowment of 600*l.* for annual prizes from T. W. Bramston, Esq., a trustee.

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Objects of Trust.—For male children born in Essex, to the number of 80; such as should be born in any of founder's own manors or farms to be first preferred. (Deed, A.D. 1564.) For boys of the age of eight years and upwards, resident or born in Essex, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, subject to payment. No scholar to remain after the end of the half-year during which he has attained his 19th year. (Scheme, A.D. 1851, revised A.D. 1867.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, and other virtuous and godly learning according to Christ's religion. (Deed.) Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, land measuring, geography, sacred and profane history, general English literature and composition, and Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as to trustees may seem expedient. Principles of Christian religion, Latin, and Greek to be free to any day scholar qualified to be put into Latin grammar. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 30 June 1851, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 20; revised A.D. 1867.

Eleven trustees appointed by Court of Chancery, four on nomination by churchwardens, all residents in Essex; two thirds elect head and all other masters, who are dismissed at pleasure; with approbation of Bishop dismiss head master. Any master dismissed without cause assigned entitled to quarter's notice or salary.

Head master must be in priest's orders, and M.A. or B.C.L. of English University. Second master must be B.A. of English University. Neither may exercise other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 200*l.*, from fees 285*l.* besides house; of second master, from endowment 100*l.*, from fees 184*l.* besides house. Assistant masters paid salaries by trustees.

ABSTRACT of Balance Sheet, 1864.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Receiver, rents, &c.	1,396	3	8	<i>Annual Charges.</i>			
„ arrears	115	0	0	Charitable payments directed by scheme	106	1	0
Capitation fees	736	0	0	Interest on mortgages	345	6	6
Rent of schoolhouse	80	0	0	Sinking fund	300	0	0
Interest on sum paid for furniture for boarding establishment	49	5	6	Masters' salaries	1,131	0	0
Surplus income of almshouse trust	300	8	8	„ board, &c.	115	0	0
Balance	426	7	6	Stationery, printing, &c.	29	12	8
	3,103	5	4	Coals, &c.	14	10	10
				Prizes and examination expenses	43	2	4
				Rent of playground, &c.	4	15	10
				Insurance and outgoings	220	6	6
				Dinners to tenants, &c.	16	3	6
				Work on trust property	93	17	9
				Balance contract, building new school room	342	0	0
				Architect's commission	167	3	0
				Receiver's „	37	15	6
				Clerk's salary, &c.	63	14	3
				Use of room for meetings	0	15	0
				Law charges	72	0	8
					3,103	5	4

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Day Scholars.—One, from three miles off. General work, 8*l*. Drawing and music, 4*l*. 4*s*. each. Drilling, 2*l*.

Boarders.—94; all, except seven or eight, in schoolhouse. [In March 1867 the boarders had risen to 184, of whom 165 were in the schoolhouse, and 19 in an assistant master's house. This was after the completion of the new buildings.] Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board, 28*l*., and tuition 8*l*., since raised to 12*l*., to provide exhibitions. School bills: highest, 71*l*.; average, 48*l*.; lowest, 39*l*. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 280 feet per boy, in new schoolhouse 420 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 7 A.M., 9 to 10 P.M. No profit to be made by masters or trust funds on boarding in schoolhouse.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be at least able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course to a certain extent modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction to all. Prayers morning and evening.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination, as a rule.

Examination in December by masters; in June by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, invited by head master, who report to trustees. Prizes given yearly to head boy in each form.

Punishments: suspension, interdiction of communication, caning, deprivation of privileges, impositions (from 20 to 500 lines), extra fagging, and small fines; the first three by head master; caning, publicly or privately as circumstances require.

Playground, 55 yards by 17 yards, besides two cricket fields of two and four acres respectively. A cadet rifle corps. Junior boys not allowed to walk far in country without permission.

On average of last five years about two boys have annually gone to University. [Four in residence, May 1867.]

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours in winter, and 29 in summer, per week, besides an hour a day for evening preparation for juniors. Evening preparation, 11 hours per week for seniors. Playtime, 29 or 30 hours per week, including time for drill and music.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thos Wm. Bramston, Esq., Skreens, Roxwell.
John Jolliffe Tufnell, Esq., Langleys, Great Waltham.
Rev. Jno. Bramston, Witham.
Sir Thos. B. Western, Bart., M.P., Felix Hall, Kelvedon.
The Ven. Archdeacon Ady, Little Baddow.
Onley Savill Onley, Esq., Stisted, Essex.
Mr. Jas. Skill, Felsted.
Sir Brydges P. Henniker, Bart., Newton Hall, Dunmow.
Rev. R. R. P. Stanley, Felsted.
Rev. E. J. Hill, Panfield.

Clerk to Trustees:

Andrew Meggy, Chelmsford.

Head Master:

Rev. W. S. Grignon.

Second Master:

Rev. J. H. Backhouse.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

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Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School	1	Barrister, Serjeant-at-Law	London	In the School-house, managed by the Head and Assistant Masters.
" "	2	Clergyman	Wisbeach	
" "	3	Do.	Chilham, near Canterbury	
" "	4	Barrister, Chancery	London	
" "	5	Officer in Army (dec.)	Do.	
" "	6	Clergyman	Near Wisbeach	
" "	7	Solicitor	Diss, Norfolk	
" "	8	Clergyman	Southend, Essex	
" "	9	Do.	Near Ashford, Kent	
" "	10	Do.	Stocking Pelham, Herts	
Boys lowest in School	1	Clergyman	Leigh, Essex	Pro tempore with Rev. A. W. Rowe. In the School-house.
" "	2	Medical man	London	
" "	3	Clergyman (dec.)	Do.	
" "	4	Tenant farmer	{ Near King's Lynn, brothers	
" "	5	" "		
" "	6	Late Capt., Army, J. P. for Co. Kilkenny	Thomaston, Ireland	
" "	7	Tenant Farmer	Newmarket	
" "	8	Stockbroker	London	
" "	9	Late Lieut.-Colonel 56th Regiment	Lewisham, Kent	
" "	10	Landowner, late M.P. Bucks.	London	

[For Table B. see pp. 62, 63.]

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) In 1860 Open Scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, and subsequently Hody Exhibition at the same.
 " 1862 1st Class in Classics, 2nd in Mathematics in Moderations.
 " 1864 1st Class in Classics in Final Schools.
 " 1865 Minor Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.
 " " Open Scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford.
 (b) " 1860 Cadetship in R.M.
 " 1862 High place in Competition for Sandhurst.
 " 1863 14th place in Examination for Direct Commissions.

All three without special preparation here or elsewhere ; simply from the regular school course with some private reading without any tutor.

TABLE B.—SC

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (for Highest) Class in each Subject.									Boys in the Class.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and Precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.		
Religious Knowledge.	95	8	—	12	y. m. 16 10	2	hr. 4	not fixed	3	Greek Test, Acts, ch. xiii. to xxi. inc.	10	y. m. 15 9		
Greek - -	69	7	—	6	17 9½	4	1	2	12	Xenoph. Anabasis, B. v. ch. i., ii., iii.; Thucyd., B. i., ch. xiv.—cxxx.; Homer, Iliad, B. vi. and B. xvi., i.—cccv.; Translation into Greek Prose and Verse.	5	15 8		
Latin - -	95	9	—	7	17 8	4	1	2	12	Ovid, Heroides, Ep. i., ii., iii.; Virgil, Georgic i., ii.; Tacitus Ann., B. i., ch. i.,—liv. Translation into Latin Prose and Verse.	5	15 8		
French -	92	8	—	4	17 2½	2	1	not fixed	4	Duruy, Hist. de France, ii., pp. 80-103, read and retranslated into French; Murray's Trav. Talk, about 100 pp. learned by heart.	16	15 8½		
(a.) Arithmetic	95	—	—	4	17 2	not fixed	—	—	—	Recapitulation of the whole by examinations from Time to Time.	These can			
(a.) Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	50	—	—	4	17 2	4	1½	—	6	The most advanced took in for exam. at Christmas 1864: Euclid, all; Todhunter's Alg., all (except "Probabilities"); Todhunter's Plane Trig., all; Drew's Geom. Conics, all. The least advanced had reached about the middle of Plane Trig.	Cannot be exactly stated.			
Chemistry -	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All working at Analysis practically with				
(b.) History -	95	8	—	12	16 10	1	1	—	2½	Liddoll's Smaller History of Rome; about 50 pages.	10	15 9		
Geography -	95	9		Geography in the higher forms is so combined with History and with classical read										
English Grammar.														
English Literature.														
English Composition.	No exact return is possible with regard to these subjects. In one sense all, in another none learn them.													
Reading -														
Writing -														
(c.) Music -	27	—	4½											
Drawing -	17	—	4½											

(a.) The nature of our arrangements for Mathematical Instruction renders it impossible to make an extract return classed for examination.

(b.) There was a voluntary Examination in Greek History to the end of the Peloponnesian War, and Murray's Bri

(c.) The majority of these were taught gratuitously by one of the masters.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.									
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.			
hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	not fixed.	3	Greek Testament: St. Luke's Gospel, ch. i.-v.	5	11 8	2	hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Riddle's Scripture History, pp. 1-93; Catechism, &c.			
1	3	9	Herodotus, B. i., ch. xxiii.—xiv.; Æschyl. Pr. Vin. and L., 1-560; Griffith's Greek Accents; Arnold's Dialects, Ionic; Arnold's Greek Prose Examination, 21-25.	10	13 3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Donaldson's Rud. Græc. Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns.			
1	6	16	Cicero pro Cluentio, c. i.-xvii.; Horace, Odes, B. iv.; Bradley's Continuous Latin Prose, Pt. I. and Pt. III., 67-72; Evans' Latin Verse, 20-27.	5	11 8	6	1	4	13	Kennedy's Latin Grammar, Accidence, pp. 1-51; Principia Latina, Ex. i.-xix.			
1	not fixed.	4	Molière, L'Avare, acts ii., iii., iv.; Murray's Travel Talk, about 30 pages; Hamel's Gram. and Exercises.	11	12 11	2	1	not fixed.	4	Delille's First French Book Verbs and Ex., i. to lxii.			
be exactly stated.			Recapitulation of the whole by examinations.	Cannot be exactly stated			2	2	—	4	The elementary rules of Colenso's Arithmetic.		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	The most advanced took in Euclid, Books 1-4 inc., and nearly all Algebra; The least advanced, about 3 Books of Euclid, and Algebra, to Simultaneous Equations.	Cannot be exactly stated.			4	1	—	4	Beginning Euclid. „ Algebra.		
from Schröder's Chemistry, Bowman's Practical Chemistry, and Abel and Bloxam's Inorganic Chemistry.													
1	—	2	Liddell's Roman History, B. I.	5	11 8	1	1	—	2	Markham's England about 90 pages.			
that a distinct return of hours, &c., is impossible.													
				5	11 8	1	1	2	4	Cornwell's Geography, Introduction, Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany.			

the above form. The forms go to the mathematical master, according to their classical arrangement, but are differently India, ch. i.-ix.

GRAYS THURROCK.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

At the time of my visit this was conducted as an elementary school for the children of labourers, bargemen, and small shopkeepers. In the year 1869 the leases of the city property belonging to this charity will fall in, and the total income will almost certainly be over 500*l.* a year. The trustees therefore propose to make no change at present, but to improve the school in many ways when their funds have risen in the manner mentioned. At the present time the farmers of the neighbourhood and the richer tradesmen are unwilling to send their sons to the school, but they would be glad to use it if the following alterations, as proposed by the trustees, can be made. The school will be divided into upper and lower departments. In the former, a good middle class education will be given, comprising Latin, (Greek, if required) French, mathematics, and history; in the other, the present system of instruction will be preserved. As a matter of course, the poorer children will not be excluded from the upper school into which they should be promoted by a competitive examination. The fees of such children should be paid to the master by the trustees. In this way it is thought that all classes in the neighbourhood will derive substantial benefit from the charity. The charges for instruction in the lower school should not be higher than they are at present, viz., 3*d.* a week for labourers' sons, and 1*s.* for the sons of tradesmen. A certain number might continue to receive gratuitous education if the privilege were gained by merit. The master takes no boarders at present, and it is desirable that no privilege of taking them should be given to him when the school is enlarged and improved.

Many of the elder scholars were absent when I visited the school, having gone to help their parents at field work. Those present at the examination were a well conducted, intelligent set of boys, but I am informed that some trouble is experienced in training the children of the bargemen, who are constantly taken to London in the course of their fathers' business.

One class was learning French; they could construe short sentences very fairly, and answered questions in the grammar with intelligence. The master has taken great pains to correct their provincial pronunciation. The whole upper division of the school did sums in proportion and vulgar fractions, and compound division with ease. The reading and the writing were good. Four or five boys could decline a Latin substantive, but had no further acquaintance with the grammar. The class did a good lesson in dictation, and seemed to be well instructed in the rudiments of geography and English history. Some instruction is given in music and singing. I was much pleased with the arithmetical work done for the master's weekly examination, and with the neat book-keeping of some of the elder boys.

The younger children are well grounded by the assistant master in reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic. They all read well except one boy, who had unfortunately been educated for some time at one of the dames' schools in the neighbourhood. These (as well as the small commercial schools) appear to do great harm to the children sent to them for instruction.

There is a small playground, not sufficient for the needs of the school; this was originally the master's garden. The trustees have been requested to hire a neighbouring field for cricket and football. In the present state of the funds they have decided to postpone this with the other improvements, until the charity shall have become richer in the manner mentioned above.

The foundation scholars are required to attend the Sunday school, and to be regular in attendance at the parish church. This rule is strictly enforced, but it might reasonably be relaxed in favour of dissenters, if the charity is to benefit all classes alike. In other respects the school is well managed by the trustees, who take a great interest in its prosperity.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 719. A. D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 27 Aug. 1706, William Palmer gave site for schoolhouse, five houses in Middlesex, and one in London, and directed rents to be expended in paying 40*l.* a year to schoolmaster, distributing coals, and other charitable purposes. Foundation deed enrolled.

School Property.—Consists of three houses and ground rent of public house and shop in London and Middlesex. Present annual income, 150*l.* gross, 140*l.* net, besides school premises and residence for master. An increase expected from falling in of lease in 1869, which will raise the annual income to 945*l.* gross.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Ten poor children of parish, to be nominated by churchwardens with consent of owner of founder's mansion house. (Foundation deed.) Thirty-five to be nominated by churchwardens, or in case of their neglect, &c., by trustees, from among children of most deserving inhabitants of parish preferentially. (Scheme, A. D. 1845.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, casting accounts, Latin (Foundation deed); and such other useful and religious instruction as trustees may direct (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 22nd July 1845. A new scheme under consideration.

Trustees, vicar *ex officio*, and 20 others, residents in neighbourhood; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; make rules, appoint, and, for neglect, misconduct, or irregularity, remove master and under master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master, salary of 90*l.* and house. Salary of under master, 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—109, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two or three miles; 41 on foundation free. Others pay for general work; sons of tradesmen 1*s.* per week; sons of labourers, 3*d.* Foundationers are taken to church on Sunday by master.

Boarders.—None.

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Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.
 School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases; special aptitude encouraged by master out of school hours. Scripture lessons daily. Bishop Blomfield's prayers morning and evening.
 Promotions by monthly examination.
 Examination once a year by examiners selected by trustees.
 Punishments: detention and corporal punishment; latter by head master only, and publicly.
 Playground a quarter of an acre. Drilling taught as part of system.
 No boy gone to any university within the last five years.
 School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours in summer, and 25 in winter, per week. A few lessons prepared at home.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Tailor.	Boys lowest in School 1	Quarryman.
" " - 2	Bargeman.	" " - 2	Dead.
" " - 3	Quarryman.	" " - 3	Labourer.
" " - 4	Clerk.	" " - 4	Shopkeeper.
" " - 5	Quarryman.	" " - 5	Carpenter.
" " - 6	Bargeowner.	" " - 6	Inn.
" " - 7	Do.	" " - 7	Labourer
" " - 8	Hotel Keeper.	" " - 8	Bricklayer.
" " - 9	Baker (M.)	" " - 9	Boatman.
" " 10	Foreman.	" " - 10	Labourer.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Richard Baker Wingfield, Esq., Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge.
 Jas. Theobald, Winchester.
 Richd. Meeson, Esq., Grays Thurrock.
 The Rev. Jas. Blomfield, Orsett Rectory.
 The Vicar of Grays Thurrock.
 Robt. Ingram, White Hall, Little Thurrock, Essex.
 Jas. Seabrooke, Brewer, Grays Thurrock.
 R. B. Jordison, Surgeon, South Ockendon.
 Thos. Sturgeon, Grays Thurrock.
 Champion Russell, Esq., Stubbers, North Ockendon.
 S. R. G. Francis, Cranham Place, North Ockendon.
 The Rev. Chas. Day, Muckring, Essex.
 The Rev. Wm. Palin, Stifford, Essex.
 Samuel Westwood, Laindon Hills, Essex.
 Daniel Jackson, Chadwell Place, Grays Thurrock.

Clerk to Trustees :

North Surridge, Solr., Romford.

Head Master :

J. M. Rigge.

HALSTEAD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

There are several points worthy of attention in the scheme by which this charity is governed. The trustees appoint 40 boys from Halsted and the neighbourhood, "and as many more as there are means of educating."

The number of boarders, at first limited to 12, may be raised to 30 by special regulation of the trustees, on condition that they are instructed in common with the other boys without any distinction whatever. No evil effect has been produced on the boarders by mixing with the day boys. Without the enforcement of such a condition, there will be in almost every grammar school a tendency to supplant and discourage the day boys, unless very high fees are paid by [their parents. This tendency can in many cases be overcome only by the licence to take a certain number of boarders being conditional on the proper treatment of foundationers; the number of such boarders not in any case to exceed that of the day boys, and the master being bound to provide additional masters for the whole school in proportion to any increase of the boarding establishment.

Books and stationery are supplied by the trustees to the foundation scholars at cost price. Thus no undue profit is taken by the master as a perquisite of office, a practice which causes occasionally much ill-feeling among the parents of day boys in other towns.

The population of Halstead and the neighbourhood is not wealthy, being composed chiefly of farmers, tradesmen in a small way, and "factory hands." Many of the trustees and a majority of the parents of day boys are dissenters: the scheme therefore contains a very liberal clause respecting religious instruction. No boy is required to learn the catechism, or to receive religious instruction according to the doctrines of the Church of England, or to attend the prayers (which are selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England), if his parents or next friends express conscientious objections to his doing so. No boy is excused altogether from receiving religious education.

The capitation fees of 5s. per quarter for boys under 12, and 7s. 6d. for all above that age, have been raised to 15s. and 25s. respectively. This has produced one bad effect. Some of the poorer inhabitants, to whom the difference of a few shillings yearly is of importance, have removed their children to a private commercial school in the town, where education is given for 2l. per annum. Anything which encourages these private schools is an injury to the lower middle class.

There are no boys old enough to constitute a sixth form. I examined the other classes in various subjects. The elder boys construed passages in the *Æneid* very creditably, and had evidently been well instructed in the details of history and geography connected with their lesson. They also worked out some quadratic and other

equations, and wrote out on the blackboard propositions from the 3rd and 6th books of Euclid. Considerable attention is paid to French. Greek is in general not required by the parents, and it would benefit the school to give them an option of entirely discarding it.

The younger boys were well grounded in the Latin and French grammars. They construed easy sentences in each language with facility, and some Latin exercises were very well done by them. Altogether the school is a very useful institution, and the boys are well taught. It would of course be advantageous to have exhibitions tenable at the universities or elsewhere, but the funds are not large.

As a well conducted school of the second class it is possible that its income might be increased with advantage to the neighbourhood, by founding in it commercial exhibitions, out of the money left for founding grammar schools in the neighbouring parishes, which is now wasted or misapplied.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 754. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 10 Aug. 1594, governors of Christ's Hospital covenanted with Lady Mary Ramsey to pay 20*l.* a year to a schoolmaster out of profits of manor of Colne Engaine, which she had conveyed to them. Deeds in custody of clerk to the trustees.

School Property.—By scheme, A.D. 1857, charity united with others belonging to parish of Halstead. After payment of two guineas for an annual sermon, one-third of net income of charity known as Martin's charity (including gifts of Weaver, King, Margetson, and certain unknown donors), besides clear annual sum of 100*l.* secured by way of rentcharge on manor of Colne Engaine, and payable by Christ's Hospital, appropriated to school. Present annual income, 175*l.* gross, 100*l.* net. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a grammar school in Halstead and maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher. (Foundation deed.) For 40 boys at least from Halstead or Gaius Colne. If 40 boys, properly qualified, shall not apply from those parishes, number may be made up from boys resident within eight miles by the nearest road from St. Andrew's Church, Halstead. No boy to be admitted unless he be of the age of eight years or upwards, of good character, and able to read and write, and not afflicted with infectious disease. No boy to remain after 19. (Scheme, A.D. 1857.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, and French languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as to trustees may seem expedient. (Scheme.)

ABSTRACT of Balance Sheet, 1864.

Dr.	Receipts.		Payments.	Cr
1864.		£ s. d.	1864.	£ s. d.
Capitation fees	- - -	81 1 0	Retiring pension, late H. M.	50 0 0
Prize book retained by H. M.	- - -	0 6 0	H. M. fees, rates, and salary	125 6 5
Cash, Christ's Hospital	- - -	100 0 0	Assistant master	30 0 0
$\frac{3}{4}$ net income, charity estate	- - -	75 7 0	Tradesmen's bills, carpenter, &c.	12 19 0
Balance	- - -	5 8 11	One year's interest, debt 1,000 <i>l.</i>	43 17 6
		<u>262 2 11</u>		<u>262 2 11</u>

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 14th November 1857. Trustees, vicar ex officio, and 12 residents within eight miles by nearest convenient road of church of St. Andrew's, Halstead; four nominated by Christ's Hospital. Condition of residence not to apply to any of last four, being member of committee of almoners, or chief grammar or mathematical master, or chief clerk of that corporation. Five a quorum; chairman a casting vote. Appoint head and under master, and remove them at discretion, provided resolution so to do be carried by two-thirds of trustees present at meeting summoned with seven clear days' notice, and be confirmed by like proportion of trustees present at subsequent meeting called by similar notice, and held within one calendar month after former meeting.

Masters must be of Church of England; may not have cure of souls, or, without consent of trustees, any other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master may take 12 boarders, or 30 with consent of trustees. Total income from endowment 50*l.*; from fees, 40*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Part of usher's salary and drawing master paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—19, from distances up to three or four miles. Pay, under 12, 3*l.*, above 12, 5*l.*, for general work. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Seven, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction: under 12, 25*l.*; above 12, 30*l.* Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills: highest, 42*l.*; average, 34*l.*; lowest, 29*l.* Hours 6 to 7 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Holy Scripture to all. Church Catechism not taught to non-conformists. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, selected by trustees. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: extra tasks, lines to be written. and corporal punishment; the last privately, and by head master only.

Playground 300 square yards; open to boarders only.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum; study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation of lessons. Play time, 26 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School	
- 1	Draper.	- 1	Farmer.
" " 2	Builder.	" " 2	Chemist.
" " 3	Basket Maker.	" " 3	Builder.
" " 4	Builder.	" " 4	Basket Maker.
" " - 5	Farmer.	" " 5	Surgeon.
" " 6	Chemist.	" " - 6	Farmer.
" " 7	Chemist.	" " 7	
" " 8	Clergyman.	" " 8	Farmer.
" " - 9	Surgeon.	" " - 9	Carrier.
" " 10	Farmer.	" " - 10	Farmer.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		
Religious Knowledge.	26	4	—	9	14	5	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	3	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	Books of Joshua and Judges.	6	12	2	hr. $\frac{3}{4}$	—	hrs. 1	Church Catechism.		
Greek	7	2	—	3	14	3	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	3	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	Several chapters of Gospel of St. John.	4	12	3	m. 20	—	1	Accidence.		
Latin	24	4	—	9	14	4	hrs. 1	4	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	Book I. of Horace's Satires.	6	12	5	hrs. 10	4	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	Phædri Fabulæ, 1-17.		
French	24	4	—	10	13	3	hrs. 1	3	hrs. 3	Guizot's Guillaume le Conquérant.	6	12	4	hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	4	hrs. 2	Alm's 1st French Book.		
German	3	1	—	3	13	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	2	hrs. 1	Fouqué's Sintram, pp. 1-20.	6	12	6	hrs. 1	6	hrs. 6	Proportion to Interest.		
Arithmetic	26	4	—	9	14	6	hrs. 1	6	hrs. 6	Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal.	6	12	—	—	—	—	—		
Book-keeping.	4	—	—	4	13	4	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	4	hrs. 3	Single Entry.	—	12	—	—	—	—	—		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	15	2	—	9	14	4	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	4	hrs. 3	Solut. of Tri.; Euclid, bks. I. (part) and II.	6	12	3	m. 20	—	1	Henry II. to Edw. IV.		
History	24	4	—	9	14	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	2	hrs. 1	Norman Conquest to Europe.	6	12	3	hrs. 20	—	1	England and Scotland.		
Geography	24	4	—	9	14	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	2	hrs. 1	Europe.	6	12	3	hrs. 20	—	1	England and Scotland.		
English Literature.	9	1	—	9	14	1	hrs. 1	1	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	Pp. 1-50 Shaw's Eng. Lit.	6	12	1	hrs. 1	1	hrs. 1	—		
English Composition.	17	2	—	9	14	1	hrs. 1	1	hrs. 1	—	6	12	3	hrs. 30	—	14	—		
Reading.	26	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	12	9	—	—	0	—		
Writing	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	9	—	—	0	—		
Musical.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Drawing	17	—	—	17	11	1	hrs. 1	1	hrs. 1	—	0	12	1	hrs. 1	1	hrs. 1	—		

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Section (*c*) A Pupil passed the Preliminary Examination of the Incorporated Law Society of England in 1864.

One obtained a First Class Certificate (26th) in the Oxford Local Examinations, June 1865.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

James Brewster, Esq., Ashford Lodge, Halstead.
 Sam Courtauld, Gosfield Hall, Halstead.
 The Rev. Duncan Fraser, The Parsonage, Halstead.
 Robert Ellington Greenwood, Sloe Farm, Hastead.
 Edward Hornor, The Howe, Halstead.
 Jonathan Mucklestone Key, Beverston House, Brixton Hill.
 Geo. de Horne Vaizey, Esq., Stor Hill, Halstead.
 Duncan Sinclair, Halstead.
 The Rev. Thomas Ovens (ex-officio), The Vicarage, Halstead.
 William Foster White (Treasurer of Christ's Hospital), Christ's Hospital, London.
 The Rev. William Webster, The Rectory, Colne Engaine.

Clerk to Trustees :

George Harris, Solicitor, Halstead.

Head Master :

Rev. S. J. Eales.

MALDON.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

At the time of my visit to this school there were only nine scholars, all very young. This number is somewhat lower than the average, but for various reasons no large increase can be expected. The income of the endowment is scanty, although it ought, no doubt, to become larger on the expiration of the leases by which certain houses, the property of the charity, are held. The population of the town and neighbourhood is stationary, and there is not much demand for liberal education in the place, the parents preferring in general to send their children to other grammar schools as boarders. No fault, however, is found with the school in their own town, the master of which is very deservedly popular.

The trustees appear to be very careful of the interests of this school. They are, for the most part, farmers or tradesmen living in Maldon. It is possible that this may account both for the moderate amount of the capitation fees, and for the fact that the principal gentry of the neighbourhood do not support the school as strongly as might have been expected. The instruction given is good, though at present, from necessity, somewhat elementary. The classes examined by me construed and parsed Latin sentences very fairly, and read French well. The writing of all the boys was good, and much care is given to arithmetic, dictation, and the outlines of history and geography. The Church Catechism is not taught to boys whose parents object to it in writing. There was an exhibition of 6*l.* at Christ's College, Cambridge, open to all boys from this school. It is said that this has recently been thrown open to competition without any local preference.

The school is held in a small room adjoining the public library, for which a nominal rent is paid to the vicar.

One Dr. Plume, however, left by his will a large room underneath the library to the use of the grammar school. It was long applied to the purposes of the national school, but the Charity Commissioners certified to the Attorney-General that it belonged to the grammar school, and this was afterwards admitted by Dr. Plume's trustees. The national school has been removed, but no rent is paid to the master of the grammar school for its use, although such an arrangement was strongly recommended by the Commissioners. At the present time it is considered by the vicar of the parish to be his own private property.

 DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 570. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Ralph Breeder, 28 Feb. 1608, who gave 300*l.* to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a grammar school. Dr. Plume, by will, 2 Sept. 1704, gave farm at Iltney for, amongst other objects, repair of school, and 100*l.* to Christ's College, Cambridge, on condition they allowed an exhibition of 6*l.* for a scholar from this school preferentially: this now thrown open. Deeds in custody of clerk.

School Property.—Farm of 20a. 2r. 33p. at Hatfield Peverill and house in High Street, Maldon. Whole income applied to school. Annual income, 54*l.* gross, 52*l.* net. A small increase expected on falling in of lease.

Buildings and site good. No residence for head master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a grammar school. (Founder's will.) Male children of all residents or persons deceased who have been residents, between the age of eight and sixteen, able to read, write, and spell to satisfaction of master. (Scheme A.D. 1864.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, English, grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, general history and geography, Bible and Bible history, Church Catechism, and such subjects as trustees authorize. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 24 June 1864.

Trustees, nine residents in borough or within 7 miles from town hall. Four a quorum; chairman a casting vote. Appoint, and at meeting whereat two-thirds are present, with six months' written notice, remove master.

Master must be clergyman or member of Church of England. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income, from endowment 50*l.*, and from fees 20*l.*

Day Scholars.—Nine [10 in 1867]; five between ten and fourteen years old, all from within one mile; sons of farmers and tradespeople; pay for general work 2*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School been in revived operation only one year. Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have some knowledge of English grammar and tables.

School course not modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction every morning. Church Catechism not compulsory on boys whose friends object. School opened with prayers, viz. forms and extempore prayers.

Examination twice a year by clergyman selected by trustees.

Punishments: confinement and tasks.

No playground.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 41 weeks per annum; study, 24 hours per week. All lessons learnt out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Rev. Edward Russell Horwood, Vicar of All Saints' and St. Peter's, Maldon,

John Payne, Farmer, Totham.

John Payne, jun., Farmer, Maldon.

G. C. Ward, Miller, Heybridge.

J. Wood, jun., Farmer, Langford.

Thomas Thomlinson, Surgeon, Maldon.

Wm. Jackson, Draper, Maldon.

F. G. Green, Tailor, Maldon.

R. C. Staines, Farmer, Maldon.

Clerks to Trustees :

Messrs. Crick, Maldon.

Treasurer :

G. G. Ward, Heybridge.

Head Master :

Rev. Wm. Stuart M.A.

NEWPORT.

MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

Free instruction is provided in the school for 50 boys "in writing, reading, elementary mathematics, good manners, and all subjects fit to be taught in a grammar school." These boys are the sons of very poor parents, as was apparently expected by the founder. Twelve scholarships were indeed founded at Gonville and Caius College, "mainly in connexion with this school," but they were hardly ever claimed, and have been thrown open. The visitor (Dr. Guest) is of opinion that the school is doing good in the manner intended by the founder, and is opposed to any great alterations in the system of instruction. The trustees, however, wish to impose a capitation fee of three guineas, apparently for the purpose of excluding the present set of boys, and attracting a somewhat richer class from the neighbourhood, which is, however, poor and thinly populated. This would be a dangerous experiment. The boys now in the school would go, it is presumed, to the national school, under a certificated mistress, and would suffer by the change. Those who are dissenters would be obliged to attend the parish church, or not receive any education. It is true that such attendance is nominally required by the rules of the grammar school, but it is doubtful whether it could be enforced, and the rule will no doubt be altered in time. There is an annual examination by the visitor, and this might be made useful in determining the number of the free scholars, if a *small* capitation fee of 6*d.* a week should be imposed. The fees of the free scholars would be paid to the master out of the general fund of the charity. Thus the parents would be stimulated to make their children work at home, and the master would have a direct interest in keeping the school up to a high standard. At present I am informed that the parents do not take sufficient care that their children should be industrious in preparing lessons. Some, however, of the complaints made by these parents from time to time are very reasonable. Thus they objected to the great quantity of English verse repetition which the late head master is said to have made the staple of his instruction; and at present they express a very creditable desire that their boys should learn French. There is no head master now, and the vacancy will not be filled until the question of altering the character of the school has been finally decided. The gentleman, who was formerly the assistant, has for more than a year managed the whole school, successfully in many respects. He could not, however, conduct a grammar school in the higher sense of the word, nor would he undertake the teaching of French, natural science, drawing, or more than the rudiments of history. The whole school was examined by me; two boys learn Latin, and had prepared about 100 lines of Virgil in the half year. These they construed and explained with accuracy. No Greek is taught, or desired by the parents. The highest boy worked out simple problems in algebra with great readiness. The others passed a satisfactory examination in arithmetic; the higher classes in

practice and vulgar fractions, the lower in multiplication and reduction. None of the boys knew enough English history, but three or four of them were fairly acquainted with the geography of Europe. I looked through the answers written by the whole school during the last annual examinations. There were indications of a general progress throughout the school. The writing in particular was good, and the English spelling much above the average accuracy found in boys of this class. A little mensuration has been taught, and the master would undertake to give instruction in book-keeping.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

In about nine years, the lease of some city property belonging to the charity will expire; it is probable that the whole annual income may then be increased by another 100%. The Hoddesdon property is also increasing largely in value. The charity will then be rich enough to benefit the town very greatly. There is a small endowment at Elmdon given for a grammar school, but now applied to a national school. Some of the Elmdon boys are now taught at Newport, and this endowment (19*l.* 19*s.*) might be usefully employed in founding a small (commercial) exhibition tenable in this or another grammar school.

Before Newport, however, can get the full benefit of its grammar school, certain changes must be made in the present system. A good playground should be provided. French should be taught throughout the school, together with drawing, book-keeping, Latin grammar, and, if possible, the elements of physical science in the upper classes. All symptoms of religious distinctions might be taken away with advantage, the school having always been open to dissenters. If a small capitation fee should be charged, a free education should be within the reach of any industrious boy by means of the yearly examination. As the charity becomes richer, books may fairly be provided, at least for the poorer scholars. The head master can at present take 10 boarders, and this number should not be increased in such a poor town as Newport; but it would be better if the rule allowing boarders could be abolished altogether before a new master is appointed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 1. 798. A.D. 1837.)[†]

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Mrs. Joyce Frankland, 20 January 1586, who gave her tithe of Banstead in Surrey, besides premises in Hoddesdon and City of London. Deeds in chest at schoolhouse.

School Property.—Average annual income 315*l.* gross, 255*l.* net. About 21*l.* annually paid to visitor; 2*l.* to sexton; a balance held by treasurer, rest applied to school. No probable increase.

SUMMARY of Balance Sheet. A.D. 1864.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand	-	50 16 7	Visitor	-	20 17 10
Rents, &c. (less rates, commission, &c.)	-	245 9 8	Master	-	139 5 7
			Usher	-	69 12 9
			Repairs, &c.	-	11 0 3
			Sexton	-	2 0 0
			Balance	-	53 9 10
		296 6 3			296 6 3

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Buildings and site good. No residence for head or other masters.

Objects of Trust.—For the erection, maintenance, and finding a free grammar school within town; free scholars to be children of inhabitants preferentially. Boys from this school to be preferred to foundress' scholarships at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. (Foundress' will.) Free scholars, between the ages of 8 and 14, able to read words of one syllable readily, and to do a sum of simple addition and subtraction; natives of Newport preferentially. (Rules of Visitor, A.D. 1854.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, arithmetic, elementary mathematics, together with good manners, and all other instruction and learning fit to be taught in a grammar school. (Visitor's Rules.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 5 Aug. 1837; and rules made by visitor, June 1854.

Visitor, master of Caius College, Cambridge. Trustees, landowners of Newport; with consent of visitor, appoint head master and usher.

Master must be an honest, discreet, and learned man.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Office of head master vacant. Head master's share of net income two-thirds of forty forty-sevenths; usher's share, one-third of forty forty-sevenths of net income.

Day Scholars.—44, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to eight miles. Education gratuitous. Newport boys attend on Sunday, and go to church in morning.

Boarders.—Five; board with usher. Three meals a day; in summer, four; meat once. Average charge, 17*l*. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 394 feet per boy. Every boy has not a separate bed. Hours 7 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to work sums in simple addition and subtraction, and to read words of two syllables readily.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history, Church catechism, &c. School opened and closed with prayer.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination once a year by visitor, and prizes awarded by him.

Punishments: impositions chiefly; corporal punishment rarely; publicly.

Playground, 50 feet by 40 feet.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours in summer, and 25 hour in winter per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School			
" " - 1	Schoolmaster -	Newport -	$\frac{1}{8}$ mile.
" " - 2	Builder -	Do. -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 3	Relieving Officer -	Do. -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 4	Farmer -	Arkesden -	5 miles.
" " - 5	Do. -	Elsenham -	5 "
" " - 6	Annuitant -	Newport -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Miller -	Wenden -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 8	Farmer -	Duddenhoe End -	5 miles.
" " - 9	Do. -	Elsenham -	5 "
" " - 10	Do. -	Chrishall -	8 "
Boys lowest in School			
" " - 1	Farmer -	Wenden -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 2	Labourer -	Newport -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 3	Do. -	Do. -	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
" " - 4	Do. -	Wendon -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " - 5	Painter, &c. -	Newport -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 6	Shoemaker -	Do. -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " - 7	Dealer -	Quendon -	2 miles.
" " - 8	Blacksmith -	Newport -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 9	Farmer -	Elsenham -	5 miles.
" " - 10	Labourer -	Newport -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of scholars learning—

Religious knowledge	-	-	-	-	-	49
Latin	-	-	-	-	-	7
Arithmetic	-	-	-	-	-	49
Mathematics	-	-	-	-	-	2
History	-	-	-	-	-	11
Geography	-	-	-	-	-	37
English grammar	-	-	-	-	-	37
Reading	-	-	-	-	-	49
Writing	-	-	-	-	-	49

The authors read and the text books used were—

In the first class :—

Cæsar's Commentaries. Eton Latin Grammar. Valpy's Latin Exercises.
 Bridges' Algebra. Colenso's Arithmetic.
 Cornwell's Geography.
 Morell's English Grammar.
 Outlines of English History. Watt's Scripture History.
 Poetry dictated from various Authors.

In the second class :—

Watt's Scripture History. Faith and Duty of a Christian (Bp. Gaskell).
 Morell's English Grammar.
 Cornwell's Geography.

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Hopkins' Orthographical Exercises. Fourth Graduated Reading Book by Laurie.

Colenso's Arithmetic for Beginners (2nd Part).

Word Expositor (Nelson's Series).

Poetry dictated from various Authors.

In the lowest class.—

Church Catechism, with Scripture Proofs.

Poetry from the "Violet."

Word Expositor. Third Reading Book (Irish National Society).

Colenso's Arithmetic for Beginners (First Part.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

Wm. Chas. Smith, Shortgrove, Newport.

Stephen Robinson, Wenden, Essex.

The Rev. John Chapman, Vicar of Newport.

George Strickland Robinson, Newport.

William Hemmings Day, Newport.

Charles Kentish Probert, Newport.

Clerk to Trustees :

Charles Martin Wade, Saffron Walden.

Head Master :

Rev. J. Wisken, M.A. (appointed 1867).

Foundation Usher :

S. Peacock.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

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MR. ELTON'S REPORT.

It is directed in the rules by which this school is governed, that there shall be 24 boys upon the foundation, paying an entrance fee of 10 shillings to the master, and 15s. quarterly whilst on the books of the school. This payment covers instruction in the classics and the usual subjects of a commercial education, except French, for which an additional yearly payment of two guineas is made. The master is permitted to receive 10 boarders, and 10 day scholars at a higher rate in addition to those elected on the foundation. There are not, however, upon an average, more than nine boys so elected. It follows that several parents in Saffron Walden are paying more than can be legally demanded from them. But I am informed by the master, that this practice has arisen from the willingness of the parents to forego their claims, that his salary may be reasonably increased. I did not, however, find that the inhabitants were much pleased with the state of their school. There are now no boarders, and the number of day boys has much decreased within the last few years. It should be observed that four of the foundation scholars are to be taken from Newport, a town which has a large grammar school of its own. Some of the inhabitants of Saffron Walden have at various times desired a change in the system of instruction, so that arithmetic and book-keeping may receive greater attention. I was also informed that others desired the appointment of a second master. There are, however, so few boys now in the school that the grounds for this complaint are for the present removed. The master thinks that there is not sufficient enthusiasm for education in the neighbourhood to sustain the full numbers of the school. He complains also that the applicants for admission, having been taught in small private schools, cannot read articulately, and have no definite knowledge of spelling. The rules provide that no boy shall remain in the school after attaining 15 years of age, unless by special permission of the trustees. This clause might be struck out with great advantage to the charity.

The old schoolhouse is underlet by the master, being unfit for a residence. The house now occupied by him is in a healthy situation, and is capable of accommodating a few boarders. The schoolroom is large enough for the present number of boys, but would be quite insufficient for the 44 day boys and boarders admissible under the present rule.

The endowment is in a satisfactory condition, although perhaps a little more might be made of the land. The school, with other charities in the town, suffered losses through the ill conduct of a late trustee, but I am informed that the abuse has been rectified. The total income is small, and not likely to increase. There is a much larger grammar school (Newport) within about four miles, where free instruction is at present given.

The point of chief importance in the system of education is the careful teaching of French. The master deserves great praise for the pains taken by him to acquire and to impart a thorough knowledge of the grammar and idioms. Some of the higher boys conversed in French with a good pronunciation. They also prepared some exercises with success, and construed passages from Voltaire with ease. Their knowledge of the language was much above the average. One boy possessed an elementary knowledge of Greek. The parents in general do not wish Greek to be taught to their children. In Virgil the first class did tolerably well, but their pronunciation and knowledge of prosody was defective. The lower boys knew their Latin grammar well, and construed fairly from the Delectus. Those in the middle of the school could do easy sums in vulgar fractions, but I do not think that sufficient attention is paid to arithmetic and algebra. One of the youngest boys passed a very good examination in English history.

On the whole the school appeared to be a very useful institution. If the numbers should increase, a larger schoolroom and a second master would be required, and in any case it would be an advantage to the town if the education were made more strictly "commercial," there being at present no demand for a grammar school of the first class. German might be introduced in lieu of Greek, the same amount of Latin and French retained as are now taught, and more attention paid to Euclid, algebra, and commercial arithmetic.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Part 1. 803. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The earliest foundation is stated to have been in 1483, by licence from Abbot and Convent of Walden, and to have been attached to a guild of the Holy Trinity, suppressed and re-established by Edward VI. Earliest endowment of present school by Dame Johane Bradbury, who by deed, 18 May 1525, gave an annual rent of 12*l.* payable out of manor of Willyngghale Spain, and set forth statutes for government of school. Endowment augmented by Sir William Dawson, Peter Manwood, and Thomas Adam. Deeds in municipal council chamber in church.

School Property.—Annual income from 900*l.* consols, and rent of 5*s.* 2*d.* 18*p.*, and a rentcharge of 12*l.*, and rent of schoolhouse, 79*l.* gross, 78*l.* net, besides one fourth income of Adam's charity, which fourth, in 1864, was 21*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site not good; present master provides suitable ones at his own expense.

Objects of Trust.—For children born in the town of Walden, Newport, Wedyton, and Little Chesterford, and kinsfolk of foundress. (Statutes of foundress.) For boys who have been born in parishes of Saffron Walden, Newport, Widdington, and Little Chesterford, viz., 16 from Walden, four from Newport, two from Widdington, and two from Little Chesterford. (Rules of Trustees, A.D. 1844.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, good manners, and literature. (Statutes of foundress.) Latin, Greek if required, reading English grammatically, writing and arithmetic, merchants accounts, geography, and other branches of English literature. (Trustees' Rules.)

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by trustees A.D., 1844.
Trustees of charity estates in parish of Saffron Walden appoint, with approval of president of Queen's College, Cambridge, and remove master.
-Master may not hold ecclesiastical preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take 10 boarders. Total income from endowment 91*l.* (out of which he pays rent for school premises), from other sources 49*l.* No assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—15*, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four or five miles, sons of professional men, farmers, and tradespeople; eight on foundation; pay for general work, foundationers 1*l.* 10*s.*, other boys 5*l.* 5*s.* French 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—One, in master's house. Four meals a day, meat once. Terms for board and tuition, 35 guineas. Half year's bill, 20*l.* Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have some knowledge of first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for every subject. Religious instruction to all. School opened with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency, and separate for each subject.

Examination once a year by a member of University invited by master. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions, and rarely corporal punishment, publicly.

Playground, 40 yards by 6.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week. Greater proportion of lessons learnt out of school.

Only one boy gone to any university within the last five years. [None in residence at University May 1867: one entered October 1867.]

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of scholars learning :—

Religious knowledge	-	-	-	16
Greek (Delectus)	-	-	-	1
Latin, Cæsar and Virgil	-	-	2	} 16
Latin Delectus	-	-	6	
Latin Grammar	-	-	8	
Arithmetic	-	-	-	16
Mathematics (First Book of Euclid)	-	-	-	2
History	-	-	-	16
Geography	-	-	-	16
English Grammar, Allen and Cornwell	-	-	10	} 16
" Elementary	-	-	6	
English Composition (letter writing)	-	-	-	16
Reading and Writing	-	-	-	16

* During half-year ending June 1865, number of scholars increased from 16 to 21.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Henry Burrows, Esq., Treasurer, Saffron Walden.
Nathaniel Catlin, Esq., Saffron Walden.
Joshua Clarke, Maltster, Saffron Walden.
The Rev. R. Clutton, B.D., Vicarage, Saffron Walden.
Jas. Thos. Collin, Solicitor, Saffron Walden.
J. G. Emson, Grocer, Saffron Walden.
Jas. Starling, Wine Merchant, Saffron Walden.
The Right Honorable Charles Cornwallis Lord Braybrook, Audley End,
Saffron Walden.
George Stacey Gibson, Banker, Saffron Walden.
Benjamin Tomson Thurgood, Estate Agent, Saffron Walden.
Joseph Leland Taylor, Common Brewer, Saffron Walden.
John Mallows Youngman, Bookseller, Saffron Walden.
Thomas Day Green, Esq., Saffron Walden.
Stebbing Leverett, Grocer and Draper, Saffron Walden.
John Clayden, Farmer, Littlebury.

Clerk to Trustees :—

William Bennett Freeland, (Solicitor,) Saffron Walden.

Head Master :—

Rev. A. E. Fowler, B.A.

WALTHAMSTOW.—SIR GEORGE MONOX' SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on the 24th April 1866. It was founded in 1541 by Sir George Monox, and further endowed in 1686 by Henry Maynard.

Sir G. Monox in 1541 charged the devisees of certain his estates with the payment of 42*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum, of which the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was to be paid yearly for ever to an honest priest for the time being who should keep a free school at Walthamstow of young children, and should sing and pray yearly for the souls of the said Sir G. Monox and certain other persons; and the sum of 26*s.* 8*d.* was to be paid quarterly to one able person to be parish clerk at Walthamstow, towards his living, to sing and to serve God in the parish church at Walthamstow, and to help to teach the children there; and the residue of the total sum of 42*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* he devised towards the support of alms-folk, and the keeping of a yearly obit.

H. Maynard, by will in 1686, bequeathed 200*l.* to the free school in Walthamstow, to be laid out in purchase of lands to be settled upon trustees, upon trust to apply the rents to the use of the master of the school to his better maintenance, and for his care and pains in reading prayers in the church every Sunday, and in teaching and instructing eight poor children in Walthamstow, to be nominated by the testator's kinsman, Sir Wm. Maynard and his heirs.

Neither of these benefactors to the school declares what subjects were to be taught to the children, nor what class of children was to be taught, except that the one says "young children," and the other "poor children." But a decree of a Commission in 1658 ordered that the master should be an able scholar, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and fit to teach the Latin and Greek tongues. There is no evidence that this order was ever carried out. Immediately prior to the year 1782 the instruction was in English only. The Commissioners for inquiry concerning Charities, in their report dated July 10, 1832, state that they found the school attended by only five boys on the foundation, three of whom were brothers from one family, and two of them the master's sons, and that they were informed "that there is
" a class of children in the parish consisting of tradesmen,
" farmers, and the better sort of artisans, who are unwilling to
" send their children to the National school, but who would
" gladly send them to this foundation school, as they had formerly
" been used to do, if the instruction received there were suitable
" to their station, that not being the case they send them to
" different pay schools in the neighbourhood." At this time the alms-priest-schoolmaster was offering instruction in Latin and Greek gratuitously, but charging six guineas per annum for additional instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and mathematics.

II. The almspriest no longer discharges the duties of the mastership himself, the present condition of matters being as follows :

The vicar's curate receives the emolument from the endowment 41*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, as almspriest-schoolmaster : but the school is actually taught and conducted by a deputy, to whom the curate pays 30*l.* per annum to discharge the duties of the schoolmaster. The present deputy is not a graduate, and is untrained, but professes ability to teach the Latin, Greek, English, and French languages and literature, with arithmetic and mathematics, history, geography, and other subjects required for a liberal education. Besides the 30*l.* received from the endowment, he also has the fees of the scholars and the occupation of the master's house. His daughter lives with him and gives instruction in drawing from the flat. With the present numbers in the school, and supposing that all fees were punctually paid, their joint income from teaching the boys would be about 114*l.* per annum, viz. : 84*l.* from fees and 30*l.* from endowment. The daughter also takes girls as private pupils.

At the date of my visit the education given was in English only, viz. : in the elements, history, geography, arithmetic, and book-keeping, there being no scholars at that time who wished to learn Latin. The master says the average number requiring Latin is about three per year, and this although Latin is not an extra, but is included in the general fee. Greek is also thus included, but for this "there is never any demand." The general fee is one guinea a quarter for English, Latin, and Greek (if required), including arithmetic and mathematics. French and drawing are extras, each being charged one guinea a quarter.

There were 17 boys on the books of the school, and 14 present on the day of my visit. Thus the cost to the country and to a parent of educating a boy at this school may be estimated as follows :

The endowment, 41*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, divided among 17 boys, gives about 2*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* a head as the cost to the country, or public cost. Then if A. is a boy who wishes to learn English and Latin, and B. is a boy who wishes to learn English, French, and drawing, the costs of each education stands thus :

A. For English and Latin, 43 weeks in the year, at 28 hours per week.

						£	s.	d.
Public cost	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	5
Private cost.	Fees	-	4	4	0	}	5	14
	Books and							
	Stationery	1	10	0				
Total cost	-	-	-	-	-	£8	2	5

B. For English, French, drawing, 43 weeks in the year, at 28 hours per week.

						£	s.	d.
Public cost	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	5
Private cost.	Fees	-	12	12	0	}	14	3
	Books and							
	Stationery	1	10	0				
Total cost	-	-	-	-	-	£16	10	5

If English and French *only* were learnt the cost would be to the public 2*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* as before; to the pupil 9*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*; total 12*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* It is worth while remarking that the study of English plus one modern language (e. g., French) is made more expensive than the study of English plus Latin and Greek.

III. Of the 17 boys on the books I found none learning Latin or mathematics, two learning French, and one learning drawing. All the boys were day scholars, and they were divided into three classes. The first (highest) class contained eight boys, the second four boys, the third five boys. The following is a table of their ages, the time they had been in the school, and the occupation of their parents.

CLASS I.

Boys Number.	Age.		Time in this School.		Occupation of Parent.
	years.	months.	years.	months.	
1	11	0	0	8	Clerk.
2	12	11	0	4	Instrument maker.
3	9	7	1	0	Foreman, Goods Station.
4	12	9	1	0	Ditto.
5	10	2	one week.		Coachman.
6	12	0	0	3	Silversmith.
(abs.) 7	13	0	0	7	Tailor.
(abs.) 8	13	0	0	2	Coachman.

CLASS II.

1	9	0	0	1	Clerk.
2	10	8	0	1	Ditto.
3	10	2	1	7	Ditto.
4	13	11	0	8	Ditto.

CLASS III.

1	10	0	2	8	Butcher.
2	8	0	0	2	Ditto.
3	9	2	0	2	Contractor.
4	8	11	0	5	Lawyer.
(abs.) 5	7	0	1	2	Clerk.

IV. The average age therefore of the highest class was about 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, and they had been in school on an average about six months. Their work was perfectly elementary. In arithmetic they had not advanced beyond practice, and had a very moderate knowledge of common weights and measures. In eight lines of dictation they had an average of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mistakes each, only two writing the piece correctly. They read moderately. Two of them (who had been a year in the school) answered fairly in the history and geography which they had been learning; the rest had not derived much information from this instruction. In information, intelligence, and the general results of education, this class was decidedly inferior to the first class of boys of an equal age in a fair National or British school under inspection, and I

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know very many such schools in which the first class of this grammar school would hardly rank with their second or third classes. The average age of the second class was a little over 10 years and 11 months. These boys had not yet mastered the compound rules (money), could not write from dictation, knew nothing of notation, a little of the multiplication table, and could hardly read. Into the attainments of the lowest class I did not inquire. The deputy master, who has been here 15 years, remarked that most of his older boys had just left him; but the registration was too inadequate to enable me to verify any statements regarding the past history of the school.

V. The buildings and premises are very moderate. There is no playground, or even a passable yard, this part of the premises and the offices being most unsatisfactory. The master's house is not fit for the reception of boarders. The school room is a long, low, room above the almshouses, moderately furnished with apparatus. These premises could scarcely be considered passable in the case of a National school.

VI. It seems clear that at the date of my visit this school was acting as a merely primary school; giving elementary instruction to the children of a lower middle class at about five times the cost at which it would be given in one of our inspected primary schools, and doing it in a much inferior manner. The real grammar school education of this locality is given in a "classical academy" kept by two private proprietors at the distance of less than one and a half mile, the commercial education in a "commercial academy," kept by another private person. There are also several other classico-commercial private establishments in the neighbourhood. Besides these, there are flourishing National and British schools. I was informed that the National school has an upper class to which children of the petty tradesmen, licensed victuallers, &c. are admitted on the payment of a higher fee, and that a great many very substantial persons (some said to be worth 700*l.* a year) send their children to this school. It is under inspection, but not permanently so, only for annual grants; it had an average attendance for the year 1865-6 of 397 children, and received a grant for the same year of 17*l.* 17*s.* from the Committee of Council on Education. Respectable inhabitants assured me that a grammar school in which the education should be in English only, with the option of learning Latin or French in addition, at a cost of 4*l.* per annum, was much required and would be a great boon to the parish. Others, however, were of opinion that no such school was required, the present National school answering that purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 129. A.D, 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir George Monox, by will, 6 June 1541, gave all his lands in London and its suburbs, upon trust, amongst other things, for the payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to a priest, who should keep a free school. Endowment augmented (as to school) by will of Henry Maynard, 18 Nov. 1686, who gave 200*l.* to be laid out in land. Deeds in custody of churchwardens.

School Property.—The income is about four-nineteenths of the produce of lands and tenements; whole acreage 82*A.* 3*R.* 39*P.*; annual income applicable to school, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; about 30*l.* actually applied. No immediate probability of any increase.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose, but no playground. Master's residence not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school of young children. (Monox's Will.) Number of free scholars not to exceed 20 or 30, but at alms priest's pleasure. (Statutes.) Eight poor children of Walthamstow to be nominated by testator's kinsman, Sir William Maynard, and his heirs for ever. (Maynard's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by Founder, 3 Sep. 1541.

In practice, churchwardens *ex officio*, and 11 others, trustees, appoint and after two warnings dismiss master.

Master must be in priest's orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical; in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Alms priest's duties as regards school performed by deputy, who receives 30*l.* from endowment, and 4*l.* 4*s.* a year from each scholar, and resides in alms priest's lodgings.

Day Scholars.—16, from distances up to two miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. French and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Books, 10*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from various sources.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination twice a year by alms priest. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and rarely caning

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

The Rev. A. W. Wilson, Coventry.

Alfred Janson, Gentleman, Hoe Street, Walthamstow.

Edward Warner, M.P., Higham House, Walthamstow.

Henry Green, Gentleman, Hoe Street, Walthamstow.

Jno. Budd, Corn Merchant, Wood Street, Walthamstow.

Nathaniel Powell, Gentleman, Buckhurst Hill, Woodford.

Wm. Houghton, Wood Street, Walthamstow.

Richard Bedford Allen, Dieppe, France.

The Churchwardens of parish for the time being.

Head Master:—

H. Griggs, (as Deputy of Alms-Priest Schoolmaster, who at present is the Rev. Charles Hill, of Lincoln College, Oxford).

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Pub- lic. Accessi- ble to				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, rising, or diminishing, or statu- tory.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Brentwood (South Weald.)	2,811 5,209	Farming, and trad- ing.	—	Yes	Scheme 1851	Being added to.	Master and Wardens.	£ 1,483	£ —	£ 574	Fluc- tuates.
Chelmsford -	5,513	Farming -	Treasurer -	No	Scheme 1853	Good	Governrs.	528	<i>See Digest</i> p. 25.		Stat.
Colchester -	23,809	Agricul- tural.	Printed -	Yes	Rules 1851 -	Good	Trustees	194	104	104	Inc.
Dedham -	1,734	Agricul- tural.	Clerk of trust	No	Scheme 1859	Too small.	Governrs.	378	221	221	Stat.
Felsted - -	1,804	Farming chiefly.	Charity chest	Yes	Scheme 1851	New being built.	Trustees	—	—	—	Inc.
								<i>See Digest</i> p. 58.			
Halstead - -	5,707	Farming manufac- turing, mercantile.	Clerk - -	Yes	Scheme 1857	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.
								<i>See Digest</i> p. 68.			
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Chigwell -	2,676	Agricultu- ral.	With one of Govern- ors.	Yes	Varied by an. and otherwise.	Fair	Rent- charge.	414	335	275	Fluct.
Grays Thurrock	2,209	Farming, brick- making, &c.	—	Yes	Scheme 1845	Good	Trustees	150	140	140 *	Inc.
Maldon - -	6,261	Farming, trading, and sea- faring.	With clerk -	Yes	Scheme 1864	Good	Trustees	54	52	52	Inc.
Newport -	886	Farming -	School house	No	Varied by authority 1854.	Good	Trustees	315	255	200	Stat.

(Continued on p. 100.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Office, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required by rules now in force in Foundations, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
1 (Part class.)	£ 6 0 0			Local	Solvncy, &c.	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Inc.	-	Alms-ple.
None	0 None 0			County	—	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	Claim -	Inc.	Grammar	—
P None	0 None 0			Local	—	Master	No	Unrestricted	—	Proficiency, pref.	Nomination.	Inc.	Not prescribed.	General good of town.
2	80 None 0			Local	Residence.	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Aptness to receive learning.	Election.	Stat.	Grammar	None
6	330 12 120			County	Solvncy, &c.	Masters	No	County	Boys	Absolute -	Claim -	Inc.	Grammar	Alms-ple.
None	0 None 0			Vicar ex off. 8 local.	Solvncy, &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	—
None	— None —			2 ex. off. rest local.	Residence.	Governors.	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- - -	Inc.	Class. and non-class.	Bread &c.
None	0 None 0			Vicar ex off. rest local.	—	Trstees.	No	Parish	—	Residence, pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	Alms, etc.
None	0 None 0			Local	Solvncy, &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical	—
None	0 None 0			Local	—	Master	No	Town	—	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Inc.	-	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	MASTERS.						CHARACTER			
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H. M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Schol- ars (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Classical Schools—</i> (Brentwood South Weald.)	H. M., se- cond M., and Assis- tants.	Patron	Patron	2nd M. by Pat- ron, rest by M. and Wrdsns.	Master and Wrdsns.	Priests orders graduate of Eng. Univ.	H.M.	57 B., 49 D. (1867.)	No change.	6
Chelmsford	Master second and under M.	Gover- nors.	Governors with ap- proval of Bishop.	Master with ap- proval of Gover- nors.	Gover- nors or Mstr. at pleasre.	Graduate of Ox- ford, Camb., or Durham.	H.M.	5 B., 42 D.	-	6
Colchester	Master and Assist. Masters.	Town Council.	-	Master	Master	Graduate of Eng. Univ. in holy orders.	H.M.	17 B., 36 D.	No change.	2
Dedham	H. M. and Assistants.	Gover- nors.	Governors	H. M.	H. M.	M. A.; commu- nicant of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	48 B., 20 D.	No great change.	4
Felsted	H. M. under M. and Assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees with ap- probation of Bishop.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Priest M. A. or B. C. L. of Eng. Univ.	H.M. 2d M.	94 B., 1 D.	-	3
Halstead	H. M. under and Draw- ing M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H. M.	H. M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	7 B.O., 19 D.	No change.	3 or 4
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Chigwell	Latin and English M.	Gover- nors.	Governors	-	-	Lay graduate, not under 27, &c.	Both	21 D. in Latin Sch.	-	2
Gray Thurrock	Master and under Master.	Trstees. Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	-	H.M.	109 D.	No change.	2
Maldon	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	Clergyman or member of Ch. of England.	None	9 D.	No great change.	1
Newport	Master and Usher.	Trstees. with	-	Trstees. with consent of Visitor.	-	Honest, discreet, and learned men.	None	5 B., 44 D.	No great change.	2

(Continued on p. 102.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.)		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising, (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.	
Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.	Day Scho- lars.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Educa- tion.					(a)	(b)	(c)					
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£					
80 A. 20 B.	80 A. 20 B.	*4	9	Master and Wardens.	H. M. and three dames' houses.	H.M.	Yes	105	70	57	(a) 7 (b) 9 or 10	Master -	650 to 1100	2	
In Head Master's house.															
100 A.	40 A. 60 B.	*4	*4	Governors.	Head and Commercial Masters.	H.M.	Yes	—	49	—	(a) 6½ to 7 (b) 8 to 9½ or 10	Head boy	412	—	
40 A. 60 B.	60 A. 40 B.	1	3 or 4	H. M. -	H. M. alone	—	Yes	96	60	44	(a) 7 (b) 9	Senior boy	420	None	
80 A. 20 B.	45 A. 55 B.	1	3 or 4	H. M. -	H. M. and 2 classical masters.	H.M.	Yes	103	68	56	(a) 6½ (b) 9	House Master.	415	A few	
85 A. 15 B.	100 A.	2	3 or 4	? Trustees	School house and one other.	H.M.	Yes	71	48	39	(a) 6½-7 (b) 9-10	Prefects -	420	None for single boys.	
57 A. 43 B.	15 A. 85 B.	0	3 or 4	Only one boarding house.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	42	34	29	(a) 6-7 (b) 8½	Master -	—	None	
0	- - -	0	1	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	
0	40 B. 60 C.	0	*2	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	16 A. 84 B.	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	70 B. 30 C.	0	*2	—	Usher - -	—	Yes	—	17	—	(a) 7 (b) 8½	- - -	394	—	

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School hours per week.	Knowledge necessary on admission.	Classification Uniform, <i>i.e.</i> , by one Subject or group of Subjects solely Mixed, <i>i.e.</i> , by Subjects, &c., combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these Combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt, (a) in School; (b) out of school, under Supervision; (c) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Brentwood (South Weald).	39	35 to 29	Reading and writing.	Separate for Latin, etc. and mathematics.	Chiefly by marks and examination.	Nearly all out of school, boarders under sup.	106	47	106	42	—
Chelmsford	42	27	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	By marks & examination.	Very few in school.	47	17	24	1	—
Colchester	40	30	Reading, writing, and spelling for foundationers.	Separate for classics and mathematics.	Marks and examination.	None in school; boarders under Sup.	53	12	53	41	—
Dedham	39 nearly.	41	Reading and writing.	Separate for every group of subjects.	Examination.	Two-thirds in school; rest at home or under sup.	52	27	58	5	—
Felsted	39	25 to 29	Reading and writing at least.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Lower boys all in school or under sup; others in school or no sup.	95	69	92	—	—
Halstead	39	26	Reading and writing.	By Latin chiefly.	Proficiency	Five-sixths out of school sup; rest no sup.	24	7	24	3	—
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Chigwell (Latin School.)	41 or 42	25	Must be able to read (Eng. Sch.) and write (Lat. Sch.)	Separate for each Subject.	Marks and examination.	Three fourths (c)	21	8	—	—	—
Grays Thurrock	46	25 to 30	Reading	Uniform	Monthly examination.	Majority in sch., rest at home.	25	—	—	—	—
Maldon	41	24	Reading, writing, English grammar and tables.	—	—	All out of school no sup.	4	—	—	—	—
Newport	42	25 to 30	Addition, subtraction, and reading.	Uniform	Marks	Chiefly out of sch. no sup.	7	—	—	—	—

(Continued on p. 104.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn.		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text-books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn.					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text-Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
(a) Not allowed any other way.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	No original Greek verse, all others.	106	57	Text-books chiefly and dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
As a rule without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	All	10	Chiefly set in writing.	5	1	—	—	—	By lectures.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three but (c) Latin verse only.	53	39	All three	—	—	—	—	—	Occasional lectures.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces chiefly.	67	30	All three	4	6	Var.	—	Var.	Physics and Chemistry; occasional lectures with experiments.
As a rule without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Original composition rare.	95	50	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	5	Text books & laboratory.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	26	15	Text-books & dictated orally.	4	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
(c) —	P.	—	—	—	(a) and (b)	21	8	(a) (b) (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	110	—	All three	12	25	—	—	—	Not taught.
Without aid	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	All three	1	—	—	4	4	(a) (b) and specimens shown by master.
Without aid	—	—	—	—	Short sentences	49	2	Text-books chiefly.	—	49	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION—cont.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION—cont.													Examinations conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught : Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M. Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.		
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.						
<i>Classical— School— Brentwood (South Weald.)</i>	106	106	24	8	71	—	35	39	30	All	—	—	Masters at Christmas or their nominees.	Midsummer, master and wardens.	
Chelmsford	- All	All	All	—	35	16	35	16	—	G. D.; P; D.F; D. M; and C.	—	—	Monthly & at Christ- ma.	Midsummer, by Gover- nors.	
Colechester	- 53	53	53	—	53	53	50	12	3	G. D.; P.; D.F., D.M.; and C.	—	—	—	Once a year, by Arch- deacon.	
Dedham	- 52	60	29	—	12	20	48	28	18	All.	—	—	Easter and Christmas.	Midsummer, H.M.	
Felsted	- 95	95	—	—	—	—	—	17	27	All but G. D.	—	—	December	June, H.M.	
Halstead	- 24	24	—	9	17	26	26	17	2	All except P.	—	—	—	Midsummer Trustees.	
<i>Semi-classical Schools— Chigwell (Latin School.)</i>	- 21	21	21	8	8	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appointed by governors.	
Grays Thurrock	25	42	42	—	25	110	110	—	52	P. M. from notes	—	—	—	Once a year, Trustees.	
Maldon	- 4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	Not taught	—	—	—	Half-yearly, Trustees.	
Newport	- 11	37	37	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	49	—	—	Master of Cal. Coll. Cam., once a year.	

(Continued on p. 106.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Who show Aptitude for certain studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	106	Open to all.	H.M.	Liturgical service for schools from Prayer Book.	All unls. prnts. object.	H. M.	One for all.	Boarders and some day hoys, twice.
es	Yes	Yes	36	Open to all.	All mas- ters.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All are not regrd. to attend.	H. M.	None	Boys attend where parents please.
No -	No -	No -	53	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	All	H. M.	Boarders, 1 hour.	All twice
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	67	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	Mng. all, evng. boarders.	H. M.	None	Boarders, twice.
Yes -	In some degree.	Yes -	95	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	Boarders.	H. M.	Boarders, one.	All twice.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	26	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, morning & evening.	Unls prnts. object, all.	H. M.	Boarders, collect and hymn.	Boarders twice.
No	No	No	21	Open to all.	Latin M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	—	Vicar usually	All	All twice.
fo -	No -	No -	110	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Bishop Blomfield before and after school.	All	Clergy	Sunday school.	All found- ationers.
fo -	No	No	9	Open to all.	H.M.	Forms and ex tempore before school.	—	Not H. M.	—	—
fo -	No -	No -	49	Ch. of Eng.	Mas- ter and usher.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	None neces- sarily.	Clergyman	Newport, hoys, 1.	Newport hoys, 1.

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	What Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Play hours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Brentwood (South Weald.)	Master and wardens expel.	Caning public; birch pri- vate.	Birch - -	No monitors -	Yes -	23	$\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre.	Close	Both
Chelmsford -	Yes -	Public -	None -	General super- vision.	By moni- tors.	—	Quarter of an acre.	Close	Both
Colchester -	Bishop of London visitor.	Private -	Corporal -	No monitors -	Master usually present.	27	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres	Close	Both
Dedham -	Governors can interfere in cases of expulsion of foundationers	Private -	Corporal pun- ishment and expulsion.	Inflict slight corporal pun- ishment.	Moni- torial for B.	40 to 50	2 acres	Close	Not open to all.
Felsted	Except in cases of expulsion.	Both pub- lic and private.	Suspension, isolation, and caning.	Can inflict im- positions, &c.	None	29 to 30	55 \times 17 yds. and cricket field 6 acres.	Close	Both
Halstead -	Except in cases of expulsion.	Private -	Corporal -	No monitors -	? None	26	300 sq. yards.	Close	Board- ers only.
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Chigwell (Latin School.)	Governors can interfere.	Public -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	One rood.	Close	To boys of Lat. school.
Grays Thurrock	Trustees expel.	Public -	Corporal pun- ishment.	General super- intendence.	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre.	Close	—
Maldon - -	Trustees sus- pend and expel.	Not used -	—	Weekly mon- itor; general superinteu- dence.	—	—	None	—	—
Newport -	Yes - -	Rare; pub- lic.	Expulsion -	—	—	—	40 feet \times 50 feet.	Close	Both

(Continued on p. 108.)

- RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
s	- Yes	- Yes	Yes, to all	Classics, and mathematics.	Classics and mathematics, some would omit Greek.	Universities and Trustees.	Possible, and in some cases adopted.	—
s	- Drilling taught if required.	For boarders.	All	Divinity, English, Latin, French, &c.	Those which fit a boy for preliminary law, &c. examinations.	If expedient, Universities.	Both possible and expedient.	—
s	- Yes	- No	All	Classics, mod. lang., &c. sub-ordinately	Gentlepeople, classics; others French, book-keeping, &c.	Expedient, but no funds.	Neither possible nor expedient exc. in 6th form.	Mixed character of school.
s	- Drilling and gymnastics.	Yes	Boarders only.	Classics, math. and mod. lang.	Classics, mathematics, and modern languages.	School is so examined.	Expedient and possible.	Want of good schoolroom, more studies, covered playground, &c.
ne parallel bars.	A cadet rifle corps.	Yes	None	Classics, maths. French, chemistry	Those in use	Universities	In some cases possible and expedient.	Want of salaries for assistants; prohibition of private tuition.
me gymnastic poles.	No	- No	None	English, French, Latin, and mathematics.	English, French, German, &c.	School is so examined.	In case of those intended for commercial pursuits.	—
me	No	- —	None.	—	—	—	—	—
-	- Yes	- —	None	Those in use.	Those in use.	School is so examined.	Expedient and possible.	None.
-	- No	- —	No	Latin, history, mathematics, French.	Latin, history, mathematics, and French.	By Trustees	Possible	None.
—	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW.										
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Man- agement.	Average Income.					
			Where deposited.	Access- ible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	dimin- ishing, or sta- tionary.		
<i>Semi-classical Schools—cont.</i> Saffron Walden	5,474	Farming -	Church	-	No	New rules A.D. 1844.	Bad	Trustees	£ s. 112	£ s. 108	£ s. 108	Stat.	
<i>Non-classical and Elemen- tary Schools—</i> Coggeshall -	3,679	Agricultu- ral and manufac- turing.	No statutes	—	—	Act of Parl. 1862.	Good	Trustees	<i>See Digest</i> p. 36.				
Earl's Colne -	1,540	Agricultu- ral.	At treasurers	Yes	—	None	-	None	Trustees	242 10	205 6	205 6	Nearly stat.
Walthamstow -	7137	Mixed suburban.	Churchwar- den,	Yes	—	Partly obso- lete.	Fair	Church- wardens.	47	—	30	Stat.	
Elmdon - -	731	- -	- -	-	—	- - -	—	- - -	26	22	All to Nat. Sch.	—	
<i>Schools in abey- ance—</i> Great Bardfield	1,065	- - -	- - -	-	—	Varied by Com. Char. uses, A.D. 1661.	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	
Braintree -	4,305	- -	- - -	-	—	- - -	—	- - -	20	—	—	—	

MENT				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by rules now in force.	Management by Masters only or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required by rules now in force in Foundationers, absolute or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	0	None	0	Local	—	Trustees.	No	Neighbourhood.	—	Birth, abs.	Recommendation of clergy, &c.	Inc.	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	Master and Fellows of Pemb. Coll. Cam.	—	Master and vicar.	—	Poor of [Framlingham, Debenham, and] Coggeshall.	Boys	Poverty and residence, abs.	Nomination by vicar.	—	Non-class.	Work house, Alms. App. fees.
None	—	None	—	Local	Rate-payers, &c.	Trustees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys only.	Preferential	Nomination.	18 inc.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Churchwards. ex-off. 11 local.	None	Trustees.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	—	—	Stat.	—	Alms houses. &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	—	—	—	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	—	Ex. off.	—	—	—	Founder's kin and neighbourhood.	—	—	—	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parish	—	—	—	—	Semi-class.	None

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	MASTERS.							CHARACTERISTICS.		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (R.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
<i>Semi-classical Schools—cont.</i> Saffron Walden	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Approval of President of Queen's Coll. Cambridge.	Yes for H.M. but not used.	1 B., 15 D.	No chnge.	4 or 5
<i>Non-classical and Elementary schools—</i> Coggeshall	Master	Trstees.	-	-	-	None specified	Master.	36 D.	Nochange	1
Earl's Colne	One M.	Trstees.	Trustees for reasonable cause.	None	—	Member of Church of England.	None	25 D.	Neither	None
Walthamstow	Alms priest.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Priest; graduate Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	16 D.	- - -	-
Elmdon	Master	Inoumbent and others.	- - -	—	—	Priest's orders	—	—	- - -	—
<i>Schools in abeyance—</i> Great Bardfield	None	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	Priest; unmarried, &c.	—	Neither	- - -	—
Braintree	None at present.	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—

INSTRUCTION.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text-books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text-books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	16	2	Text-books & orally.	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	—	—	—	—	-	30	—	All three	—	2	—	—	—	Not taught at present.
tutor	—	—	—	—	Short sentences	18	—	Text-books	—	5	—	—	—	—
sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences	15	—	Text-books and orally.	1	—	—	—	—	—
-	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION— <i>cont.</i>														
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught : Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by			
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.		
<i>Semi-classical Schools—cont.</i> Saffron Walden	16	16	16	—	16	16	16	—	—	-	-	-	—	—	Once a year; H.M.
<i>Non-classical and Elemen- tary Schools—</i> Coggeshall	25	32	32	—	32	32	32	32	32	D.F.; P.M.; and T.M.	32	-	-	-	Once a year; by vicar.
Earl's Colne	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trustees
Walthamstow	12	12	10	—	—	16	15	—	—	-	-	-	-	Twice a year; alms priest.	—
Elmdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Schools in abey- ance—</i> Great Bardfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers : whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendance at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.	
No	No	16	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book, before school.	All	Boarders, H.M.; day boys, clergy.	None	Boarders.	
Yes	Yes	32	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Form drawn up vicar; before and after sch.	—	Clergy	Found- ationers twice.	Found- ationers twice.	
—	—	18	Gram.	H.M.	Morning and evening from Prayer Book.	Whole School.	—	—	—	
Yes	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Before and after school.	—	Alms priest	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(Continued on next page.)

- - - RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEADMASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No. - -	No - -	No	Yes, on payment of 1d. per week.	Reading, &c., Eu- clid, Latin, French.	Reading, &c., Euclid, Latin, French.	By Univer- sities.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of prepara- tion; early age at which boys leave.
None -	Yes -	-	None -	Reading, &c.; draw- ing, hist., geog., music.	Reading, &c.; drawing, music.	Inexpedient	Both pos- sible and expedient.	Deficiency in men- tal power of boys, and early withdrawal.
-	-	-	Library open to Day Boys.	Grammar, history, sacred and profane, arith- metic, and writing.		Trustees.	-	-
- - -	- - -	-	-	Reading, &c.; book- keeping; mental arithmic.	Reading, &c.; book-keeping; mental arith- metic.	Expedient -	Both, in a great measure.	Unpunctuality and irregularity of attendance.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION
OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY
TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866.)			House for Master or Mis- tress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
GREAT BADDOW: Jeffery's Free School.	2,061	Jasper Jeffery	1731	£ 150	£ 120*	£ —	Yes	(30 free)	Chiefly small tradesmen, mechanics,&c.	80 besides pay pupils.	—
LITTLE BADDOW: British School	605	Edmund Butler Jeremiah Pud- ger.	1717 1846	220† 12	4‡ 12	124† —	Yes Yes	None 1d.	Agricultural labourers. Chiefly farm labourers.	22 14	8 4 in Brit. Sch.
GREAT BARDFIELD Boys' School.	1,065	W. Boys	1766	14	(As returned in 1837).			Vicar knows of no such endowed school			
LITTLE BARDFIELD	429	Sarah Bernard	1774	85 (Mixed charity)	35	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	16	18
BARKING - -	10,996	Sir J. Campbell	1641	20	(As returned in 1834.)			No further information.			
BILLERICAY -	1,390	S. Bayly	1692	105‡	100‡	—	No further information.				
BOCKING - -	3,555	Bishop Gauden	Be- fore 1676	56	56	—	Yes	1d. (four 2d.)	Labourers and mechanics.	47	—
BOREHAM -	989	Edmund Butler	1717	220†	45	124†	Yes (mist.)	None	Agricultural labourers.	12	18
BRADWELL-NEAR- THE-SEA.	1,094	Rev. Dr. Bucke- ridge.	17th cent.	280	280	—	Yes (both).	1d. and 3d.	Labourers and small trades- men.	90	116
BUMPSTEAD, STEEPLE.	—	- - -	1592	3	(As returned in 1837.)			No further information.			
CHELMSFORD: Charity School.	5,513	- - -	1713	61	35**	20	Yes	None	Labourers, &c.	30	20
GREAT CHESTER- FORD.	1,027	John Hart	1592	45	††	—	No	2d.	Various	65 in Nat. Sch.	67
CHIPPING ONGAR	867	Joseph King	1678	82	52	—	No	2d. (boys), 1d. (girls)	Mechanics and labourers.	20	6
COLCHESTER: Blue Coat School (combined with Nat. Sch.)	23,809	- - -	1709	212	123††	146††	Yes (at Nat. Sch.)	None	Servants, la- bourers, arti- sans, small tradesmen,&c.	70	—

* Including rates, repairs, &c.

† Shared between schools at Little Baddow and Boreham

†† Whole net income expended (1866) in repairs.

‡‡ Parts of

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tificated.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)							
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
—	—	—	—	7 M.; 9 B.	- -	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
22	8	—	—	None	- -	None	Four	Trusts. of Brit. Sch.	Neither	No	Master only.
Shoes and stockings.)				None	- -	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
Return 1868).											
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	Thirteen	D. of Bocking, R. of Stisted, and V. of Braintree. Trustees	Neither	Yes	One.
12	18	—	—	None	- -	None	Four	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	No	One mist.
Shoes and stockings.)				None	- -	None	Eight	Rector	Neither	Yes	Two mast., 2 mist., 4 paid mentors.
30	20	—	—	None	- -	Two	Sixty-three.	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L.	- -	None	Seven	Magd. Coll. Camb.	(Vicar mast. Nat. Sch., mast. cert.)	Yes (Nat. Sch.)	Five (Nat. Sch.)
—	—	—	—	None	- -	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	49	—	—	None	- -	Three	Twenty-two.	Managers of Blue and Nat. Sch. conjointly.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., assist. mast., 6 pupil teachers.

† From return made to Charity Commission for 1867. These sums arise from voluntary contributions.

** Including sums spent in clothing.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment ((1866).			House for Master or Mis- tress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
DAGENHAM: Original School Branch School	2,708	Wm. Ford	1825	£ 278	{ £ 172 106	£ — —	Yes (both). Yes	{ None	Labourers, small farmers, and shop- keepers.	{ 35 33	22 27
DEDFHAM: English School.	1,734	Edward Sher- man and John Marsh.	1599	81	70	—	Yes	(6s. and 10s. a qr.)	Tradesmen, farmers, and poor men.	18	—
GREAT EASTON	891	Mrs. Meade	—	—	—	—	Yes	—	Labourers chiefly.	—	30
		Lord Maynard	Un- known	5	5	—	Yes	1d.	Chiefly labour- ers.	—	—
FARNHAM	556	Wm. Ellis Gos- ling.	1834	45	30	15	Yes	1d.	Agricultural labourers.	62	74
FYFIELD	629	Rev. Anthony Walker, D.D.	1692	58	44	—	Yes	(Poor free.)	Agricultural labourers, tradesmen, farmers, &c.	32	44
HADLEIGH	451	M. Lovihend	1820	23	23*	No further information.					
WEST HAM: Mrs. Bennell's School.	38,331	Sarah Bennell	1766	370	342†	—	Yes	None	Labouring class	—	110
HARWICH: Corperation School	5,070	Humphrey Parsons.	1725	—	—	—	Yes	(1l. a year.)	Respectable tradesmen and sailors.	32	—
HAVEERING-ATTE- BOWER.	429	Dame Ann Tip- ping.	1724	10	10	—	Yes	1d.	Labouring people.	70 about.	—
KELVEDON: British School.	1,741	— Aylett	1635	9†	9	—	Yes (let).	6d., 4d., 2d., 1d. (6 free).	11 employers, 28 employed.	35	28
LAINDON	406	John Puckle	1617	20	20	—	Yes	20 free, rest 4d. to 8d.	Farmers and farm labourers.	24	20
LEYTON: Boys' National School.	4,794	Robert Ozler	1697	15	15	—	Yes	1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. (7 free).	Agricultural labourers, ar- tisans, &c.	86	—
LITTLEBURY	974	Dame Brad- bury.	1578	63	28§	—	Yes	(2s. and 1s. a qr.)	Agricultural	48	59

* From latest return made to Charity Commissioners.

† Including sum spent in clothing.

‡ Being rent of dwelling house; 10l. per annum payable out of great tithes

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number in (1867) of Scholars learning				Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.		
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)											
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.												
When funds will allow.)				} None	-	-	None	-	13 (with church-wardens and overseers)	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Four.
-	-	-	-		None	-	-	None	-	Twenty-four.	Trustees	Neither (clerk; undergrad. Lond.)	-	No	-
-	10	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	? Two	-	-	-	-	-	One mist.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	None	Founder's representatives.	Neither	-	No	-	One mast.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Rector & owner of Hassobury estate	Rector	Mist. not cert.	-	Not at present.	-	Mist. and assist. mist.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Nine	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. and mist.
-	110	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Three	V., ch. wardens, and overseers.	Mist. uncert.	-	No	-	Two, with writing mast.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses.		M.A. Camb. (clerk).	-	No	-	Two.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Min. and church-wardens.	Subscribers.	Neither	-	Yes	-	Mast. only.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Owner of Dorewards Hall.		Neither	-	No	-	One mast.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Six	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. and mist.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Nine	Trustees	Cert.	-	Yes	-	Three.
-	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	Two	Lrd. Braybrooke.	Mast. cert.	-	Yes	-	Three.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Master or Mis- tress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numbers (in 1867 under Instructi	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
MALDON* - -	4,785	Dr. Plume -	1704	£ 177	£ 25	£ 44*10s	—	—	- - -	—	—
MORETON - -	497	Rev. Wm. Wil- son.	1821	35	35	—	Yes	1d.	Agricultural labourers.	30	37
NETTESWELL -	335	Wm. Martin -	1777	35	31	—	Yes	None	Farm labourers	5	
NORTH-WEALD- BASSETT.	842	— Thorogood	1685	10	10	—	Yes	1d., 1½d., 2d.	Agricultural labourers.	45	52
ORSETT: Anson's School.	1,531	Edward Anson	1776	107	74	31	Yes.	1d., 2d., 4d. (14 free)	Mostly agri- cultural la- bourers.	70	—
PRITTLEWELL -	3,427	Rev. — Case and D. Strat- ton.	Un- known	33	33	—	Yes	1d.	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers.	60	40
PURLEIGH - -	1,095	Rev. Samuel Horsemanden, D.D.	1800	30	30	—	Yes	1d. to 3d. (24 free)	Agriculture -	66	65
RETTENDON -	785	Edmund Hum- phry.	1727	20	20	—	Yes	1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d.	Farmers, tradesmen, labourers.	48	30
ROMFORD - -	4,361	Unknown -	1710	71 to 72	44† about.	—	Yes (both).	2d. (45 boys and 20 girls free).	Labouring classes chiefly.	170	153
RODING MARGARET.	236 {	Dr. D'Oyley - T. Bentley, Esq.	1834 } 1865 }	34	34	—	Yes (not legally se- cured).	1d.	Labourers -	20	31
ROXWELL - -	986	John Blencowe	1774	27‡	27	—	Yes (both).	1d.	Agricultural labourers.	13 in Nat. Sch.	13
ROYDON: Manning's School	910	John Manning	1752	15	12	—	Yes	2d.	Labourers -	8	—

* Information concerning this school obtained from return to Charity Commission for 1867.

† Remainder expended in repairs.

‡ Entitled to one-third of dividends on 2,737l. 9s. 9d. consols

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning			Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tificated.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Ming.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)								
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.										
—	—	—		-	-	-	(22l. 10s. spent.)					
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	Seven and a visitor.	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	None	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	Four	Trustees	(Mast. trained.)	Yes	One.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	—	—	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—		1 boy E.A.; 18 boys and 6 girls N.Sc.			None	Three	Rector	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	Three	Lord of Manor.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	Eighteen	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Six.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	Corporatn. of sons of clergy.	Rector	Mist. not cert.	No	One mist.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	Ten	Trustees for Roxwell.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—		None	-	-	None	Vicar and 6 others.	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Master or Mis- tress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	N (in Inst.)
				Gross.	Net applied to					
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Schol- ars.				
SAFFRON WALDEN (No School-room).	5,474	Thos. Penning	1717	£ 134	£ 70	£ 57	No	None	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	16
SPRINGFIELD	2,566	Dr. D. Williams	1715	2500* (about)	35†	No further information.				
STANFORD-LE- HOPE.	504	Elizabeth Davi- son.	1823	39	35	3	No	None	Chiefly agri- culture.	44
STAFLEFORD- ABBOTTS.	502	Sir J. Fortescue	1734	25	(As returned in 1834.)		No further information.			
THAXTED: Free School.	2,302	Thos. Yardley or corporation.	1617 or 1622	208 (Mixed charity)	47	—	No	Small fee for books, &c.	Labourers chiefly.	30
LITTLE WALTHAM	684	Roger Poole	1556	50	71.13s (sic)	—	Yes (both)	(42 boys 43 girls free,) rest 3d. to 6d.	Agricultural labourers chiefly.	63
WALTHAM ABBEY	5,044	Thos. Leverton	1834	161	78	112	Yes	None	Various	20
WANSTEAD: National School.	2,742	- - -	—	20	20	—	Yes (both).	1d. to 6d.	Chiefly labour- ing classes and petty shop- keepers.	135 incl inf
WEELEY - -	630	Mr. Jefferson	1822	9	9§	No further information.				
WETHERSFIELD: Fitch's School.	1,727	Chas. Fitch	1702	37	25	10	Yes	None	Labouring poor	20 in Nat. Sch.
Mott's School	{	{ Dorothy Mott Sarah Clerke -	1759 1818	64 } 12 }	24	36	Yes	None	Labouring poor, &c.	—
WRITTLE - -	2,374	John Blencowe	1774	82†	55	—	Yes (both).	1d. and 1½d.	Agricultural labourers.	64 in Na
GREAT YELDHAM	696	John Symonds	1602	50	40	—	Yes	(2s. 6d. a qr. for French)	Tradesmen and farmers chiefly.	19

* Dr. Williams' charity also aids schools in Denbigh, Wrexham, &c.

§ From information furnished by Charity Commissioners.

† Amount applied in 1866.

Number receiving				Number of Scholars learning			Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1868.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.	
Nothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.) Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)									
s.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.										
13	—	—	—	None	-	-	None (10 Bibles).	Twenty	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	Six.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Four	Trustees	Trained, not cert.	No	-	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Nine	Trustees (mast.)	Neither	No	-	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert. (Poor Law B.), wife trained.	No; diocesan.	-	Mast., mist., and paid monitor.
20	—	—	—	None	-	-	Four	Nine	Trustees	Not cert.	No	-	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Three	Com. of Management.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Ch.-wardens, overseers, and owner of Pouche's estate.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Yes	-	Mast. and 2 pupil teachers.
20	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Four	V. and ch.-wardens.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	-	Four (Nat. Sch.)
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Ten	Trustees, subject to approval of warden of New Coll., Oxf.	Neither	No	-	Three.
—	—	—	—	4 L.; 4 F.; 3 M.B.	-	-	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	-	One.

Entitled to two-thirds of dividends of 2,737l. 9s. 9d. consols; school at Roxwell being entitled to remaining third.
 || 5% of this paid to mistress of Dames' School at Stammer's Green.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BECCLES.—FAUCONBERGE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

MR. J. L. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school or educational institution, as it should more properly be called, owes its existence to certain directions in the will of Dr. Henry Fauconberge, bearing date 3rd May 1712.

The testator's object seems to have been "rather to induce a person properly qualified to reside in Beccles and there afford the means of obtaining a classical education to such young men as were intended for the university and to qualify such for the university, than to establish a free grammar school or instruct boys in the primary elements of grammatical learning," (*vide* Charity Commissioners 22nd Report, p. 232).

For this purpose the rents and profits of certain lands were to be paid to some person, nominated by the Bishop of Norwich, the Archdeacon of Suffolk and the Rector of Beccles for the time being, to teach school in Beccles.

The gentleman so nominated, who now receives the above-named rents (amounting at present to about 180*l.* per annum net), was formerly a fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and keeps a school, where there are not only older pupils studying for the university and learned professions but also younger boys just commencing a course of classical education. French, moreover, has been added as a subject of instruction on a recommendation made by the visitors in 1853, and English history, geography and arithmetic, with the elements of mathematics, are also taught. The majority of the boys do not proceed to the universities, but many go after a time to some larger public school.

At the time of my visit there were 25 boarders and 11 day boys, the former being generally the sons of clergymen and gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood, the latter the sons of professional persons and tradesmen in the town. These boys pay 10 guineas a year for instruction, but the master reduces or remits the school fees in a few cases at his discretion. Socially considered, the school is not inferior to any in my district.

I examined the younger boys in geography, history and dictation. The knowledge of the two first-named subjects was

meagre, and the dictation was variable, some exercises being very good and some very bad. The higher classes were examined in Greek, Latin, French and arithmetic. The Latin and arithmetic were good, and the Greek and French, though not so good, were satisfactory. The head boy had just gained an open scholarship at Cambridge, and another had gained the same distinction a short time previously. The discipline of the school was effective, and there was an apparent good feeling and propriety of conduct on the part of the scholars, which left a favourable impression on my mind. The school, however, will never be a first-rate classical school; for it lacks the advantages, which larger establishments derive from the competition and emulation of older boys, from the number of masters and from the variety of their characters and attainments. The master informed me that he had recommended, and would, as a rule, at any time recommend, the removal of a boy of great promise to some such school as Shrewsbury. One of his transplanted boys is now a fellow of Trinity. In this character of a feeder to the larger public schools the school is useful for discovering boys of merit or promise. The education is also quite sufficient for a youth not aiming at high academical distinction and is well adapted for boys intended for the military and civil services or for the medical and legal professions.

The school would be benefited by sending in candidates for the university local examinations; but I understand that the boarders' parents consider this derogatory to its character.

There are no buildings or premises belonging to the charity. Schoolroom, boarders' accommodation and playground are all provided by the master, the endowment serving as a bonus to him for keeping his establishment at Beccles instead of in some other town.

The school premises in use, which are the present master's freehold, are worth to let fully two thirds of the clear rents received by him; and his payments to his assistants, one of whom is a graduate of Cambridge, are quite double the remaining third.

The schoolroom is suited for its purpose, and could hold 50 boys comfortably.

The accommodation for boarders is excellent; all the modern improvements and accessories are in use, and in this respect there is no school in my district, except Norwich Grammar School, which is equal to the master's establishment. The playground is conveniently situated and sufficiently extensive.

It has been observed to me that the number of day boys should be larger than it is. But in the first place the number is as large as ever it was and larger than it was before the present master received his nomination; and, secondly, there is reason to doubt whether it could be materially increased without endangering the essential character of the education intended by the founder. Nor is there much reason at Beccles for lowering the standard of instruction, as there is already an English* school, perfectly

* My instructions did not empower me to visit this school.

free, of older foundation, and better endowed. Dr. Fauconberge seems to have expressly aimed at giving a higher kind of education than this school can impart.

Beccles, it may be observed, is very favourably circumstanced in respect of its educational opportunities. The National school is described to me as being extremely good. For a higher class of boys there is the free English school, of which I did not hear so favourable an account, and a more advanced and complete course of study is furnished by Dr. Fauconberge's endowment.

If the overflow of this last foundation extends beyond Beccles to the neighbouring districts, the town itself receives a reciprocal benefit by the infusion of a class of scholars whose demand for superior instruction, aided by the endowment, allows that instruction to be supplied to some boys at less than cost price.

In spite of these advantages there is at Beccles, as I am informed, a flourishing private school of the commercial class, attended by a large number of boarders, the sons of farmers. This phenomenon is explained by the predilection of Norfolk and Suffolk farmers for boarding schools; in consequence of which the locality of a middle class private school is a good deal a matter of chance, and does not depend, as in Northumberland, on the population and existing educational establishments of any particular town or village.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 231. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Dr. Henry Fauconberge, 3 May 1712, who gave all his real estate in Corton and towns adjoining for support of a person nominated by Bishop of Norwich, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector of Beccles to teach school in Beccles. In default of nomination within six months after vacancy rents to be paid to heirs-at-law of founder. Deeds in custody of trustees; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Of lands left by founder 5A. 1R. 28P. have been lost by encroachment of sea. There remain 127A. 0R. 31P., as re-surveyed, May 11, 1867. Average annual income 250*l.* gross, 196*l.* net. Actual net sum in 1864 was 184*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* Increase expected from liquidation of debt.

No school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—For a person to teach school in Beccles, well learnt and experienced in Latin and Greek tongues, so as to capacitate youth fitting for the universities (Founder). For children of inhabitants of Beccles (Rules of Nominators, 1846).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek implied by Founder's will. Latin and Greek classics, mathematics, writing, arithmetic, use of the globes, and other branches of a liberal English education (Rules of 1846).

Government and Masters.—The nominators, viz. Bishop of Norwich, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector of Beccles, or any two of them, appoint master, and can remove him at pleasure.

Seven trustees, of whom five are gentlemen resident in Beccles, manage property, but exercise no control over school. Vacancies supplied by survivors on the concurrence of nominators.

By Regulations of Nominators, 1846, master must be a graduate and of Church of England, and thoroughly qualified to teach Latin and Greek classics, and mathematics; may not hold other employment.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman, M.A. of Cambridge, late Fellow of Magdalene College, receives from endowment 193*l.*, besides fees for instruction and profits of boarders. Second master, and masters for extra subjects, appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—Nineteen (in 1864 ten), chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, chiefly sons of professional men and tradesmen, all from within one mile of school. Pay 10*l.* 10*s.* for general work. German, 6*l.* 6*s.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Stationery, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Thirty-three (in 1864 twenty-two), all in head master's house. Three or four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 50 to 60 guineas. Laundress, 2*l.* 2*s.* Private study, 4*l.* 4*s.*, or 2*l.* 2*s.* if shared with another boy. School bills: highest 80*l.*; average, 63*l.*; lowest, 54*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 504 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ a.m., 3½ to 9½ p.m.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to begin Latin.

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Greek Testament and Paley's Evidences. School opened and, except on half holidays, closed with prayers.

Promotion partly by half year's work and partly by monthly examinations, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a month by master. Prizes distributed after general examination at Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, detention, confinement to school or playground, and caning; last not much resorted to, but generally inflicted in presence of the whole school.

Playground about two acres. Boys, except seniors, not allowed to leave school premises without permission.

Five boys have gone to university within last five years.

School time, 38 or 39 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours per week, besides time for writing exercises and preparation of all lessons except construing. Playtime, 28 or 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
One year's rent of farm	- 250 0 0	Rates, taxes, &c	- 10 19 3
		Blacksmith, carpenter, bricklayer, &c.	- 21 0 10
		Allowed for land lost by sea	- 8 17 6
		Fifth instalment of loan	- 25 0 0
		Cash to master	- 184 2 5
	<u>250 0 0</u>		<u>250 0 0</u>

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Richard Bohun, Solicitor	-	} Beccles.
Wm. Edward Crowfoot, Surgeon	-	
Wm. John Crowfoot, M.D.	-	
Robt. Dashwood, Surgeon	-	
Edwd. Brown Fiske, Solicitor	-	
Hy. Wm. Robt. Davy, Gentleman,		Worthing, Sussex.

Head Master:

Rev. Alfred Octavius Hartley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.	
Boys highest in School -	1	Doctor of Medicine	All of Beccles, within one mile of the school.	
	2	Schoolmaster		
	3	Solicitor -		
	4	Exciseman -		
	5	Draper and Barber		
	6	Independent Minister		
	7	Farmer and Land Agent.		
	8	Supervisor of Inland Revenue.		
	9	Do. -		
	10	Tanner, &c. -		
Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School -	1	Gentleman	Derbyshire -	All boarding with head master.
	2	Clergyman -	Norfolk -	
	3	Gentleman -	Norfolk -	
	4	Do.	Suffolk -	
	5	Clergyman -	Beccles -	
	6	Do. -	Norfolk -	
	7	Gentleman -	Norfolk -	
	8	Physician -	Norwich -	
	9	Gentleman (deceased)	Norfolk -	
	10	Gentleman -	Norfolk -	
Boys lowest in School -	1	Gentleman -	Norfolk -	
	2	Solicitor -	Bungay -	
	3	Gentleman -	Cumberland -	
	4	Do. -	Suffolk -	
	5	Do. -	London -	
	6	Surgeon -	Norwich -	
	7	Clergyman -	Norfolk -	
	8	Do. -	Norfolk -	
	9	Do. -	Suffolk -	
	10	Do. -	Norfolk -	

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities t (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

(a) Two open Scholarships at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lessons, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week, given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
mins.		hrs.	Bishop Porteus' Evidences.							
30	2	8	Greek Grammar, Wordsworth's, 99 pages; Xenophon's Anabasis, parts of Bks. I. and II.; Homer's Iliad, I., 308 lines construed and repeated; Arnold's Greek Exercises.		yrs.		mins.		hrs.	
30	3	10	Virgil's Æneid, II., 485 lines construed and learnt by heart; Sallust, Catilina, 22 chapters; Edward Vith's Latin Grammar, Prosody, Syntax, 171 rules; Ellis's Latin Exercises, 38 pages; Rapiet's Latin Verses, 106; Gleig's Roman History.	3	13	12	30	6	18	To end of conjugations in Edward Vith's Latin Grammar; Jacob's Latin Reader, Part I.; Henry's 1st Latin Book, Exercise 1-17.
40	2	3								
30	2	3	Colenso's Arithmetic.	3	13	6	60	6	10	Colenso's Arithmetic, up to Vulgar Fractions.
30	4	10	Euclid, Book I.; Colenso's Algebra, 24 exercises.							
20	—	2	Pinnock's Goldsmith's England; Gleig's Roman History.	3	13	3	30	—	4	Pinnock's England, Edward VI. to Queen Anne.
20	—	2	Stewart's Modern Geography	—	—	—	—	—	—	Geography of Europe; Maps of Spain, Palestine, and North America.
—	1	1	As Class above.	3	13	2	—	2	1½	English Poetry, Spelling, Letter Writing, Dictation, &c.

BOTESDALE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, under which the school was founded, provided for the instruction of boys of Redgrave and the neighbourhood in grammar; but for many years the nomination of scholars has been confined to the parishes of Redgrave (which includes the hamlet of Botesdale) and Burgate.

The "ordinances" of Sir Nicholas Bacon directed the appointment of two governors, provided for the nomination of a master and an usher, and limited the number of scholars to sixty; but there have been no governors for more than half a century, no usher for a much longer period, and the number of scholars is six, who are nominated as free boys by the master, and are usually chosen equally from the three villages above-mentioned. There being no usher, the whole of the net income from the endowment is paid to the master, who resides in the school-house in Botesdale, and keeps it in good repair. It contains a small and unsuitable school-room, and accommodation for several boarders. There is an excellent garden, and adjoining the house a large chapel, considered to be of much greater antiquity than the school, and now, with the permission of the master, used by the rector of Redgrave for Sunday evening services.

For about forty years the six free scholars have not been taught in the proper school-room, nor by the appointed master, but have attended a private commercial school kept in Botesdale, the master of the free school paying 20*l.* a year for their instruction there. This arrangement originated with the Rev. William Hepworth, father of the present master, who died in 1841, having for some years previous been unable to attend personally to his duties. The present master, on being appointed to succeed his father, suffered matters to remain as he found them, and has never taught the boys personally. He is now far advanced in years, and unfitted for scholastic work. At the private school the free scholars associate with nine other day boys and twenty-five boarders, all of a very respectable class; but being themselves the sons of small farmers, a painter, a carpenter, and the like, they do not seem to be ill-assorted with their companions. The knowledge attained by those who had been long at the school gave evidence of careful and intelligent training. Although Latin and French are taught, none of the free boys were learning either of those languages; but in arithmetic, dictation, English history, and geography, the general result on examination was satisfactory. In grammar, on the contrary, the boys were weak. It was noticeable that these boys remained at school until they had attained a greater age than is usually the case with boys of the same class in the small endowed schools of

Suffolk; one boy, whose arithmetic was excellent and who was generally well informed, being 15 years old, and another 14. If an inference may be drawn from so small a number, this fact would tend to show that the small farmers and the upper labouring class are more ready to avail themselves of an education good of its kind than is generally supposed in this county; and that much of the indifference about education which is undoubtedly shown would disappear in the presence of greater inducements offered by more efficient tuition.

Although this arrangement for the instruction of the free boys is certainly advantageous to them as things now are, there are obvious objections to the dependence of this school upon the efficiency of another, if the arrangement is to be again continued after the death of the present master. If, however, the school cannot be maintained independently by reason of the smallness of the endowment, at least some return should be made to the Charity in respect of the house and garden, from which it now receives no benefit whatever.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 150. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, 28 July 1561, Queen Elizabeth gave licence to erect a Grammar School to Sir Nicholas Bacon, who, by deed, 28 March 1577, covenanted to assure payment of 20*l.* a year for schoolmaster's salary, 8*l.* a year for usher's salary, and 2*l.* a year for repairs, and secured these payments by a charge on property known as the Blickling Estate in Norfolk.

School Property.—Annual income, 30*l.* gross, 24*l.* net, less income-tax, besides residence for master and cottage, which he lets. Repairs cost about 8*l.* a year.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing boys living in Redgrave and neighbourhood in grammar (Letters Patent). Number of scholars not to exceed three score; none to be received who cannot read and write; poor men's children to be preferred before others; none to be admitted without consent of governors or without having been examined by schoolmaster (Ordinances of Founder, A.D. 1576).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent).

Government and Masters.—Ordinances made by founder, 1 Oct. 1576, who appointed that there should be two governors to continue in office for one year.

No governors for more than 60 years. Master appointed by owner of Blickling Estate, now the Marquis of Lothian. No usher.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

Six free scholars, two from Redgrave, two from Botesdale, and two from Burgate, are educated at a private school, at the cost of the master of the grammar school, who is a clergyman, and occupies the schoolhouse, but does not teach personally.

The master mentions six exhibitions as having been founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of the value of 20*l.* a year, and rooms. But they appear to have lapsed.

Trustees:

None.

Master:

Rev. W. Hepworth, M.A.

BOXFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school provides instruction for eight free boys, being two from each of the villages of Boxford, Groton, Edwardstone, and Assington. The three first-named villages are entitled to this privilege under the original endowment, the last in consideration of the benefaction of John Gurdon.

The full number of 37 governors is maintained, but the majority of them take no part in the affairs of the Charity, the minutes, which are regularly taken at each meeting, being usually signed by about three of those resident in the immediate neighbourhood. A new scheme proposed by the Charity Commissioners in 1862 was declined on the ground that it would formally sanction a course of instruction identical with that given at the National School; whereas it is the opinion of the acting governors that the school can only be of practical utility if it can be employed in meeting requirements not provided for elsewhere in the village. The predecessor of the present master received about 20 boarders in the school house, and also instructed the like number of day boys, apparently of a higher class than that to which the present free scholars belong. But for the last 15 or 16 years, during which the present master has held office, all attempt to attract paying scholars has been discontinued.

The master's residence is a dilapidated old building, apparently beyond hope of repair; while the aspect of the large schoolroom, with two small desks, a low shelving roof, and walls not adorned by a single map, is comfortless and uninviting.

Five scholars, of humble parentage, were in attendance, the average daily number. Of these one boy of good natural abilities passed a fair examination in arithmetic and dictation. The others were backward in arithmetic, and their work was purely mechanical. In spelling also they were very deficient; while of history, geography, and English grammar almost nothing was known. The master is an aged man, in holy orders, and holding a small benefice in the neighbourhood, but he resides at the school. It is not too much to say that he is now totally unfit to keep a school by reason of bodily infirmities. With some difficulty he manages to keep eight boys on his school list, though I was informed that he only succeeds to this extent by personal solicitation of parents and children, whenever vacancies occur; for the parents generally prefer to make a payment to the National School, of which the Grammar School is now but a feeble and useless competitor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 552, A.D. 1828.)

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Foundation and Endowment.—By Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 22 May 1596. Endowed by John Snelling and Phillip Gostlinge with premises in parish of Boxford. John Gurdon by will, 15 Sep. 1777, gave 100*l.* Deeds in custody of rector. Master alleges that income of certain lands at Walthamstow in Essex, and Shrimpling in Suffolk, given by will of one Tasker, A.D. 1605, is not applied to school; but the trustees are not aware that the school has such a claim.

School Property.—Present annual income applied to school arising from 10*A.* 1*r.* 37*p.* of land in Edwardstone and Stock, about 40*l.* net. No probable increase.

Buildings old. Schoolhouse adapted for reception of a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of youth of Boxford, Groton, and Edwardstone (Letters Patent). Two boys of parish of Assington to be nominated by proprietors of Assington Hall (Gurdon's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent); reading and writing (Gurdon's Will).

Government and Masters.—37 governors make statutes, appoint and remove master and usher. (No usher now.)

Master must be a master of arts.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Master.—A clergyman and M.A.; receives 40*l.* a year from endowment, besides residence. Repairs cost him 4*l.* or 5*l.* a year. Holds the perpetual curacy of Shelley.

Day Scholars.—Eight, two from Boxford, two from Edwardstone, two from Groton, and two from Assington. Receive gratuitous instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently.

School work begins with prayers; religious instruction in Bible and Scripture history.

Examination annually by Governors.

Corporal punishment never used.

A small playground.

No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum; study 25 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

37 Governors:

Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., Warden, Tendring Hall, Stoke-by-Ragland,
Rev. John Byng, Boxford Rectory, Colchester,
&c. &c.

Head Master:

Rev. Henry Jones, M.A.

BRANDON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THERE are now but two surviving trustees, of whom one only, the rector of Downham, is resident in the neighbourhood. The last appointment of new trustees was made in the year 1855, but the costs of it amounted to 67*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; there is consequently no haste to bring about another appointment, although the exorbitant charges connected with the preparation of the last evoked in the minds of the trustees a feeling sufficiently strong to render a repetition of them unlikely.

The money received under the will of the founder was expended partly on the schoolhouse and buildings, partly in the purchase of the impropriate rectory of Downham. This rectory had been previously demised for a term of 900 years, at a yearly rent of 40*l.* Consequently the school has, during the term, only a rent-charge of that amount out of the rectory. The rest of the endowment consists of two small pieces of land allotted to the school, the one under the Bedford Level Act, the other on an inclosure. The master receives 30*l.* a year from the rent derived from Downham rectory in accordance with the directions of the will, besides the rents of the allotments. By the founder's will the surplus, after 30*l.* has been paid to the master, and provision made for repairs of the school, is to be applied for the benefit of the poor. But as the schoolhouse is large, far larger indeed than the master requires, the whole of the remaining 10*l.* of the endowment is reserved for repairs, and no surplus at all is paid to the poor.

The master is understood to teach 40 free scholars; but since the establishment of the National School at Brandon in 1843, the number in attendance has always been far short of that specified. They are not entirely free, but are charged at different rates, viz. 1*d.* a week (for stationery), 3*d.* a week, and half a guinea a quarter, according to their proficiency. Practically, the difference in charges has introduced a social distinction into the school, and the boys who pay at the higher rates, besides being more advanced in learning, are the sons of wealthier parents than the rest, and sit at a separate table.

The master has been 29 years at his post, and in earlier times had a large school, including as many as 10 boarders. At the time of this inquiry there were 18 free scholars, two out-town day scholars, and two weekly boarders,—22 scholars in all. The attendance of some was very irregular; and there were present on three consecutive mornings and afternoons, 18, 15, and 12 boys respectively, the absentees being free boys paying at the lowest rate. There seemed to be no effort made to check this irregularity, and the lowest number above stated probably represents an average attendance.

Although "grammar and other literature" are prescribed by the founder, only one boy was learning a little Latin with a view to qualifying as a druggist's apprentice, and the regular school course is confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English history, and grammar. The arithmetic of all but the three best boys in the school, only one of whom worked really well, was not satisfactory, and in several instances a great want of intelligence was exhibited. In writing from dictation the results were scarcely more encouraging. In the remaining subjects, all but the three boys mentioned above were generally deficient; these three, however, passed a creditable examination on the whole, and had evidently received much attention.

The master seemed to teach carefully, but the whole management of the school lacked vigour and precision. The inhabitants evince but little interest in the matter, and the school is never visited or inspected in any way. Indeed this was the first examination of any kind to which it had been subjected since the appointment of the present master in the year 1837. Unless new trustees are appointed, who will personally interest themselves in the welfare of the school, there seems no likelihood that it will attain to any degree of real efficiency. If it is to be made a valuable institution it should be again impressed with the character which the founder probably intended it to bear, and be made a purely middle-class school, for which there is sufficient demand in Brandon, while most of the present free boys would be more suitably and probably more successfully instructed at the National School.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 156. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Wright, 10 Nov. 1646, who gave rents of his lands for six years after his death for the purchase of lands, and directed the surplus income of the lands so bought, after payment of 30*l.* per annum to master, and providing for building and repair of school premises, to be applied in alms. Two allotments amounting together to about 12 acres.

School Property.—Present income, arising from original endowment and allotments, 57*l.* gross, 50*l.* net.

Buildings and site very well adapted to their purpose. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Towards the maintenance of an able schoolmaster to instruct the youth of the towns of Brandon, Downham, and Wangford in Suffolk, and Weeting in Norfolk (Founder's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other literature (Founder's Will).

Government and Masters.—The full number of trustees is six, appointed by deed, four to be of most able and substantial inhabitants of Brandon.

Two trustees surviving. They appoint master.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Total income of master from endowment 43*l.*, from fees less than 2*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—20, 12 between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two or three miles; 16 on foundation; arithmetic as far as reduction free, beyond 6*s.* 8*d.*, with other subjects taught in school 2*l.* 2*s.* Private tuition (Latin, &c.) 1*l.* Fires 1*s.* 8*d.*; pens and ink 3*s.* 4*d.*

Boarders.—Five, weekly boarders. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 20 guineas to 24*l.* School bills, highest 33*l.*; average 16*l.*; lowest 15*l.*; cubical contents of bed-rooms 585 feet per boy. Hours 6½ A.M., 8½ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

Examination by master half-yearly.

Punishments: confinement, tasks, and corporal punishment; the last publicly.

Playground 22 yards by 6.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 20 hours per week. Playtime 3 hours per day.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Wm. Poley, Brandon House, Brandon.

Rev. S. Warren, Neenton Rectory, Bridgnorth.

Head Master:

John Notley.

BUNGAY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. J. L. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

As early as 1580, there was a school in Bungay kept by Thomas Popeson, Master of Arts, who in 1592 conveyed certain messuages and lands to the town feoffees for the provision in perpetuity of a free grammar school within the town of Bungay. This was in pursuance of a covenant made by him with the master, fellows and scholars of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, whereby a yearly rent of 12*l.* was to be paid to the said master, fellows and scholars out of certain specified lands upon condition of their granting certain privileges and advantages to ten scholars (afterwards reduced to four) out of Bungay school, and also of other covenants made by the town feoffees with the same master, fellows and scholars, to pay out of the rents of the lands given by Popeson, a stipend to the schoolmaster, and other specified charges, and, in case the rents should be more than sufficient for the above purposes, to employ the residue thereof for the benefit of the school and of the scholars.

According to the original ordinances drawn up by Popeson in 1591, the number of scholars was to be 50. It is not certain whether the instruction was absolutely gratuitous or not. It was provided, however, that if the master should teach more than 50 boys, he, being warned by the reeves of the school, should at his own charges find an usher to discharge that duty; and further, that if he should take an usher for the better instruction of the scholars, it should be lawful for him to require of every townsman, having children taught in the school, for every such child 5*s.* a year.

The daily exercise of the scholars, as required by the ordinances, was instruction in writing and Latin, and "last of all, that they may attain to some competent knowledge of the Greek tongue."

The schoolmaster and scholars were to keep school every Saturday, and every half-holiday until 3 o'clock in the afternoon "for writing and casting accounts with the pen and counters according to their capacities."

Every Saturday afternoon the scholars were to learn all such things as concern the Christian faith and religion both in the Latin and English tongues.

Popeson having made provision for sending scholars to the universities, the school must be regarded as an ancient grammar school; at the same time the teaching of writing and accounts was evidently intended for other boys, since the residue of the rents above alluded to was to be kept for the preferment and commodity of the scholars less apt to continue their learning in the university, in putting them forth apprentices or otherwise preferring them.

In 1728 the school had for several years been entirely neglected and in manner lost. In the same year its endowment was

augmented by the grant of the advowson of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, for the benefit of the master and also by a gift of lands. Attached to this last gift was the condition that the master should perform certain weekly services in the parish church of St. Mary, and teach 10 boys freely. Two exhibitions at Emmanuel College were appropriated, under certain new arrangements, to the school.

At the time of the charity commissioners' inquiry the master, who is named by Emmanuel College, was vicar of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, and the school was taught by a deputy. It was conducted as a grammar school, and the number of free boys at that time is reported to have never been complete for want of applications.

Subsequently, the Bishop of Norwich having refused to allow the vicar of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, to be non-resident, the advowson was sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the trust.

When I visited the school there were 36 scholars, of whom 10 were free boys, paying 5s. per annum for school expenses. The other day scholars were charged ten guineas per annum for instruction. The numbers have revived under the present* master, who is a man of great energy and very successful in teaching. Before his appointment there were but few pupils in the school.

The education is adapted for the preparation of boys for the university local examinations rather than for the universities themselves. In this respect it has been very successful. In 1865 this comparatively small school sent in eight candidates, or nearly a fourth of its full complement of scholars. All of them obtained certificates, though the boys were very young; for they do not generally remain at school sufficiently long to get the full benefit of the course of education prescribed.

I examined the pupils in Greek, Latin, French, arithmetic, algebra, geography, English grammar and dictation. The formal knowledge of English grammar was slight, and in Greek and Latin, though some of the boys did very well, others were defective in parsing and in the conjugation of irregular verbs. But on the whole the results were highly satisfactory, and the teaching and discipline were sound and effective. There are now no vacancies in the free scholarships, and the benefits of the school are appreciated by the inhabitants of the town.

Drawing is not taught.

There is a good modern school building erected on a site given by a former trustee. I understand that its cost was defrayed out of the funds in the hands of the town feoffees.

The old school house, assured to the school by Popeson, is now the boarders' dining room. The master's house adjoining the school is somewhat old-fashioned and insufficient in accommodation. If the school is to be kept up as a boarding school it requires improvement. The master had 16 boarders when I was in Bungay, of whom two older boys, with an assistant master, were

* Since my visit, he has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Yarmouth Grammar and Commercial School (1867).

obliged to sleep out of the house. The playground adjoining the school is small, but the boys play cricket and foot ball on the common.

It is very desirable that a new scheme should be drawn up for the management of the school, which is still professedly governed by Popeson's ordinances of 1591, subject to the modifications introduced by Scales' conditions of trust in 1728.

Many persons interested in the school are of opinion that the free education should be abolished; but any attempt in this direction would meet with opposition in some quarters. The free boys at present are the sons of tradesmen who do not require this assistance for the teaching of their children.

The Charity Commissioners (22nd Report, p. 237) recommend that "a separate account should be kept by the town feoffees of the rents and profits, settled by Popeson, and that the surplus of the rents, if any, should be applied, as directed, for the benefit of the school." This recommendation has not been followed; and the master informs me that he has never received even the original stipend of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guaranteed to him by the covenants in the deed, dated 20th April 1592. It is fair, however, to state that the expenses on building and repairs have probably more than exhausted the whole amount of the rents. The master's payment is nevertheless an anterior charge, and as the lands can be identified (so at least I am informed) it seems irregular and improper not to treat them as a distinct trust, separate from the other town lands.

I cannot ascertain that the school has derived, for a long time past, any advantage in consideration of the rentcharge paid to Emmanuel College; nor does it appear that there are now any scholarships or exhibitions at the college appropriated to Bungay school.

The provision requiring the master to perform weekly services at St. Mary's Church, Bungay, should be dispensed with.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 234.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 16 January 1591, Thomas Popeson, schoolmaster at Bungay, gave a yearly rent of 6*l.*, and the feoffees of the town lands a like rent of 6*l.*, in augmentation of 10 scholarships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to be held by scholars from Bungay school. On 26 May 1592, Popeson conveyed the lands charged by him to the feoffees of the town lands for support of the school. Endowed with advowson of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, by Henry Williams, 1 March 1728, and by will of Robert Scales, 4 Nov. 1728, with lands near St. Lawrence, Ilketshall, for the schoolmaster, if he should be a minister of the Church of England and read or cause to be read divine service in St. Mary's church every Wednesday and Friday. Deeds in parish chest of St. Mary's Parish, Bungay.

School Property.—Lands given by Popeson not now identified. Part probably sold to redeem land tax on town lands. School receives no benefit from this source. Benefice of St. Andrew's sold, and proceeds invested in 864*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* consols in name of official trustee of charitable funds. In 1866 the sum of 370*l.*, being the produce of the sale of 428*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* consols, part of this stock, was, at the request of the then head master, and by order of the Charity Commissioners, laid out in building new dormitories, kitchen, &c. to the schoolhouse,

to be repaid, with interest, by the dividend on the remainder of the stock; by this means 26*l.* a year is lost to the school until 370*l.* repaid. 45*l.* a year from Scales's gift. Acreage 37*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.* Average annual income from all sources 76*l.* gross, 43*l.* net, to be increased henceforth by 10*l.* or 15*l.* on re-letting of land.

Buildings fairly convenient, but require additions.

The exhibitions to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, are no longer appropriated to the school.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of children and youths of the parishioners of St. Mary and of the Trinity according to the ordinances of the school (Popeson). Scholars not to exceed 50 in number unless an usher provided at master's expense (ordinances 1591); poor boys of the town not exceeding ten at a time (Scales).

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—"A grammar school." (Popeson.)

Government and Masters.—Ordinances partly obsolete.

Town reeve and feoffees of Bungay town lands, consisting at present of ten gentlemen and three tradesmen, all of the neighbourhood, hold the property, elect to vacancies in their own number, and appoint ten free boys. Accounts annually audited by the inhabitants.

Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College appoint master, and have a general visitatorial power. Feoffees can dismiss master for notorious immorality; and if Master and Fellows neglect to appoint a master, after four months' notice, the feoffees to appoint such master (by deed 20th Sept. 1728).

Schoolmaster must be M.A., and if possible an old pupil of the school. To have no charge which would withdraw him from school, except with approval of majority of feoffees.

There is an usher also on the foundation appointed by head master, also a writing master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, besides fees, profits of boarders, and house; of usher from fees 2*l.* 10*s.*, besides 27*l.* 10*s.* paid by head master, who also pays 5*l.* a year to writing master.

Day Scholars.—17, 10 on foundation, chiefly sons of tradesmen, between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five or six miles, pay for general work 5*s.*, and 2*l.* 2*s.* for mathematics; non-foundations 10*l.* 10*s.* French 4*l.* 4*s.* Books about 15*s.* Stationery and drilling 4*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—22, 20 in head master's house, chiefly sons of professional men and farmers. Three meals a day; four for elder boys. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction from 30 to 50 guineas, according to age. Extra charges for French, German, drawing, and music. Washing 2*l.* 2*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 396 feet per boy. Hours 7 A.M., 8½ P.M. or later. No separate studies.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write a little and know something of first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course frequently modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture subjects of coming Cambridge local examination, and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers and reading Psalms.

Promotions as a rule in upper part of school by examination every quarter; in other part of school by examination and position in daily class book combined; except at Midsummer, when promotions are regulated by examinations only.

Examination quarterly, at Midsummer by friend of head master, at other times by masters. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter by head master only and publicly.

Playground close to school 48 yards by 19 yards. Drilling taught. Boys allowed to walk out with master's permission.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 38 or 39 weeks per annum. Study 31 hours per week. Play-time about 18 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

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Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Innkeeper -	Bungay -	About 1 furlong.
" " - 2	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 3	Farmer -	Earsham -	1 mile.
" " - 4	Carriage Builder -	Bungay -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 5	Banker's Agent -	Do. -	} About a furlong.
" " - 6	Do. -	Do. -	
" " - 7	Tailor (deceased) -	Do. -	Less than a furlong.
" " - 8	Farmer -	Alburgh (lodges in the town) -	5 miles.
" " - 9	Wheelwright -	Bungay -	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 10	Saddler -	Do. -	Not 20 yards.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Chemist -	Bungay -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 2	Lawyer's Clerk -	Do. -	About a furlong.
" " - 3	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Ditchingham Rectory.	2 miles.
" " - 4	Chemist -	Bungay -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 5	Saddler -	Do. -	} About 2 furlongs.
" " - 6	Veterinary Surgeon (deceased).	Do. -	
" " - 7	Plumber, &c. -	Do. -	} 109 miles.
" " - 8	Surgeon -	Islington (lodges in the town).	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor -	Mildenhall, Suffolk.	} All in the Head Master's house.
" " - 2	Clerk in Holy Orders (deceased)	Cambridge.	
" " - 3	Surgeon -	Lavenham, Suffolk.	
" " - 4	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Mildenhall, Suffolk.	
" " - 5	No occupation -	Harleston, Norfolk.	
" " - 6	Gentleman -	Weybread, Suffolk.	
" " - 7	Farmer -	Gazeley, Suffolk.	
" " - 8	No occupation -	Lowestoft, Suffolk.	
" " - 9	Farmer -	Thurton, Norfolk.	
" " - 10	Wine Merchant -	Bungay.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Solicitor -	Rickingham, Suffolk.	}
" " - 2	Surgeon -	Soham, Cambridge.	
" " - 3	Farmer (deceased)	Metfield, Suffolk.	
" " - 4	Farmer -	Gazeley, Suffolk.	
" " - 5	Clerk in Holy Orders -	Hinton, nr. Brackley, Northamptonshire.	
" " - 6	Solicitor -	Soham, Cambridge.	
" " - 7	Surgeon -	Mildenhall, Suffolk.	
" " - 8	Surgeon -	Holt, Norfolk.	
" " - 9	Farmer -	Thurton, Norfolk.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per
Religious Knowledge.	39	5	per an- num.	4	yrs. 16	—	hrs. —	—	hrs. —	The boys of this class were working each his own subject, for different purposes.	10	yrs. 13	
Greek - -	10	2	—	3	16	3	1	—	6	Herodotus VI., 85 <i>ad fin.</i> Soph., Philoctetes.	5	13	
Latin - -	38	5	—	3	16	2	1	1	6	Cicero pro Murena. Pieces for Composition.	10	13	
French -	7	3	£4 4s.	1	15	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mignet's Marie Stuart, Vol. II.; Racine's Athalie, and pieces chosen for Composition.	2	13	
Arithmetic -	39	5	—	4	16	Only worked occasionally to keep it up.					10	13	
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	3	16	—	1	—	—	Out of door practice. Dependent on weather.	5	13	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	3	—	4	16	6	1	—	7	Euclid, all; Alg. to Binomial (Colenso), 1 boy; Euclid I-IV., two others; Euclid I-II., the other; Alg. to Quadr. Eq., these three last.	10	13	
History - -	39	5	—	4	16	1	1	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hist. Eng., William III., Anne, George I.; Ince's Outlines, and oral Lessons.	10	13	
Geography -	39	5	—	4	16	1	1	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Europe (Cornwell, and oral Lessons).	10	13	
English Grammar.	5	1	—	4	16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Morell's Essentials of English Grammar.	2	14	
English Literature.	4	1	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	With History of England.	10	13	
English Composition.	12	1	—	4	16	1	1	—	1	Subjects set by Head Master.	8	13	
Reading - -	39	5	—	4	16	Occasionally.					10	13	
Writing - -	39	5	—	4	16	1	1	—	1		10	13	
Music - -	23	1	—	2	17	1	1	—	1		6	13	

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. $2\frac{1}{2}$	Book of Exodus; Sinclair on Church Catechism.	6	yrs. 9	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. $2\frac{1}{2}$	Exodus and Ch. Catechism.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	Extracts from Æsop and Palæphatus in Frost's Anal. Gr. Min.	6	9	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	9	Latin Grammar to "Sum."	
1	4	11	Cornelius Nepos, Miltiades, Themist., Alcib., Agesilaus, Epaminondas, Hodgson's Versific., Henry's 1st Book.	4	12	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	Paul et Virginie; Ahu's and Hamel's Exercises.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	Boileau, Le Lutrin, Part of Lamartine's Christophe Colomb, Hamel's Exercises (and Grammar), up to Rule 40 in Syntax.	6	9	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso's Arith. to Ex. 17.	
1	—	2	Impossible to say; you cannot keep boys together in Arithmetic.								
1	—	—	Out of door practice.								
1	—	6	Euc. and Alg., elementary.								
1	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	As Class I.	6	9	1	1	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Hist. Eng. to 1485 (Ince).	
1	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	As Class I.	6	9	1	1	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Europe (Cornwell).	
$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	As Class I.								
—	—	—	With History of England.								
1	—	1	Subjects set by Head Master.								
Occasionally.				6	9	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Longman's Lines.	
1	—	1		6	9	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4		
1	—	1		6	9	1	1	—	1		

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) None.

(*b*) M. C. Abel, first in the Examination for Clerkships in the General Post Office, March, 1865.

(*c*) Cambridge Local Examinations (Norwich centre).

1861, G. Colborne, Senior Certificate ; 3rd Class Honours, distinction in Religious Knowledge.

„ T. T. Smith, Senior Certificate.

„ C. Smith, Junior Certificate ; 2nd Class Honours.

1862, H. G. Baker, Junior Certificate ; 2nd Class Honours.

„ J. Knowles, Junior Certificate ; 3rd Class Honours.

1863, C. E. Childs, Senior Certificate.

„ O. F. Read, Junior Certificate ; 2nd Class Honours.

„ E. W. Owles, Junior Certificate.

1864, O. F. Read, Senior Certificate ; 3rd Class Honours.

„ W. Capon, Junior Certificate.

„ R. J. Jarman, Junior Certificate.

„ B. S. White, Junior Certificate.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Charles Garneys, Surgeon, Bungay, Town Reeve.

Richd. Mann, Esq., Ditchingham.

Wm. Mann, Esq., Ditchingham.

Lieut.-Col. John Mann, Hedenham Hall.

Robert A. Burtal, Grocer, Beccles.

Wm. Burtal, Esq., Stratford-le-Bow.

Rev. Frederick Barkway, Bungay.

Wm. Hartcup, Solicitor, Bungay.

Samuel Smith, Solicitor, Bungay.

Charles Childs, Printer, Bungay.

Thos. Owles, Grocer, Bungay.

H. J. Hartcup, Esq., Bungay.

Henry Bellman, Solicitor, Bungay, Town Reeve, 1867.

Clerk to Trustees :

John Denny Botwright, Builder, Bungay.

Head Master :

Rev. William Hart, B.A., elected 5th March 1867, in default of Master Fellows of Emmanuel College appointing a master.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—KING EDWARD THE SIXTH'S SCHOOL,

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

FOR a considerable number of years this school has offered a course of education similar in most particulars to that afforded at the great public schools of the country, and its success in preparing boys for the university is attested by a considerable list of distinctions gained by its pupils at Cambridge. Its numbers, however, have not usually borne due proportion to its eminence as a place of instruction, and even the great name of its last head master failed to raise them. In the year 1828 the total number of pupils was 68, soon after which it rose to 110. On the appointment of Dr. Donaldson in 1841 the number was 67; and on his retirement in 1855, when the present head master was appointed, the number was 66. Since that time there has been little variation, and at Whitsuntide 1866 the number was 62.

The boys are distinguished as "Royalists," being inhabitants and sons of inhabitants of Bury, "Foreigners" not being boarders with the head master or under master, and "Boarders;" and the proportions were, 33 royalists, 2 foreigners, and 27 boys boarding with the head master in the schoolhouse.

The educational staff consists of the head master, who obtained high classical honours at Cambridge; the under master, who also graduated in classical honours at Cambridge; a mathematical master; an English master; and a French master. The proportion borne by the number of masters to that of pupils is therefore very considerable. The income of the head master is chiefly derived from fees for instruction and profits of boarders; that of the under master, who, besides his annual salary, is entitled to the fees of all Royalists in the fifth form, is augmented by fees charged for private tuition. The other masters are appointed by the head master, and, though chiefly paid by fees, receive small salaries from the governors of the school.

The boys are divided into six forms, of which, for classical instruction, the sixth is under the tuition of the head master; the fifth and fourth under that of the under master; while the three lowest are under the mathematical and English masters, except in so far as the head master holds a weekly review of the third form in Latin. All the boys learn Latin, all but three Greek, and all but two French. In the sixth form, the higher Greek and Latin classics are read; and the boys translated with accuracy, and in some cases with good taste, from Juvenal and Euripides; and their replies to questions in grammar and etymology showed that the best of them possessed the groundwork of good scholarship. But the boys in this form were of very unequal strength, and were in fact sub-divided for some purposes into three small classes. The inequality was chiefly observable in the exercises in Greek and Latin prose and verse, the highest boys being fairly advanced in such compositions, though by no means remarkably successful; whereas

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the work of the two lower sub-divisions was poor and inaccurate. In a larger school these lower boys would probably have been not yet promoted to the highest form ; but at this the boys who would most properly represent the sixth form were but three in number. The fifth and fourth forms are classed together in translation, and were reading Virgil and Homer ; they are also practised in composition in both Greek and Latin prose and verse. Their exercises were not very correct, and their translations were somewhat careless ; but they were generally accurate in replying to simple grammatical questions, and, being mostly young boys, were on the whole in a fair state of proficiency. In the lower forms the classical work is quite elementary, and the boys are restrained to the preparation of very short passages, which are carefully analysed and the words parsed. The result is a good substratum of grammar, which was evidently retained in the higher forms, and which was throughout the school more conspicuous than the elegance or spiritedness of the work done.

In mathematics the same classification of the school is adhered to as in classics ; but the mathematical master under whose care the three highest forms are placed, and who receives them class by class, contrives to allow each boy to work for the most part independently of the rest, a plan which, with moderate numbers, is feasible, and probably advantageous. The three lowest forms are instructed by the English master, and their arithmetic was, on the whole, satisfactory. That of the sixth form was not sufficiently correct, and in algebra the work done was scarcely so good as might be expected ; but in this branch the general result was not unfavourable. French is taught by the French master in all forms but the sixth, in which the head master undertakes it. Although neither the French exercises of the lower boys, nor the translations of the sixth form, were very carefully or correctly done, there is no doubt that a boy leaving this school from the sixth form has gained a useful, if desultory, knowledge of the language, which he can easily turn to further account if he will. Most of the sixth form learn German also with the head master, which they begin so soon as they are considered to have made sufficient progress in French, but without desisting from the study of the latter language. They are consequently not far advanced in German. There were 25 boys learning Hebrew, which the head master teaches, but the time devoted to it is not great. Much time and attention is devoted to English subjects, the English grammar being regularly taught in addition to the Latin in the lower forms. History, on the other hand, receives less attention ; but geography is taught in all forms below the sixth, by means of maps drawn and coloured by the boys. English themes or exercises are written throughout the school. Within the last year the reading of Shakespeare, with explanations, has been introduced in the upper part of the school, the head master taking the fourth and fifth forms, and the under master the sixth. It is made an interesting and useful lecture.

It thus appears that the course of study pursued by the higher

boys is very extensive, and embraces three dead languages and two modern, besides English. They spend 15 hours in the week on classical work, $6\frac{1}{2}$ on mathematical, 5 on French and German; besides which, one hour is devoted to Shakespeare, one hour to the Greek Testament, and half an hour to Hebrew. These compose the 29 hours spent in school, and are exclusive of time spent at evening school, which is employed in preparation. The object aimed at is to make the education as general as possible; and with that view, advantage is taken of every available hour to increase the number of subjects taught. The necessary result is, that the boys are remarkably successful in none of their subjects, and the distinctions lately obtained at Cambridge before residence in the university are due rather to the exertions of the head master in privately preparing individual boys for examination than to the regular school course.

The schoolhouse is a large building, with good room for the boarders, and supplied with a row of small studies, each of which is occupied by one or two boys. There is one large schoolroom in which the third, fourth, and fifth forms are taught, and two small ones for the first and second and the sixth forms respectively. The arrangement of these rooms is not convenient. There is a good playground adjoining, and a large field is hired at a short distance for cricket and football.

Possessing, as it does, well qualified masters, good exhibitions, a high repute, and a situation apparently favourable, this school might be expected to attain a wider sphere of usefulness. That its numbers do not increase is due in part to the competition of a private school in the town, which receives about the same number of boys as the grammar school, and of a class as nearly as possible similar. It is managed by a gentleman not a member of the university, but who has the reputation of being very successful in preparing youths for civil and military examinations, and who has even supplied wranglers at Cambridge. His school, then, being professedly a "modern" school, the grammar school obtains by force of contrast a somewhat exclusively classical name in spite of the attempts made to give prominence to other subjects; and in this way many of the commercial inhabitants of Bury, setting little store by classical studies, are diverted from availing themselves of their privileges as "Royalists."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 529. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of King Edward VI. 3 Aug. 1551, who gave premises at Waldingfield and elsewhere in county of Suffolk. Further endowment by Dean Sudbury, June 1670; also by will of John Sutton, July 1696, for six free scholars, and small payments to master, usher, and writing master.

Deeds in council chamber at school.

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School Property.—All premises, except farm at Waldingfield, comprised in Letters Patent, have been sold, and others purchased in place of them. Property now consists of warehouses in Botolph Lane, London, three farms of 93a., 86a., and 18a. respectively; cottages and paddock in Bury; also 2,000*l.* consols, 791*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* red. 3 per cents, and 571*l.* 3*s.* new 3 per cents, besides the School Hall and grounds. Average annual income (arising from land, money in funds, and surplus income, of Dean Sudbury's charity) 705*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* gross, reduced by outgoings on the property to 681*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* After all deductions for repairs of school and other outgoings, the net disposable sum applicable to educational purposes is about 590*l.*, of which 220*l.* is absorbed by four exhibitions of 40*l.* for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, and three of 20*l.* at Cambridge for three years. There are also one of 18*l.* for three years at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded under 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88; and six of 6*l.* apiece at school from Sutton's Charity, confined to Royalists, to which nominations are made by head master, taking poverty and industry into consideration.

Buildings lately greatly improved. Site open and healthy. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education and instruction of youths in grammar (Letters Patent). Inhabitants and sons of inhabitants, of ancient usage denominated Royalists, not to be admitted until they have learned rudiments of the Latin grammar and can write a legible hand. (Statutes, A. D. 1855).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). Greek and Latin Classics, rudiments of Hebrew, English Grammar, Church Catechism, and other useful branches of literature and science. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by governors with advice of Bishop of Norwich, 3 Sep. 1855.

Sixteen governors, inhabitants of town, five a quorum, appoint head and under master. Majority of three-fourths at special meeting, twelve at least being present, may remove head master for immoral conduct, wilful neglect of or offence against Statutes, or for any other cause which, in the opinion of the governors, may render his continuance prejudicial to the interests of the school. Under master removed at pleasure with current half-year's salary. The exhibitions to the universities are assigned by examiners, after examinations at Midsummer.

Head master must be of Church of England, M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, or have some degree conferred by Archbishop of Canterbury. May not hold benefice or cure which may appear to governors to interfere with his care of school or attendance with scholars at divine worship on Sunday.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 70*l.*, from fees 403*l.*, from profits of boarders 288*l.*, from payments of boys studies 58*l.* besides house. Total income of Second master 100*l.* from endowment, from fees 126*l.*, paid by head master; of mathematical master 75*l.* from

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET for year ending Whitsuntide, A.D. 1865.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance - - - -	281	2 4	Masters' Salaries - - -	280	0 0
Rents - - - -	510	0 6	Examiners' Fees - - -	15	15 0
Rents of cottages, less expenses, &c. -	15	2 1	Exhibitioners - - - -	200	0 0
Income tax returned - - -	11	7 0	Scholars - - - -	12	12 0
Dividends, less tax - - -	120	13 2	Insurance - - - -	16	9 3
Surplus rents of Dean Sudbury's } -	34	10 1	Gas, rates, and taxes - -	11	8 7
Charity - - - -			Medals & prizes - - -	17	2 6
			Printing and cheque book -	9	2 0
			Repairs - - - -	57	1 6
			Clerk and Beadle - - -	12	19 6
			Waldingfield School - -	3	3 0
			Fee Farm rent - - - -	0	9 0
			Balance - - - -	887	2 10
	£ 973	5 2		£ 973	5 2

endowment, from fees paid by head master 117*l.*; of English master 20*l.* from endowment and 116*l.* from fees paid by head master; of French master 15*l.* from endowment and 45*l.* from head master.

Day Scholars.—34*, half between 10 and 14 years old, all from town or close to. Royalists, 32, pay for general work 2*l.* 2*s.*, other boys 12*l.* 12*s.*, modern languages and mathematics 6*l.* 6*s.* Private tuition with second or third master 12*l.* 12*s.*; with English master 6*l.* 6*s.*; if confined to extra work in school hours 4*l.* 4*s.* Attend on Sunday and go to church.

Boarders.—26*, 25 in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 48 guineas, or 44 if paid in advance. School bills (after including clothes and private tuition) highest 118*l.*; average 88*l.*; lowest 68*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 600 feet per boy. Hours 7½ to 6½ a.m., 9 to 10 p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Day boys on admission must be able to read and write and know the elements of Latin.

School classified by one subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious, in Scripture or Divinity, on Sundays and Mondays. School opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions usually by half-year's work in middle of half-year and by examination at end of half-year.

Examination at Christmas in classics and English, at Michaelmas and Easter in mathematics and modern languages, by masters, at Midsummer in classics, mathematics and English, two head forms by examiners selected by head master from Oxford or Cambridge, rest by masters. Prizes given at Easter and Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, copies for bad writers, and rarely caning, the last publicly and by head master only.

Playground more than an acre, besides field for cricket or football hired by head master, and within five minutes walk of school. Boys may walk in one direction into country.

On average of last five years four boys have annually gone to university. [Eight in residence in May 1867.]

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 27½ or 29½ hours per week beside time for preparation. Playtime 24 hours per week.

* On 11 May 1865.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Hy. Jas. Oakes, Esq., Nowton Court.
Chas. Le Blanc, Esq., Roxholme Old Hall, Sleaford.
Sir John Walsham, Bart., Knill Court, Herefordshire.
The Hon. and Rev. Ed. Pellew.
Rev. Hervey Aston Adamson Oakes, Bury St. Edmunds.
Chas. Case Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Bury St. Edmunds.
John Josselyn, Esq., St. Edmund's Hill, Bury St. Edmunds.
Frederick Sutton, Esq., Great Barton.
Beckford Bevan, Banker, Bury St. Edmunds.
Jas. Sparke, Esq., Solicitor, Bury St. Edmunds.
Jas. Johnstone Bevan, Esq., Banker, Bury St. Edmunds.
John Jackson, Esq., Solicitor, Bury St. Edmunds.
Rev. John Richardson, Bury St. Edmunds.
Wm. Edmund Image, Esq., Surgeon, Bury St. Edmunds.

Clerk to Trustees:

George A. Partridge, Bury St. Edmunds.

Head Master:

Rev. A. H. Wratishaw, M.A.

Under Master (on the foundation):

Rev. G. H. Statham, B.A.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School	
1	Land Surveyor.	1	Solicitor.
2	Chemist	2	Hotel-keeper.
3	Surgeon.	3	Draper.
4	Widow of proprietor of "Bury Post."	4	Solicitor.
5	Land Surveyor.	5	Retired Hop Merchant.
6	Draper.	6	Surgeon.
7	Clergyman's Widow	7	Grocer and Wine Merchant.
8	Music Master.	8	Miller.
9	Master of Feoffment School.	9	Bookseller.
10	Banker.	10	Merchant.

All of Bury St. Edmunds, within easy walking distance of the school.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School			
1	Farmer	Higham, nr. Newmkt.	The Head Master.
2	Clergyman	Whinbergh, East Dereham, Norfolk.	
3	Do.	Barningham, near Holt, Norfolk.	
4	Do.	Brentwood, Essex.	
5	Do.	Bedingfeld, Eye, Suffolk.	
6	Farmer	Newton, near Sudbury, Suffolk.	
7	Clergyman	Hackthorn, near Lincoln.	
8	Farmer	Newton, near Sudbury.	
9	Justice of the Peace	Gt. Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's	
10	Dentist	Norwich	
Boys lowest in School			
1	Merchant	Huntingdon	Rev. W. Rotherham.
2	Clergyman	Barton, Suffolk	
3	Farmer	Gt. Barton, Bury St. Edmunds.	Mrs. Crick.
4	Clergyman	Whinbergh, East Dereham.	
5	Solicitor	London	The Head Master.
6	Clergyman	Ditton, Cambridge.	
7	Banker	Cambridge	
8	Judicial Officer's widow	Leamington	
9	Clergyman	Barningham, Holt	
10	Merchant	Wisbech	

WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

---		MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
<p>SUNDAYS.</p> <p>9.30 to 10 or 10.15</p> <p>Bible by heart and catechism.</p>	7 to 8	Greek Testament	Greek verse translation and repetition (by heart) (or French). Latin prose translation and composition.	<p>SIXTH FORM.</p> <p>Greek prose translation and Latin verse repetition (or French). Library quarter of hour; exercise given up; Latin verse translation, and Greek composition.</p> <p>Half holiday</p>	Greek verse translation and repetition (or French). Mathematics (conic sections or Euclid prepared out of school).	Greek prose translation and Latin verse repetition (or French). Latin prose translation and composition.	Latin grammar and Latin translation.
	9.30 to 10 or 10.15	Mathematics (conic sections or Euclid prepared out of school)	Latin prose translation and composition.		Mathematics (conic sections or Euclid prepared out of school).	Latin prose translation and composition.	Exercise given up; Greek grammar; Latin verse translation; and Greek composition.
	2.30 to 4.30	French (or Mathematics for those who do not do French).	Hebrew; Arithmetic; extra classical subjects for upper monitors.		French translation (or strange Latin or Greek passages); History.	German	Half holiday.
<p>SUNDAYS.</p> <p>9.30 to 10 or 10.15</p> <p>Whateley's Christian Evidences.</p>	7 to 8	Greek Testament	Homers and Greek repetition (or French).	<p>FIFTH AND FOURTH FORMS.</p> <p>Homer and Greek repetition (or French).</p>	Greek prose translation and repetition (or French).	Xenophon and Ovid repetition (or French).	Ancient history (or modern in alternate half years); English repetition; map or Eng. essay given up.
	9.30 to 12	Hebrew; Latin prose composition; Cicero de Senectute (prepared out of school).	Mathematics (Euclid prepared out of school).		Latin prose composition; Cicero de Senectute.	Mathematics (Euclid prepared out of school).	Latin verse composition; Ovid's Fasti.
	2.30 to 4.30	Greek verse composition (or French for those who do not do Greek).	French		Greek prose composition (or French for those who do not do Greek).	French (or German for those sufficiently advanced in French).	Half holiday.
<p>SUNDAYS.</p> <p>9.30 to 10</p> <p>Scripture history and catechism.</p>	7 to 8	Greek Testament	Give up exercise; Caesar.	<p>THIRD FORM.</p> <p>Virgil and repetition of Latin syntax.</p>	Ancient history and English repetition (Goldsmith's Traveller). Examination in Latin by Head Master half an hour; French.	Give up exercise; Caesar.	Virgil and repetition of Latin syntax.
	9.30 to 12	French	Greek		Mathematics (Euclid prepared out of school).	Greek	Mathematics (Euclid prepared out of school).
	2.30 to 4.30	English grammar and modern history.	Correct Latin exercise, and do. Latin verses.		Half holiday	Correct Latin exercise and do. Latin verses.	Half holiday.
<p>SUNDAYS.</p> <p>9.30 to 10 or 10.15</p> <p>Bible by heart and catechism.</p>	7 to 8	Scripture history, &c.	Latin accidence and English history.	<p>SECOND AND FIRST FORMS.</p> <p>Copy written; English repetition; Eng. grammar; English exercise given up.</p>	Geography, spelling, &c.; map or theme given up.	Copy written; English repetition; Eng. grammar; analysis and parsing given up.	Latin accidence; English history.
	9.30 to 12	Dictation; Mathematics.	French		Eng. exercise given back and explained; Mathematics.	French	Latin (Aurelius Victor and Henry's 1st Latin Book).
	2.30 to 4.30	Latin (Ovid)	Greek		Latin (Aurelius Victor and Henry's 1st Latin book).	Greek	Half holiday.

TABLE B.—SCHOOLS

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		
Religious Knowledge.	61	4	—	13	yrs. 16	2	—	—	1½ to 1¾ hrs.	Acts I.—XVII., in the original.	11	yrs. 14
Greek - -	56	6	—	10	—	7 or 8	3	2 or 3	7½ or 8½	Acts I.—XVII.; Ajax of Sophocles; Supplices of Æschylus; Thucydides, VII. 1-34.	10	—
Latin - -	61	6	—	13	—	7 or 8	—	3 or 4	7 or 8	Tacitus, Hist. V. and Germania; Virgil, Georg. I.; Horace, Sat. I. and II., 1 and 2; (Monitors only) Captivi of Plautus.	11	—
French - -	58	7	—	12	—	2 or 6	—	1 or 6	3 or 7	Last half of Corneille's Cinna, and 25 pages of Picciola.	9	—
German - -	15	6	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	Dr. Faustus, Ein Puppen-spiel (Simrock), about half.	4	—
Arithmetic -	61	5	—	15	—	1	—	—	1	The whole of Colenso's Arithmetic.	9	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	1	Private Out of School hours.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	47	4	—	15	—	2	—	—	5 or 7	Euclid; Algebra; Trigonometry; Geometrical and the early part of Analytical Conic Sections.	9	—
History - -	61	4	—	15	—	1	—	—	1	Lecture by the Head Master on the subjects treated of in the 1st Vol. of Blackstone's Commentaries.	19	—
Geography -	61	4	—	Interwoven with other work.							—	—
English Grammar.	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Literature.	29	2	—	A prize is offered for general competition by J. A. Harcastle, Esq., M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds.							—	—
English Composition.	61	4	—	Occasional, beside competition for two prize essays.							—	—
Reading - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Impossible to answer so as to produce a perfectly correct impression.	—	—
Writing - -	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Music - -	1	—	Private arrangem.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Drawing - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Book of Ruth.	—	—
Hebrew - -	20	3	—	6	—	1	—	1	1		9	—

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
—	hrs. 1½	Acts XIV. to end, in the original.	14	yrs. 12	2	—	—	hrs. 1½	Pinnocks Old Testament History, Catechism, &c.
2	9½	Acts XIV. to end; Euripides, Alcestitis; Xenophon's Anabasis III.	14	—	2	—	—	4	Hutton's Principia Græca.
4	10	Virgil, Æn. I.; Horace, Od. II.; Parry's Origines Romanæ (Livy), pp. 52-71.	14	—	6	—	3 or 4	10	Henry's 1st Latin Book and 4 or 5 pages of Aurelius Victor.
2 or 7	4 or 10	Last half of Racine's Athalie	14	—	2	—	2 or 6	5	Maynard's Grammar and Ex., with "Livres de Conversations."
1	2	Part of Ahn's Method.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	14	—	2	—	—	4	Elementary part of Colenso's Arithmetic.
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	Euclid and Elementary Algebra (Euclid is prepared out of School).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	Taylor's Manual of Modern History, pp. 389-468.	14	—	2	—	—	1	Keightley's Hist. of England, Norman and Plantagenet periods.
—	—	A map out of school every alternate week.	14	—	1	—	—	½	Outlines of Geography and map, every alternate week.
—	—	—	14	—	5	—	2½	3½	Thring's English Grammar and Butter's Spelling Book.
—	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	Passages from Scott's "Lady of the Lake," by heart.
—	—	An English essay out of school every alternate week.	14	—	½ or 1½	—	—	—	An English essay every alternate week.
—	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	1	—
1	½	Pinnock's Hebrew Catechism to the end of שמע and וידע.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) At the University of Cambridge :
- Three first classes in the Classical Tripos.
 - Two second classes and one third class in the Classical Tripos.
 - One Wrangler's and one Senior Optime Degree.
 - One first class in the Theological Tripos, with mark of distinction in Hebrew.
 - Two University (Carus Greek Testament) Prizes.
 - Nine Scholarships before residence—at Trinity (1), Christ's (4), Emmanuel (1), Pembroke (1), Magdalen (1), and St. Catherine's (1) Colleges.
 - Two Scholarships after residence at Emmanuel and Magdalen Colleges, and one Sizarship (treated as a Scholarship), at St. Peter's College; besides several additional Scholarships at various colleges, when a Scholarship has previously been gained before residence. Also two Exhibitions after residence at Emmanuel College.
 - Seventeen College Prizes and Medals (at least).
 - Three Fellowships (at Christ's, St. Peter's, and Downing Colleges).
 - One Tutorship (at Downing College).
 - One Hebrew and Divinity Lectureship (at Christ's College).
- (c) Four first and two second classes at the Cambridge Nongremial Examinations.
- One successful candidate for the foundation at Winchester School.
 - One ditto at Sandhurst.
-

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—GUILDHALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The Guildhall Feoffment at Bury St. Edmunds is a trust held for various purposes of public utility in the town, and possessed of an annual income of about 2,350*l*. Only two of the various contributors to its funds appear to have made any provision for educational purposes in the terms of their gifts. It does not appear that any of the contributors to its funds contemplated the establishment of a school, though one of them directed payment of 3*s*. 4*d*. every fortnight to the minister of St. James' parish, "for catechising and instructing the poor people;" and another that 20*s*. a year should be paid to the minister of St. Mary's parish for catechising 40 poor parishioners once every month.

A suit in chancery (Attorney General v. Cullum) resulted in the establishment of a scheme for the management of the whole charity in 1842. This scheme directed the foundation of three schools, to be open to the children of parents of all religious denominations, and to be called the Guildhall Commercial School; the Guildhall School for Poor Girls; and the Guildhall School for Poor Boys. The cost of building was prescribed in the scheme to be 320*l*. for the commercial school, 630*l*. for the girls' school, and 700*l*. for the poor boys' school. Regulations were embodied in the scheme for the management of each school. A somewhat more complete scheme is now in force, the date of which is 1865.

Large and distinct schoolrooms were erected on part of the trust estates in the town for the use of the three schools, but no boarding houses nor masters' residences were provided, and the master of the commercial school is forbidden to take boarders. The room built for the commercial school, to which by far the smallest sum was appropriated, being found in the sequel insufficient, a smaller detached room was afterwards added. There is also a good gravel playground adjoining the school, which is used among other things for drilling the boys, but it cannot be used for a cricket ground.

The scheme contemplates the education of 150 boys in the commercial school, but the number is not complete. At present there are 124 boys, sons generally of small shopkeepers and the lower middle class of residents in the town. Residents without the town are not admissible, but the propriety of allowing them the privilege of admission on payment of a higher fee than that fixed for townspeople has been discussed, and may possibly be recognized in time.

The course of instruction prescribed includes "English and other living languages," and "so much of the mathematics and dead languages as may be practicable and useful."

The school is made acceptable to all denominations of inhabitants by the restriction of the ordinary religious instruction to the

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reading and explanation of the Scriptures, and no teaching of a dogmatic character is allowed on week days. A Sunday school, however, is held, at which the principles of the Church of England are inculcated, but the trustees can excuse all whose parents object to this teaching. About 70 boys out of the 124 attend the Sunday school.

The fee payable is very moderate, namely, 5s. a quarter, which includes everything but books, and drilling, which is voluntary, and costs 1s. a quarter.

The boys are classed in three divisions, which are again subdivided for some purposes. About 30 boys learn Latin, and about 40 French; Euclid and algebra are also taught to a smaller number. The Latin is of an elementary kind, but so far as it goes it has been very effectively taught. Henry's first Latin book is the text book, and the eight best boys showed under examination a very correct knowledge of the rudiments of the language. Their French also was thoroughly successful, and was of a somewhat more advanced kind than their Latin. In Algebra they had not progressed very far, but here also there was conclusive evidence of careful and intelligent teaching. A few of the boys were very correct in the earlier books of Euclid, but there was less uniformity of excellence in this subject. The 12 boys next below the highest were examined in arithmetic, and their work was quite satisfactory. It extended to the rule of three and fractions, both vulgar and decimal.

The general intelligence of the older boys was, in fact, deserving of all praise, and in all that they did they showed a straightforwardness and anxiety to do well that was very creditable to the tone and discipline of the school.

The youngest boys, forming a large class, were examined by the head master in geography and history, and his manner of dealing with a large number at once was very effective. The age of these boys varied from 8 to 11 years, and considering their youth, they were at a very fair stage of proficiency.

The head master is assisted by two under masters, who are young men paid by the trustees of the charity, but the head master finds it necessary to supplement their salaries from the fees of the boys, which are all paid to him alone. The head master's post is considered to be worth somewhat more than 200*l.* a year, without a house, and for that remuneration the trustees succeed in securing the services of a thoroughly competent man.

Among the causes which have conduced to bring this school into its present efficient condition, apart from the exertions of individual masters, the following points may be noticed :—

1. That the school started free from all restrictive directions on the part of benefactors; for none of the contributors to the charity appear to have contemplated the establishment of a school.

2. The scheme is judiciously framed. It allows considerable latitude to the trustees in their management; they "have full authority to establish such rules and regulations as may appear to them most advantageous," so long as they are not repugnant

to the scheme. The subjects of higher instruction are not laid down in a precise or obligatory form, but "so much of the mathematics and dead languages" is to be taught "as may be practicable or useful." No particular number of masters is prescribed, and assistant masters are to have "such remuneration as the trustees think fit;" and all masters are removable simply "for misconduct, irregularity, incompetency, or any other reasonable cause," without any formality or notice. On the other hand, two valuable provisions are introduced; the one directing a half-yearly examination, and empowering the trustees to pay 15*l.* a year to examiners, the other empowering them to apply not more than 20*l.* a year in assisting boys to attend university local examinations.

3. The trustees are stated to represent all denominations and forms of opinion, religious or political, and, as already mentioned, no dogmatic teaching is allowed on week days. There are, therefore, no reasonable grievances to be adduced by any in regard to the general character of the institution.

It should be mentioned with reference to the university local examinations that the provision above referred to is no dead letter. Some six or eight boys at the top of the school were actually in preparation for the next examination at Cambridge; and as the expense of the journey and maintenance from home would be considerable to many of the parents, this clause in the scheme is the means of offering to meritorious boys a most valuable opportunity at a very insignificant cost to the charity.

Two of the trustees were in attendance, and appeared to represent the general opinion that the school is in a very healthy condition.

The whole cost of the school in the year 1865-6 was but 32*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*, exclusive of fees paid direct to the master, which amount to about 120*l.* a year. A slight increase in the fees would probably be of advantage in providing more adequate salaries for under masters; or if out-town boys were admissible their fees would effect the same object. There appears, indeed, to be no sufficient reason why the present limitation to town boys should be maintained, for the school is capable of accommodating more boys of the class attending it than the town seems to possess. The upper tradesmen will not send their boys to it, preferring either the grammar school or one of the private schools in the town; nor indeed is it the aim of this school to court their patronage. It has a defined sphere in the lower stratum of the middle class. So it comes to pass that through no fault of its own, its numbers are not complete; and yet in the villages round about there are doubtless farmers who would gladly send their boys if they could, and on whom a boon might be conferred which would in no way injure the preferential claims of the borough.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Under new scheme in 1842, for management of Guildhall Feoffment, a charity embracing various objects, three schools established, a commercial school, a poor boys' school, and a poor girls' school.

School Property.—About 320*l.* per annum out of funds of Guildhall Feoffment. The poor schools receive about 170*l.* from the same source. Gross income of the Guildhall Feoffment in 1865-6 was 2,377*l.* School buildings good. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction in Commercial School of 150 boys, whose parents shall reside, or if dead, shall have resided, in the parishes of St. James or St. Mary in Bury St. Edmunds; or who, being orphans, shall reside with their guardians or relations in Bury St. Edmunds.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and other living languages, writing, reading, arithmetic, geography, history, and so much of the mathematics and dead languages as may be practicable and useful.

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 24th March 1842; amplified in 1865.

Trustees, 28 in number, resident in Bury St. Edmunds, or within seven miles therefrom, appoint, and for misconduct, irregularity, incompetency, or any reasonable cause, can remove masters. Have power to establish the rules and regulations not repugnant to scheme. Head master to be member of Church of England.

Continuing trustees elect to vacancies in their own body, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 150*l.* a year from endowment, and all fees of pupils, but he applies voluntarily a portion of the fees in augmenting assistant masters' salaries and providing additional assistance. Two assistant masters on foundation receive 70*l.* and 50*l.* a year respectively from endowment. A third assistant provided by head master.

Boarders.—Not allowed by scheme.

Day Scholars.—124, chiefly under 14 years of age, sons of tradespeople, clerks, &c., Pay 5*s.* a quarter. Books extra. Drilling, voluntary, 1*s.* a quarter. Drawing taught to all without extra charge by a teacher certificated by the Science and Art Department.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE AT COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 1865-6.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries - - - - -	270	0	0
Rewards - - - - -	10	0	0
Coals, cleaning, &c. - - - - -	18	11	2½
Grant to scholars at Cambridge examination - - - - -	12	0	0
Repairs - - - - -	10	17	5
	£ 321	8	7½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Ministers.—Wesleyan, 2; Primitive Methodist 1	-	-	3
Brewers, 2; coffee planters (in Ceylon), 2	-	-	4
Manufacturers of implements, 1; tobacco, 1; brushes, 1; zinc and iron, 3; shoes, 3; harness, 2; clothing, 3;			14
Merchants.—Corn, 4; leather, 3	-	-	7
Public officers.—Postmaster, 1; governors of gaols, 2; governors of unions, 4; inland revenue, 5	-	-	12
Grocers, 4; confectioners, 3; master baker, 1	-	-	8
Farmers, 2; seedsman, 1; lessee of Botanic Gardens, 1; stewards or superior servants, 4	-	-	8
Hotel and innkeepers	-	-	11
Draper, 1; silk mercers, 2; master tailors, 5	-	-	8
Auctioneer, 1; surveyors, 2; builders, 3	-	-	6
Clerks, 3; reporters, 2; commercial travellers, 4	-	-	9
Booksellers, printers, &c., 3; dealers in fancy goods, &c., 2	-	-	5
Chemist, 1; veterinary surgeon, 1	-	-	2
Photographers, 3; master coach builders, 4; master painter, 1	-	-	8
Watchmaker, 1; shopkeepers' assistants, 2	-	-	3
No occupation, 2; dead or unknown, 14	-	-	16
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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

H. Le Grice, Esq.
H. J. Oakes, Esq.
H. Braddock, Esq.
Geo. Portway, Esq.
Geo. Creed, Esq.
C. C. Smith, Esq.
J. J. Bevan, Esq.
C. J. Gedge, Esq.
C. Beard, Esq.
W. Hubbard, Esq.
T. Collins, Esq.
T. Cooke, Esq.
T. Ridley, Esq.
F. Lankester, Esq.
T. W. Cooper, Esq.
Rev. A. H. Wratishaw.
Rev. A. Tyler.
Rev. J. Richardson.
Rev. F. R. Chapman.
Rev. R. Rashdall.
W. Salmon, Esq.
G. Pearson Clay, Esq.
G. Thompson, Esq.
Rev. T. G. Hickman.
W. H. Rushbrooke, Esq.
Robt. Boby, Esq.
H. Barker, Esq.
G. A. Partridge, Esq.

} All of Bury St. Edmunds.

Clerk to Trustees :

Jas. Sparke.

Head Master :

John Jackson.

Other Foundation Masters :

Daniel Hancox, certificated.

Alfred Baker, certificated.

CAVENDISH FREE SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The deed of foundation provides for the gratuitous instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues of not more than 15 poor children of Cavendish, to be nominated by the Rector, the master being at liberty to teach others according to agreement with their parents. Provision is also made for apprenticing two poor lads annually from the school, or, if any one should be found to be "more pregnant," maintaining him at the University of Cambridge. Under this clause lads continue to be bound as apprentices, but there is no reason to suppose that a scholar has ever been sent to Cambridge.

The scheme of 1862 proposed to divide the school into an upper and lower class, to be taught in separate rooms, the one to be adapted to the wants of the professional, commercial, and middle classes, the other to those of the poor or operative classes. In both the distinctly classical character impressed upon the school by the founder was to be obliterated, and Latin taught in the upper class only, "if required." At the time when this scheme was applied for, the need of some means for educating the poor of the village was severely felt. In the meantime a National School has been established, and the lower class in the Free School being no longer requisite, and great inconvenience having been experienced in the superintendence by one master of two classes in different rooms, an agreement was entered into between the trustees and the present master, soon after his appointment in 1862, which for the most part nullifies the effect of the new scheme, inasmuch as,

(1.) There is no division of the school into an upper and lower class.

(2.) The master appoints and pays an assistant, when and as he thinks fit.

(3.) The master fixes the amount of capitation fees to be paid for all but free boys, without interference on the part of the trustees.

The master agrees to teach 15 free boys, to be increased to 20, if the trustees think fit. Actually the number is 15. The trustees continue to meet once a year on St. Thomas' Day, when two dinners are provided, one for the free boys, the other for the trustees, at the cost of 5*l.* or 6*l.*, charged to the trust. This custom, provided for in the founder's regulations, is ignored in the new scheme.

The schoolhouse is in good repair, and the schoolroom has lately been very much improved. It is now airy, and of ample size. There is a paved playground adjoining, and the village green is readily accessible for cricket, or other games.

There were 41 boys in the school, of whom 9 were boarders, and there was room for about a dozen more in the house. Most

of the boarders came from Lancashire, where the master had formed a previous connexion. It is creditable to him to be able still to draw them from such a distance. A considerable proportion of the school was learning Latin, and one boy had begun Greek. Four boys in the first class were reading Cæsar; and though the chapters read during the quarter were not many, they had been very carefully prepared, and the boys translated with readiness and accuracy, and showed a fair acquaintance with the grammar. The Latin of the boys in the next class was quite rudimentary, and their notions of grammar of any kind were very lax. Arithmetic was moderately good throughout the school, and two or three boys had made a beginning in algebra and Euclid. On the period of English history which had been last read, the two highest classes answered well; otherwise they knew little history, and most of them were deficient in knowledge of geography. The youngest boys were chiefly under the care of the master's assistant, and in writing from dictation and easy arithmetic, they acquitted themselves satisfactorily. Throughout the school great inequality was observable among boys working in the same class, which was due apparently not so much to preference shown by the teachers towards the cleverer boys, as to the fact that most of the less successful boys presented very unremunerative material even to the most assiduous labour. The discipline, however, was good, and the demeanour of all the boys attentive; and in spite of the dulness of many of them, it may be hoped that this school will do something towards supplying in the rising generation that want of enlightenment in the lower middle class of which the educated people in this neighbourhood so unanimously complain.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 488, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 14 and 15 September 1696, Rev. Thomas Gray gave lands, then of yearly value of 25*l.*, for maintenance of schoolmaster, binding boys apprentices, and purchase of books and stationery for school. Deeds in custody of governor.

School Property.—Consists of farm of 78 a. 0 r. 27 p. and six cottages in Essex, besides schoolhouse and premises. Average annual income for five years preceding 1864 was 105*l.* gross, and the net value in 1864 was about 84*l.* The gross income is now 115*l.* No probable increase. Whole net income, except 5*l.* annually for a dinner, applied to school.

Schoolroom lofty and of good size. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for a master to teach children in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues. (Schedule to Foundation Deed.) So far as extent of accommodation will admit, school to be open to all boys children of resident inhabitants of parish between the ages of six and 16. Subject to preferential rights of parishioners, trustees may admit boys resident in any adjacent parish, if accommodation be sufficient. (Scheme, A.D. 1862.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek tongues. (Schedule to Foundation Deed.) Reading, writing, history, grammar, and geography, besides in upper class elementary mathematics, book-keeping,

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land surveying, and mensuration, and Latin if required; in lower branch spelling, vocal music, and such subjects as trustees may direct in upper class with object of providing for middle classes, and in lower branch for poor or operative classes. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 16 August 1862.

The rector is ex-officio governor, and seven other respectable residents in parish, or within seven miles from church, are trustees. Four a quorum. They, with approval of governor, appoint, and majority remove, master for reasonable cause, or with three months' notice, signed by trustees, or by majority and governor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master may take 20 boarders. Total income from endowment 56*l.*, besides house, and profits on boarders.

Day Scholars.—21, one on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to six miles. Foundationers free; other boys pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.*; French, 10*s.*

Boarders.—15, all in head master's house. Three meals a day, meat once. Terms for board and instruction, under 12, 26*l.*; above 12, 30*l.* School bills, highest, 31*l.*; average, 28*l.*; lowest, 18*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 314 feet per boy. Hours 7 A.M., 8½ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School classified by one leading group of subjects chiefly, and others subordinately. School course modified at parents' desire to suit particular cases. Religious instruction forms part of school course. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination once a year by examiner selected by trustees. Prizes given to industrious boys.

Punishments: corporal punishment, impositions, and solitary confinement; all by head master only.

Playground, 950 square yards, but cricket and football on village green. Boys allowed to walk in country at their discretion.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours for day boys, and 35 for boarders per week. Playtime, 18 to 24 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

Revd. Robert Godolphin Peter, Rector. Geo. Bocoek, Yeoman. Ambrose Smith, Farmer. Wm. Byford, Farmer. Thomas Walter Waring, Surgeon. Alfred Pratt Kall, Farmer. Daniel Offord, Farmer.	}	All of Cavendish.
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Clerk to Trustees:

George Lancelot Andrews, Esq., Sudbury, Suffolk.

Head Master:

R. Hurst.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School			
- 1	Butcher - -	Cavendish -	
- 2	Farmer - -	Belchamp St. Paul -	3 miles.
- 3	Housekeeper -	Long Melford -	4 do.
- 4	Farmer - -	Pentlow, Essex -	2 do.
- 5	Labourer - -	Cavendish -	
- 6	Blacksmith -	Do. -	
- 7	Grocer - -	Do. -	
- 8	Farmer - -	Belchamp Walter -	6 do.
- 9	Do. - -	Belchamp St. Paul -	3 do.
- 10	Clogger - -	Cavendish -	
Boys lowest in School			
- 1	Farmer - -	Do. -	
- 2	Labourer - -	Do. -	
- 3	Farmer - -	Belchamp Walter -	6 do.
- 4	Shoemaker - -	Cavendish -	
- 5	Schoolmaster -	Do. -	
- 6	Surgeon - -	Do. -	
- 7	Labourer - -	Do. -	
- 8	Jobber - -	Do. -	
- 9	Labourer - -	Do. -	
- 10	Carpenter - -	Do. -	
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	
1	Carrier - -	Liverpool, Lancashire.	All in Headmaster's House.
2	Fishmonger - -	Southport, "	
3	Grocer - -	Do. "	
4	Mercantile Clerk - -	Liverpool, "	
5	Provision Dealer - -	Southport, "	
6	Miller - -	Glemsford, Suffolk.	
7	Builder - -	Southport, Lancashire.	
8	Grocer - -	Liverpool, "	
9	Ironfounder - -	Gestingthorpe, Essex.	
10	Miller - -	Glemsford, Suffolk.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of Whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or text Books used in the First Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or text Books used in the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or text Books used in the Third Class in each Subject, during the Term commencing Sept. 10th, ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	44	4	—	10	13:3	5	30	—	2 30	Genesis to Joshua: St. Matthew's Gospel; Catechism with Scripture proofs.	15	12:2	5	30	—	2 30	Genesis and St. Matthew	10	10:1	5	30	—	2 30	Genesis and St. Matthew.
Latin -	5	1	—	5	11:8	—	15	—	1 15	The Accidence only; Eton Grammar.	15	12:2	8	30	—	6 30	Compound Rules and Simple Proportion.	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
French -	4	1	10/ per qtr.	10	12:6	5	30	—	2 30	Isister's System. Succession and Chief Events.	15	12:2	5	30	—	2 30	Succession and Chief Events.	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
Arithmetic -	44	4	—	10	13:3	10	45	—	7 30	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	15	12:2	5	30	—	2 30	Douglas's Outlines.	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
Book-keeping -	3	1	—	3	14	4	30	—	2 0	Isister's System.	15	12:2	5	30	—	2 30	Succession and Chief Events.	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
History -	25	1	—	10	12:6	5	30	—	2 30	Succession and Chief Events.	15	12:2	2	30	—	1 0	Asia and America.	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
Geography -	25	2	—	10	12:6	2	30	—	1 0	Asia and America, Cornwell's.	15	12:2	5	30	—	2 30	Douglas's Outlines.	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
English Grammar.	25	2	—	10	12:6	5	30	—	2 30	Douglas's Outlines throughout.	15	12:2	5	30	—	2 30	Douglas's Outlines.	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
English Composition.	25	2	—	10	12:6	2	30	—	1 0	No Author used.	15	12:2	2	30	—	1 0	No Author used	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
Reading -	44	4	—	10	12:6	4	50	—	2 0	Selections from various Authors.	15	12:2	2	30	—	1 0	No Author used	10	10:1	12	30	—	8 45	Simple Rules.
Writing -	44	4	—	10	12:6	4	30	—	2 0	Darnell's Books.	15	12:2	10	30	—	5 0	Hullar's Method.	10	10:1	8	30	—	4 0	Darnell.
Music -	25	2	—	10	14:0	1	30	—	0 30	Hullar's Method.	15	12:2	2	30	—	1 0	Hullar's Method.	10	10:1	2	30	—	2 45	Dictation and Spelling.
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 30	Spelling and Dictation Books.	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	Dictation and Spelling.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEBENHAM.—SIR ROBERT HITCHAM'S SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

This school is maintained as a branch of the charity founded by Sir Robert Hitcham at Framlingham,* of which the master and fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, were appointed trustees. The share of the income of that charity which was assigned by the ordinance of Lord Protector Cromwell to this parish was 105*l.*, to be expended by a body of local trustees, acting under the college, partly in support of a school for the poorest children and inhabitants, and partly on a workhouse for the poor of the parish. The proportions in which the fund were to be distributed between the two objects named was defined only by the assignment of 20 marks yearly as the master's salary, and it is therefore not surprising to find that at least in late years the amount expended on the school fell far short of that which was applied for the relief of poor persons. The workhouse does not appear to have been ever erected, but the custom obtained of distributing the surplus funds, after payment for the purposes of the school, in the form of pensions.

The local management of the school is committed by Pembroke College to the vicar. The masters are appointed by the college, but in this and all other matters connected with the internal order of the school the college are mainly influenced by the advice of the vicar.

Of the 200*l.* received from the charity, 125*l.* a year is now spent in salaries for the two masters of the school, and the pensioners, being now reduced to four in number, absorb only 50*l.* or 60*l.* a year; and inasmuch as no new appointments to pensions are now made by the college, this latter sum will eventually become applicable to other purposes. In course of time, also, the income will be considerably increased by the liquidation of the existing heavy debts incurred for buildings and improvements on the estates. The receipts from the charity are at present supplemented by a graduated scale of charges for instruction arranged by the vicar with the sanction of the college. The highest charge is one shilling a week, and sons of day labourers and poor persons are admitted free. It is with the aid of receipts from this source that it has been found possible to allow a salary of 60*l.* a year to the assistant master (certificated), and 4*l.* for a monitor.

The new school is of ample size, so arranged as to allow a large class to be screened entirely from the rest of the school, and to be treated, if desirable, as a separate department. There is also a new house for the master.

There were 84 boys on the list shortly before Christmas 1866, and the average attendance is about 67. They are mostly trans-

* For a general account of this charity, and of the circumstances under which a separate school was established at Debenham, see "Framlingham, the charity of Sir Robert Hitcham."

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ferred to this school at an early age, so soon as they have passed the first standard at the national school. The effect of this is, that the national school, which is taught by mistresses, now consists only of girls and almost infant boys, while at Hitcham's School are boys of all ages from about 6 to 13 years. This arrangement involves a dispersion of the teaching power, without any compensating advantages. A great deal of the work at Hitcham's School consists in the teaching to beginners the same elementary subjects which are at the same time occupying the attention of the mistresses at the national school. The latter is maintained with difficulty, and is not nearly full.

In fact, if economy and the improvement of the education given are alone consulted, it cannot be doubted that one of two courses should be followed; either the national school, which is now impoverished and small, should be allowed to retain boys to a later age, and to have the benefit of the pence and the competition which would be contributed by them, if kept there until they were sufficiently advanced to benefit by removal to a higher school, (and on this supposition, Hitcham's School would be relieved from the incumbrance of a number of boys of tender age, and would be free to devote itself entirely to instruction of a higher kind, and to become exclusively a superior school for the upper boys from the national school and for the middle class generally,) or else the two schools should be merged and carried on together in the new building of Hitcham's School, which is far from filled by its present occupants, and which affords the opportunity before mentioned of separating the scholars into two departments. Objections, however, are raised to both plans; to the one on the ground that Sir R. Hitcham's Charity was limited by his will to "the poorest and neediest"; to the other on the other ground, that the national school is efficiently conducted, as the reports of the Inspector of Schools sufficiently prove, while a report on Hitcham's School, which was examined under the Privy Council for the first time in 1866, was unfavourable. To meet the objection founded on the limitation contained in the will, and at the same time to secure the adoption of that alternative which it is believed would be most advantageous to the whole town, it is suggested that the national school might be aided by a subsidy from the trust funds, and the connexion between the two schools might be made so intimate as to induce many poor boys to pass easily and naturally to the higher school. In further support of this suggestion, it may be mentioned, that at present the educational benefits of Sir R. Hitcham's Charity in Debenham are confined to boys, whereas the use of the word "children" in the will is, perhaps, sufficient evidence of the testator's intention to include girls in the scope of his benefaction.

The attainments of the boys were found to be of no high order. In the first class no boy had learned vulgar fractions, and a very few only understood the rule of three or practice. In the simple rules their performances were very fair. Only a few new comers possessed any knowledge of English grammar, and the greater

part of the class knew very little of English history or geography. The writing from dictation was in a few cases good, otherwise indifferent, or even bad. The results shown in the next class were proportionate to those in the highest, and no undue amount of attention had been bestowed on the first class. There were two other classes of young boys learning to read, write, and sum.

On the whole, the school was on a par with a somewhat inferior national school.

The master has been for 19 years at his post, and his management appears to lack energy and spirit. The vicar, however, frequently assists in the tuition of the boys, and he is well satisfied with the assistant master lately engaged. But the school had been suffered to fall into a state of such neglect and inefficiency, that already the state of things is regarded by the vicar as a very great improvement on the past. By improved management and the stimulus of an annual inspection, it is expected that a great change for the better will be effected. But it is fair to question whether, in a place of about 1,500 inhabitants, there is either a sufficient demand for two schools conducted on the Government system, or no demand for some means of higher instruction.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Repor of present Ch. Com. x. 32. A.D. 1862.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir R. Hitcham, dated 8 August 1636, poor boys from Debenham entitled to education at school founded by him at Framlingham. By Ordinance of Cromwell, 20 March 1653, separate school directed to be established at Debenham, and supported, as well as a workhouse, by payment of 105*l.* annually from Pembroke College, Cambridge, as trustees of Sir R. Hitcham's Charity.

School Property.—Present annual payment received from charity 200*l.* a year net, of which about 125*l.* applied to school. Increase through gradual extinction of pensioners, and liquidation of debt for new buildings, &c. Large new school, and house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Education of 12 or 20 or more of the poorest children of Debenham; binding them apprentices; maintenance of grammar scholars at university (Ordinance of Cromwell).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to capacity (Ordinance).

Government and Masters.—Master and Fellows of Pembroke College appoint masters, and act as general supervisors. They appoint vicar to act as local manager, and he regulates admission and payments of boys.

Master required to be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade

Masters.—Head master receives salary of 65*l.* a year, with house and garden, from endowment. Assistant master receives 60*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—About 80 boys, paying from 2*d.* to 1*s.* a week, according to position of parent and residence or non-residence in Debenham: children of abourers in Debenham free (Rules drawn up by vicar).

Boarders.—None.

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Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys are admitted after passing first standard in national school; if from any other school they must be able to join the lowest class, which is preparing for 2nd standard. School now arranged in accordance with requirements of Revised Government Code. One monitor assists in teaching.

Playground, one-third of an acre, adjoining.

School open 43 weeks in the year; boys in school 25 hours in the week.

ACCOUNT for Six Months ending Oct. 31, 1866.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Pembroke College	-	69 17 5½	Salaries	-	40 15 4
School pence	-	10 17 10	Books and stationery	-	24 13 2
Miscellaneous	-	0 17 6	Fuel	-	1 2 6
			Repairs	-	1 7 5½
			Miscellaneous	-	13 14 4
		<u>£81 12 9½</u>			<u>£ 81 12 9½</u>

TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees;

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Local Manager:

The Vicar of Debenham.

Head Master:

Jeremiah M. White.

EYE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

By the "Constitutions of the borough of Eye" (12th October, 1566), it is ordered that part of the town lands which had been given, and purchased to the use of a schoolmaster, should be employed to the maintenance of a learned man to teach a grammar school in Eye, and that the bailiffs and churchwardens should covenant to see him paid 10*l.* for his pains. This salary seems to have been regularly paid to the master in lieu of profits from the lands above mentioned, which can no longer be distinguished from the other town lands, until in 1692 the corporation ordered that the salary should be increased to 20*l.* per annum; from the year 1719 to 1739, the sum of 18*l.* a year only appears to have been paid, but from the year 1740 to 1839 the whole 20*l.* was regularly paid. Since that time no such payment has been made, the ground for withholding it being that by force of the Municipal Corporations Act the corporation are no longer trustees of the school, and the charity trustees claim 520*l.* as due to the school from the town on that account. Although a bill was long since filed in Chancery to compel payment, no further action is likely to be taken, but the sum of 20*l.* is entered upon the school accounts as annually accruing, and in arrear.

The income of the master from endowment, about 37*l.* a year, is now derived entirely from the farm left by Francis Kent for the maintenance of an usher, the places of master and usher having been united in 1692.

The charity trustees have also the management of an estate purchased with the bequest of Edward Mallows, the profits of which are applicable primarily to the maintenance of scholars at Cambridge, and secondarily to the benefit of the grammar school or for the relief of the poor, in the discretion of the trustees. The income from this source is now 30*l.* a year, out of which 2*l.* or 3*l.* a year are usually expended on repairs of the school building, and occasionally a larger sum. The surplus is applied for the relief of poor inhabitants. Of the three surviving trustees one now lives at a distance, and the other two are tradesmen resident in Eye. By them the school estate is managed and the accounts properly kept, but, so far as the education given to the boys is concerned, the school is practically free from supervision.

The master is understood to instruct 20 free boys, but he sometimes has more than that number, and refuses none who are qualified by residence, if they can satisfy him in reading English. At the time of this visit there were 23 free boys, and seven other day scholars, paying at the rate of 15*s.* a quarter. They are all taught together, and there is generally no social difference between the free scholars and the paying scholars, both being sons for the most part of tradesmen and farmers. There have been no boarders of

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late, but about 20 years ago the present master had 14 or 15 boarding in the schoolhouse, which is an old building known as the "Guildhall," and entirely appropriated to the school. The schoolroom, with a low ceiling and insufficient means of ventilation, was quite filled by the 30 boys present; they were divided into two classes of about equal numbers, of which the lower, consisting of boys whose ages averaged $11\frac{1}{2}$ years, was exceedingly backward and ignorant. Their knowledge of arithmetic was in most cases confined to the simplest rules, and their spelling was very faulty; of other subjects it cannot be said that they knew anything. In the upper class the knowledge of arithmetic was very defective, the best boys being rarely able to state a simple proportion, or to do anything correctly beyond the simple rules. Their spelling would have been but fairly good in the highest class of a village school. In geography and history little progress had been made; and although they had learnt to repeat definitions from an English grammar, they were quite unable to parse the simplest sentence. There was no Latin being learnt in the school.

The general tone and behaviour of the boys was not satisfactory, and the persistent readiness with which some of the oldest of them betook themselves to unfair aids during the examination betrayed a culpable laxity of discipline and want of moral principle.

There appears to be no discontent in the town about the condition of the school; it is neither visited nor examined, except by the master, and education is so little cared for by the parents of the boys that no pressure will ever be brought to bear upon the trustees to induce them to test its efficiency as a place of instruction. If it is to be redeemed to real usefulness the first impulse must come from without, for the attitude of the borough is one of perfect quiescence.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 140, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Francis Kent, by will, 18 September 1593, gave his lands at Bedfield and Worlingworth for an usher. Edward Mallows by will, 5 December 1614, directed real estate of value of 200*l.* to be settled for maintenance of poor scholars at Cambridge, and in default for maintenance of school. Deeds, if any, with corporation.

School Property.—Is the subject of a suit in Chancery.* Income of Kent's gift alone, 26*s.* 0*d.* 9*d.*, applied to school. Present value 40*l.* gross, 37*l.* net, besides house. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Head Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a learned man to keep a Grammar School in Eye (Constitutions of Borough of Eye, A.D. 1566). For a sufficient usher to teach freely all such children of Eye, Horham, Allington, and Bedfield, as should be put into school to learn grammar, and also to teach them all to write. (Kent's Will.)

* Head Master claims annual stipend of 20*l.* from corporation and upwards of 500*l.* arrears for more than 25 years.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and Latin tongue, and writing, at master's own will and liberty. (Borough Constitutions.)

Government and Masters.—Three trustees appoint, and with a half-year's warning, dismiss head master.

Office of head master united with that of usher. Head master must be a learned man. No restriction upon other employment.

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State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master 37*l.* from endowment, besides house.

Day Scholars.—36, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to three or four miles. 23 on foundation, pay for fires, 3*s.*; pens and ink, 6*s.* Non-foundations pay for general work, 3*l.*; Latin, 3*l.*; fires, &c. as foundations. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read distinctly.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism. No prayers used.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination half-yearly, by master.

Punishments: tasks, and sometimes caning; the latter publicly.

Playground, 18 yards by 15 yards.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Journeyman harness maker.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Veterinary surgeon.
" " - 2	Independent.	" " - 2	Brush maker.
" " - 3	Do.	" " - 3	General servant.
" " - 4	Farmer.	" " - 4	Cabinet maker.
" " - 5	Do.	" " - 5	Widow.
" " - 6	Bricklayer.	" " - 6	Baptist minister.
" " - 7	Ironfounder.	" " - 7	Blacksmith.
" " - 8	Veterinary surgeon.	" " - 8	Miller.
" " - 9	Do.	" " - 9	Tailor.
" " - 10	Farmer.	" " - 10	Basket maker.

All from Eye, except six from distances of from two to four miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

Robt. Bishop, J.P., Eye.

Geo. Mudd, Grocer, Eye.

H. Gooch, Banker's Agent, Framlingham.

Head Master :

Rev. Charles Notley, B.D.

FRAMLINGHAM.—ALBERT MIDDLE CLASS COLLEGE.

* [For evidence of Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., see Vol. IV., pp. 645-662, and for that of the head master, Vol. V., pp. 588-605.]

Extract from Mr. Hammond's General Report, Vol. viii., pp. 370-8.

The latest and most important attempt to improve the education of the farming and commercial population in the Eastern counties has resulted in the foundation of the Albert Middle-class College at Framlingham.

The extent and novelty of its design claim for it a separate notice. As the college was established to meet a definite want and to remedy acknowledged defects, a short account of its foundation and organization will be instructive, as confirming, in many particulars the independent description above given of middle-class education in Norfolk, and as indicating the practical means by which it has been proposed to improve it.

The want in this district of a school where a sound general education, exclusive of classics, might be obtained for boarders at a cost of about 30*l.* per annum, was proved by the fact that neither the endowed grammar schools at which Latin and Greek were taught nor the Government schools of primary instruction were attended in any great numbers by the sons of farmers and tradespeople. Parents of this class had accordingly been driven to private academies, offering for about the sum named an education professedly intermediate to that given at the two classes of schools just specified, and really inferior in quality to that supplied at many National schools. This defect in the quality of education imparted at commercial academies was the first thing to be remedied; but it was also felt that no school could be deemed satisfactory where the results of the teaching were never formally tested by independent examiners, and where the teachers were responsible only to a class of parents not sufficiently enlightened or exacting in these matters.

Under these circumstances some of the principal landowners and others interested in the county of Suffolk took the opportunity furnished by a proposed memorial in honour of the late Prince Consort to supply the want and remedy the defects above mentioned. Subscriptions and gifts amounting to nearly 25,000*l.* were collected for the joint object, and it was decided that the memorial should take the form of a large middle-class school.

The promoters of the scheme had apparently observed that two conditions were essential to its success. The first was that the farmers' predilection in favour of boarding schools must be respected; hence it followed that the school need not be established in a large town with the view of attracting a subsidiary body of day scholars. The second was that whatever the improvement in the quality of education offered, material comforts must not be neglected or current prices exceeded. On this latter point the large amount of subscriptions received was sufficiently reassuring. It was estimated that if this sum were sunk in the

erection of appropriate buildings an institution satisfying all the necessary conditions would be self-supporting. So far the experiment has justified this calculation.*

A site of 15 acres was obtained under the provisions of an Act of Parliament out of certain charity property held in trust by Pembroke College, Cambridge, for the benefit of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggleshall parishes, in consideration of which grant six scholars from these parishes were to be educated gratuitously if admitted as day scholars, and at a reduced charge if boarded and maintained. This last-named provision was further recognized in a subsequent charter, whereby the Albert Middle-class college in Suffolk was incorporated with the usual powers, and the government of the foundation committed to a president, vice-president, and governors, and their successors.

The buildings had in the meantime been commenced. In April 1865 the college, calculated for 300 boarders, was opened, and in the following month 270 boys had been admitted. At the time of my inspection, in February 1866, the school was more than full, the number of pupils being 310, of whom two were day boys nominated by Pembroke College.

Before the opening of the school the governors had framed a body of byelaws, 54 in number, relating to various matters of detail and administration. Provision was made for meetings of the governors, for the nomination of committees, for the regulation of financial matters, the custody of the corporate seal and papers, and for amending or adding to the original body of byelaws. To these points it is unnecessary for me to refer, but other subjects treated of in the bye-laws are of more importance. There are (1), nominations to the college; (2), regulations respecting the masters and officers; and (3), regulations respecting the pupils.

Nominations.—The byelaws provide that the nominees of Pembroke College, being boys belonging to the privileged parishes, shall be admitted at the option of the master and fellows of the college, either as day scholars free of all charge or as boarders free of charge for education, but chargeable at the rate of 17*l.* per annum for board and maintenance; further, that every donor of 5*l.* or more shall (subject to the byelaws) be entitled to nominate boys according to the following scale:—

†	A donor of 5 <i>l.</i>	to be allowed one nomination.
„	10 <i>l.</i>	„ „ two nominations.
„	20 <i>l.</i>	„ „ three nominations.
„	25 <i>l.</i>	„ „ three nominations, or one for life.

* It is estimated that a surplus of not less than 1,000*l.* per annum may be reckoned upon for some time to come. This would prove useful hereafter as a repairing fund, and might also be applied to the augmentation of masters' salaries.

† Each payment for a nomination must be regarded as an entrance fee, and this must not be forgotten in taking account of the annual school fees, for the entrance fee is never less than 5*l.*, and in the case of large donations it is considerably more. To a middle class parent it may be put at 5*l.*

A donor of 50*l.* to be allowed three nominations, and one for life.

„ 100*l.* „ „ four nominations and one in perpetuity.

„ 150*l.* „ „ five nominations, one for life and one in perpetuity.

„ 200*l.* „ „ six nominations, and two in perpetuity.

and for every further 100*l.* above 200*l.*, two nominations and one in perpetuity.

All nominations are in all cases subject to the approval of the governors, and when there is a limited number of vacancies boys from the county of Suffolk have precedence of admission before all others.

Masters and Officers.—By the byelaws the ordinary management of the scholastic and domestic affairs of the college is entrusted to the head master. The assistants are under his control. The byelaws also make provision for the appointment of a chaplain, auditors, secretary, medical officer, and matron, and specify their respective duties. At the time of my visit the chaplain had not been appointed, the chapel being still unfinished. The medical officer and matron are required to report, when necessary, to the master. It will thus be seen that the powers of the master within the precincts of the college are very complete.

When I inspected the college there was a staff of 12 masters for 310 boys, viz. :—

A head master,	salary	300 <i>l.</i>	per annum, with a residence.
One assistant	„	150 <i>l.</i>	„
One	„	130 <i>l.</i>	„
Two	„	100 <i>l.</i>	„
Two	„	90 <i>l.</i>	„
One	„	80 <i>l.</i>	„
Two	„	75 <i>l.</i>	„
Two	„	70 <i>l.</i>	„

Among the assistants were included the French, German, and drawing masters. Such of the assistants as are single men have board and lodging; married men, with the exception of the head master, having a larger salary in lieu of these allowances. The number and payment of the masters and assistants are not regulated by the byelaws, and the foregoing information applies to the actual staff at work in February 1866.

Pupils.—The regulations affecting the pupils are very numerous, and it will suffice to give an abstract of the most important :—

- (1.) No boy, except by special leave of the governors, can be admitted under 9 or above 16, or remain after the end of the term next after he shall have attained the age of 18.
- (2.) School fee for Suffolk boys 25*l.* per annum; 18*l.* for two terms; 10*l.* for one term, the school year being divided

into three terms, and 12 weeks in the year allowed for vacations.*

For ex-county boys an extra charge of 5*l.* per annum is made, making the school fee 30*l.* per annum.

These charges include tuition, board, washing, and all expenses except school books (supplied at cost price), repairs of clothes (not linen), special medical attendance, and extra subjects of instruction.

(3.) A report of each boy's conduct and progress is to be sent to his parent or guardian every year.

(4.) The course of instruction is prescribed as follows :

I. Religious instruction in accordance with the doctrine and practice of the Church of England, subject to the usual exception in the case of Dissenters objecting.

II. The essentials.

III. English grammar, geography, and history.

IV. Latin.

V. French and German.

VI. Mathematics, surveying, and book-keeping.

VII. Elements of the natural sciences.

VIII. Agricultural chemistry (not taught at the time of my visit).

IX. Drawing.

X. Vocal music.

The extras are Greek, in which subject there were seven students at the time of my visit, instrumental music, at a charge of 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per term, which includes the use of a pianoforte, and dancing, at a charge of one guinea per term.

Other byelaws relate to the following matters:—

The payment of fees in advance.

Notice of removal of pupils.

Expulsion of pupils at the discretion of the master, subject to an appeal to the governors.

Punctual return of boys to school.

†Holidays and half-holidays.

Leave or absence (forbidden except under special circumstances).

Appearance or risk of infectious diseases.

Clothes, linen, &c. to be brought by each pupil.

The only uniform is a regulation cap, which is supplied by the college tailor, and must be worn.

The byelaws further give power to the governors to appropriate at their discretion such sums as they think proper for exhibitions, scholarships, and prizes.

Scholarships of the yearly value of 25*l.* and prizes of the yearly value of 15*l.* have already been founded by special gifts.

* The school terms are from the second Monday in January to the second Monday in April ; from the second Monday in April to the second Monday in July ; from the first Monday in September to the second Monday in December.

† Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in every week are half-holidays ; Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, and Monday and Tuesday at Whitsuntide are whole holidays.

Regulations not prescribed by the byelaws have been introduced other regulations or the better management of the school.

Among these the following are noticeable:—

An entrance examination in reading, writing, spelling, and the simple rules of arithmetic is enforced.

Attendance at the College Chapel on Sunday is not compulsory in the case of boys whose parents being Dissenters object to it, but such parents are required to undertake that they will provide for the care and management of their boys on the Sunday to the satisfaction of the governors.

The hours of study are fixed, viz. ;—

7 to 8 a.m. for preparing lessons.

9.30 to 12.30 p.m., work in schoolrooms.

2.30 to 4.30, do. do.

7 to 8 p.m. for preparing lessons.

There is a regulation* list of clothes and other articles required by each boy, and also of books used in the school. The cost of the books required by a boy in the junior classes is about 40s., and care is taken to keep this item of expenditure as low as is consistent with each boy's progress.

Examinations are held every term, and the printed lists of the result determine the boys' places in class in the next ensuing term. These examinations are conducted by the master, but it is proposed to hold a yearly examination conducted by some independent authority.

Of the 310 boys in attendance on the day of my visit, 26 were over 15, 10 over 16, and 2 over 17 years of age. The youngest boy was 9 years old.

The boys were distributed in two divisions according to their general proficiency. The senior division contained 168, and the junior 142 boys. In the senior division three boys were under 11 and two over 17 years of age. In the junior division the oldest boy was 15, and the youngest boy 9. Each division was subdivided into four forms, thus making eight forms in all. Although the number of boys in each form was large, the standard of attainments in each was tolerably uniform, considering the variety of schools from which the boys had but lately been collected. The large number of scholars and masters allowed a more perfect classification than is usual in private schools, when the boys are generally arranged in three classes.

I have already stated that there were 12 masters, a smaller proportion than in Saham College School, but a larger one than in Newcastle Grammar School or Norwich Commercial School.

The buildings comprise two large schoolrooms, one being assigned to each division, and each capable of holding 170 or 180 boys. There are four class rooms, besides a library and board room, both of which are usually available as class rooms. These can each accommodate a single class at a time. The library did

* These lists will be found with some additional particulars in Appendix (D.), p. 580.

not contain many books, and was used as a subscription reading room.

There is a spacious dining hall for about 350 boys. In this hall the masters also dine together. I was invited to join their party, and can bear witness to the good quality and abundance of the food. It is supplied by contract from the town of Framlingham. In close contiguity to the hall are the kitchens and offices in connexion with them, all well arranged on a scale commensurate with the needs of the establishment.

The dormitories are about 12 in number. The largest contains 62 single beds, and the smallest 15. Two rooms contain 34 each, and the remainder have an average of 20 beds each. All the rooms are well ventilated, clean, and nicely arranged; connected with them are the various rooms and closets for linen, clothes, &c., these being a special department under the supervision of the matron.

The lavatories are excellent, but the corridors leading to them were cold.

All the linen used in the establishment and worn by the boys is washed on the premises, and although the domestic arrangements are on so large a scale, every contrivance has been devised for the orderly disposition of the several departments. In this respect the college may fairly compete with the comfortable boarding schools of the county of Norfolk.

There is a detached ward used as an infirmary, but it is intended to erect a special building for this purpose. At present, any infectious disease is treated outside the walls of the college. It must be borne in mind, that if proper precautions are taken to prevent the spread of fever, a large public school, as this may fairly be called, has a great advantage over a small private establishment. Measles, scarlatina, &c. are the great enemies of boarding schools, and the appearance of a single case frequently breaks up a whole school, and keeps the boys away from work for a long time together; but if a school is sufficiently large to allow the complete isolation of fever cases at a moment's notice, the work of the classes need not be interrupted; although, if an infectious disease once gets hold of a large school, the consequences are more serious.

The chapel was approaching completion at the time of my visit.

The general appearance of the buildings is very striking; they are extensive and sumptuous, but their situation is their best feature; they stand on a healthy eminence, facing the fine ruins of Framlingham Castle.

I have already stated that there is a large playground, and that a covered gymnasium is to be annexed to it.

In fact, everything has been devised and executed in such a way as to satisfy the most exacting advocate of modern theories on the subject of school improvement. The education is sound, and at the same time suited to the wishes of intelligent parents and to the future occupations of their sons, and the material

well-being of the boys is provided for at a price which parents will pay.

The boys belong chiefly to the farming class. Like all boys of this class whom I have seen in Norfolk schools, the scholars were attentive in school and well conducted out of school. Corporal punishment is rarely inflicted, but when inflicted it is recorded. Detention in the buildings and confinement to the grounds are the more usual punishments. Two boys had been expelled shortly before my visit; they had absconded once, and had threatened to abscond a second time. Considering that the school had recently swept together so large a number of boys previously trained at various places of education it is remarkable how easily and effectively discipline was enforced. Reports of the conduct and progress of each boy are sent yearly to his parent or guardian. At Saham College School similar reports are sent quarterly. It is quite possible that such reports may be sent too frequently. I was assured by a gentleman, who spoke with some authority, that nothing had contributed more to the failure of the Diocesan School alluded to in a former page than the worry and vexation caused by a system of monthly reports. Parents who had sent their boys to school, as they thought to be corrected by their masters, were irritated by periodical accounts of their sons' peccadilloes; and the boys not having time to retrieve themselves were disheartened and hardened after each fresh offence.

In Appendix (D) p. 581* will be found a specimen of the terminal examination list, which will show how elaborate the system of examination is. Although such examinations may be too minute and too frequent, the practice of answering written papers from time to time improves the general intelligence of the scholars.

Simultaneous answering is usual in class, and indeed is necessary where the classes are large. Where oral teaching is much employed it cannot be dispensed with, but it has its disadvantages. It certainly gives life and animation to a school lesson, and it ought to make the teacher dexterous in putting his questions so as to probe and correct, if necessary, misapprehensions and mistakes betrayed in previous answers. But it too often makes both teacher and scholars inaccurate and unprecise from the rapidity and looseness of thought which it encourages, and it also gives idle boys a chance of never answering a question at all.

It is unnecessary to particularize the results of my examination, except that the parsing of English was not sufficiently attended to.

The junior division were examined in grammar, geography, English history, Latin, and arithmetic (*vivâ voce*). The results were very satisfactory.

The senior division were catechised by the master in Scripture, and examined by me *vivâ voce* in French. The latter subject was extremely good. German was just commenced. In Latin the older boys were reading Cæsar and doing short exercises; but Latin is not much encouraged.

* Of Vol. viii.

Seven boys learn Greek. Twenty-four learn the piano, three instruments being provided for them. These are extras.

I took the senior boys *visâ voce* in Euclid. Their knowledge of the propositions to the middle of the first book was very fair. The same boys answered a paper in arithmetic, with two or three simple questions in algebra. Their work was very good. It showed more intelligent knowledge of arithmetical principles than is to be found in most Northumberland schools where no work is committed to writing. On the whole I consider the school, as a semi-classical school, inferior only to the Commercial School at Norwich and the Grammar and Commercial School at Yarmouth; and it must be remembered that at the time of inspection it had only been ten months in existence.

At the local examinations in 1866 it passed 16 boys, some of whom distinguished themselves in modern languages. It was in this department of education that I observed at the time of my visit the chief indications of future promise.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1864, and opened April 10, 1865. The site of 15 acres, obtained under an Act of Parliament from Pembroke College, Cambridge, as trustees of Sir Robert Hitcham's Charity in Framlingham. The buildings erected by public subscription in memory of the late Prince Consort.

School Property.—Consists of the site and buildings, which are excellently adapted to their purpose. The buildings capable of accommodating 300 boarders. Residence for head master.

Objects.—To provide for the middle-classes, at a moderate cost, a practical training, which shall prepare pupils for the actual duties of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial life.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction in accordance with doctrines and practice of Church of England (with opportunities of exemption to Dissenters from distinctive teaching); reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, composition, geography, and history, elements of Latin, French, and German; Mathematics, especially surveying and book-keeping; elements of natural sciences; agricultural chemistry; geometrical, engineering, model and architectural drawing; vocal music.

Government and Masters.—The college is governed by a president, vice-president, and twenty-four governors, incorporated by Royal Charter; five form a quorum. They appoint and dismiss the head and assistant masters, and have power to make, annul, and alter any byelaws and regulations touching the government of the college, so that they be not repugnant to the spirit of the Charter.

Vacancies in the governing body filled by remaining governors, electing from among donors or subscribers to the college resident in Suffolk, or in the event of the college becoming self-supporting, from any inhabitants of the county. President and vice-president elected by governors.

State of School in 1st Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman; receives salary of 300*l.* a year from general funds. Nine assistant masters receive respectively 150*l.*, 130*l.*, 100*l.*, 90*l.*, 80*l.*, two 75*l.*, and two 70*l.* a year. German and chemistry master 90*l.*, and drawing master 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Two from parish of Framlingham, sent by Pembroke College, in pursuance of a right reserved to them. They pay nothing.

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Boarders.--308; the majority from county of Suffolk, sons chiefly of agriculturists, land agents, professional men, tradesmen, clergymen, &c., all in the college buildings. Suffolk boys pay 25*l.* a year for general instruction, board, washing, repairs of clothes, and medical attendance; books extra. Two boys from Debenham and two from Coggeshall sent by Pembroke College, at the reduced rate of 17*l.* Boys from other counties pay 30*l.* Greek, pianoforte, and dancing are extras, at one guinea a term each (three guineas a year).

Boarders have three meals a day, with slight refreshment between. Meat daily. Largest dormitory contains 62 boys; smallest 15. Every boy has a separate bed. Rise at 6 or 7 a.m.; retire at 8.30 or 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys required to know something of elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic, which is ascertained by examination.

All boys learn the elementary subjects, with English grammar, composition, history, and geography; of the higher subjects, each boy is taught such only as his parent expresses a desire that he should learn. Religious instruction forms an integral part of the system. Prayers of Church of England before and after school. On Sundays, two services in College Chapel, and three quarters of an hour for study in the morning and one hour in the evening. All attend, unless specially exempted in accordance with the rules applying to Dissenters.

Promotions regulated by marks and examination. Examination in July by independent examiner, appointed by the governors. The college also forms a centre at Christmas for Cambridge local examinations. Prizes distributed at Midsummer and Christmas to the value of 80*l.* yearly.

Punishment by impositions, confinement to college grounds, and, in extreme cases, corporal. The last by head master only, generally administered privately, and the fact recorded in a book. Monitors are appointed by the head master, but they have no powers, and only report.

Playground of 7 acres adjoining the college. Also a large shed for wet weather. Boys allowed to walk in the country at their discretion for two hours daily. Simple drilling by the masters. Boys in school 35 hours a week. School open 40 weeks in the year.

FRAMLINGHAM.

The CHARITY of SIR ROBERT HITCHAM, Knight, in the parishes of FRAMLINGHAM, DEBENHAM, and LEVINGTON, in the county of Suffolk, and COGGESHALL, in the county of Essex.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

This charity, the gross annual income of which now amounts to about 2,000*l.*, was founded by the will of Sir R. Hitcham, dated August 8th, 1636, whereby he bequeathed certain property at and about Framlingham to the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, directing that they should hold certain specified parts of the property (including the advowson of the church) for the good of the college, but should hold all the rest only in trust for the uses and intents therein declared, and should have no manner of other benefit thereby. The trusts declared are for the following objects :—

1. The erection and maintenance at Framlingham of a workhouse, with a preference for the poor of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, and also of one or two almshouses to contain 12 of the poorest persons there, viz., six apiece, with weekly and yearly allowances in money.

2. The establishment of a school at Framlingham, with a master who should have 40*l.* a year during his life, to teach 30 or 40 or more of the poorest and neediest children of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall to write, read, and cast accounts, as the college should think fit, the scholars to receive 10*l.* apiece to bind them as apprentices, at the discretion of the four senior fellows of the college, and the schoolmaster not to take any other (? scholars) upon penalty of losing his place and stipend.

3. The erection of an almshouse at Levington for the benefit of Levington and Nacton, with allowances similar to those appointed for the almshouses at Framlingham.

4. The maintenance of one to read prayers daily at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. in Framlingham church, with penalties to be imposed upon such recipients of the testator's benefactions as should make default in attending the service.

And whatsoever should come further of this which he had devised in trust to the college he willed that they should convert the same to the like use or uses, to continue as before for ever.

It is to be noticed that the only benefits which the testator intended to confer upon Debenham and Coggeshall were the right of the poor of those places to be admitted to the workhouse and to send their children to the school at Framlingham. But Debenham being about 10 and Coggeshall about 50 miles distant, these rights were practically of little or no value.

A petition was therefore presented to Lord Protector Cromwell and his Council, in reply to which an ordinance was issued by

them on the 20th March 1653, purporting to define more accurately the method in which the trusts of the will should be carried into effect, and to secure to Debenham and Coggeshall a real instead of an illusory share in the benefits. As this ordinance is not valid at law it will suffice to sketch very briefly its leading provisions. They are to the effect that—

1. The almshouses at Framlingham and Levington should be erected and settled as directed by the will.
2. That the college should pay a yearly sum of 223*l.* to certain trustees appointed for the poor of Framlingham, who should employ the funds for the erection and support of a workhouse for the poor of Framlingham only, and also of a school for 20 or 30 or more of the poorest children and inhabitants to be educated in reading, writing, casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to their several capacities; the master to be appointed by the college. Directions were added for apprenticing scholars, or for maintaining grammar scholars at Cambridge, and for the appointment, if necessary, of an usher, and the trust for a reader in the church was confirmed.
3. Similar provisions were made for the establishment of a workhouse and school both at Debenham and at Coggeshall, the yearly sum apportioned to Debenham being 150*l.* and that to Coggeshall 105*l.*

Provision was also made for the election of new trustees, and for the distribution of surplus income among the poor of the three towns according to the proportions already laid down.

This plan greatly enhanced the value of the charity to the inhabitants of Debenham and Coggeshall.

The interposition of sets of local trustees between the real governing body and the beneficiaries at each place tended by necessary consequence to weaken the influence of the college, and to produce in the minds of the inhabitants of the three towns—and especially at Debenham and Coggeshall, where the college has no beneficial interest—an exaggerated estimate of their rights in the trust independently of the college authority. This impression was developed still further by a quasi-partition of the charity estates, which was agreed upon in 1722, with a view of appropriating a distinct portion for the benefit of each of the three towns. This arrangement possessed no legal validity, but it had the effect of still further alienating the college from those over whose interests they presided. Meanwhile the college had so far followed the directions of the Protector's ordinance as to erect almshouses at Framlingham and Levington, a workhouse at Framlingham, schools at Framlingham and Debenham, and they supported a school at Coggeshall. It does not appear that workhouses were ever established at Debenham and Coggeshall, but the funds, after provision made for the schools, were distributed in pensions and doles to poor persons. The workhouse at Framlingham has long ceased to exist, through the operation of the Poor Law Acts. The almshouses and the three schools are still in existence.

The management of the charity under the college by the three several bodies of so-called local trustees (who, however, possessed no legal status) continued till the year 1862, when a new scheme for the whole charity was drawn up by the Charity Commissioners, and sanctioned by Act of Parliament.

By this scheme the college are directed to maintain out of the income of the charity the almshouses at Framlingham and Levington, the boys' and the girls' schools at Framlingham, the boys' school at Debenham, and the boys' school at Coggeshall, and provision is made for the allowance of 45*l.* a year to the reader in Framlingham church. Power is also given to the college to grant a site on part of the trust estates for the purposes of the Albert Memorial College lately erected at Framlingham, and also to make contributions in their discretion towards the maintenance of that institution, subject to the approbation of the Charity Commissioners and to such conditions for securing preferential or other benefits to the inhabitants of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, as the Commissioners shall think fit. Except in so far as it is affected by the scheme, the charity is to be administered under the trusts of the founder's will.

No mention is made of any rights, real or imaginary, of the poor of Debenham and Coggeshall, and in their report (1862) the Charity Commissioners, in proposing the scheme, remark, "With regard to the rights of the poor of Debenham and Coggeshall to participate in the benefits of the charity, these (assuming such rights to exist) are obviously undefined by the testator, unless by an ineffective provision at Framlingham workhouse, which has ceased to exist; and the scheme, though not defining these rights, and it would be very difficult to do so, takes nothing away, but proposes to leave them unprejudiced. Whatever legal rights, if any, they may have now, these same rights will equally remain to them after the proposed scheme shall have been adopted."

The proposed scheme appears to have caused dismay in the minds of some inhabitants of Coggeshall, who doubtless saw in it the loss to them of all that almost exclusive control which circumstances had given them over their share, as it was regarded, of the trust funds, and they addressed a memorial to the Charity Commissioners urging their claim to the erection and maintenance of almshouses in Coggeshall "out of their share of their charity estates." Without attempting to enter upon a definition from which the Charity Commissioners shrink, one may remark that any rights which the poor of Debenham and Coggeshall may possess, beyond such as are secured to them by the founder's will, must rest upon the invalid ordinance of the Protector, and the equally invalid partition of the trust estates in 1722; both the ordinance and the partition, which retained in effect some vitality until the passing of the new scheme, are now by that authority finally extinguished, and the scheme, supplemented by the original will, is now the sole guide by which the college consider themselves bound to act.

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In 1859, before the passing of the Act of Parliament, the college entered upon the real management of the estates, although until the Act was passed the local trustees were still maintained. At this time the portions of the estates assigned to the three towns respectively produced gross rentals as follows :

		£	s.
1. For Framlingham	-	1,037	18
2. For Debenham	-	280	0
3. For Coggeshall	-	440	0

Or a total of 1,757*l.* 18*s.* a year. Nevertheless the college found that in each case the farms and farmbuildings had been much neglected, and required immediate and extensive improvements and repairs. At Framlingham the specified objects of the trust had been observed (with the necessary exception latterly of the work-house), but the stipend allowed to the one schoolmaster of the boys' school was but 50*l.* a year, while an annual surplus was distributed in doles, coal, &c. At Debenham, where the trustees under an old agreement received an additional 9*l.* a year from Coggeshall, but contributed 36*l.* a year to the charity at Levington, the master of the school received 50*l.* a year, the greater part of the income being distributed in weekly allowances to pensioners. With regard to the condition of the school a few years ago, the vicar of Debenham reports as follows : " It was held in a small ill-ventilated room, " and until 19 years ago was, from what I can hear, of the most " miserable kind. * * * * The room in which they were taught " had neither been cleaned nor whitewashed for thirteen years."

At Coggeshall, where the receipts were diminished by a payment of 50*l.* 8*s.* a year to Levington and 9*l.* to Debenham, " the " funds of the charity were spent mainly in small annual doles of " 2*l.* and 3*l.* each to a long list of pensioners, and the school was " starved. The school was held in a wretched building rented by " the college and the Hitcham trust had no schoolhouse " of its own."*

To remedy this state of things, the college expended large sums in repairs on the estate, on account of which a debt of about 2,000*l.* was incurred, which, as well as a further debt for the new school at Coggeshall, is now in course of liquidation, by means of a sinking fund specially provided for in the Act. New schools, with houses for the two head masters, have been erected at Debenham and Coggeshall, and the same course is in contemplation at Framlingham, where the need was far less urgent. In an educational point of view also, reforms have been introduced, more especially at Framlingham and Debenham. At Framlingham, the school is divided into two departments, and is taught by two masters, the previous master receiving a pension ; and at Debenham an assistant master has been provided. Further than this, the college, on assuming the entire management of the charity, determined that, while the accustomed payments to living pensioners

* The Revd. H. Arlett, Treasurer and Fellow of Pembroke College, to whose courtesy I am indebted for much of the information given concerning the Hitcham charity.

in the several towns should be continued, no new appointments should be made, but that the system of almsgiving should be suffered to die out. Their object now is, after providing for the charities specifically directed by the founder, to avail themselves of the surplus for educational purposes, and to extend the advantages of the schools to the lower class of tradesmen, and, if possible, the middle class generally; and in order to secure constant local supervision they have nominated the vicar and headmaster at Framlingham, the vicar at Debenham, and the vicar with Mr. Osgood Hanbury at Coggeshall, to act as managers of the schools on their behalf. These gentlemen are allowed considerable discretionary power, and their recommendations are generally endorsed by the college.

The present condition and application of the funds of the charity may be briefly stated as follows:—the gross rental is 2,009*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*, from which may be at once deducted 129*l.* on account of a tithe rentcharge. The remaining 1,880*l.*, or thereabouts, is thus accounted for; there is paid—

	£
To Framlingham	720
To Debenham	200
To Coggeshall	160
To Nacton (Levington)	86
Interest on debt	178
Sinking fund	200
Land agent's salary	50
All other expenses	286
	<hr/>
	£1,880

In apportioning the payments to Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall, the college have endeavoured to depart as little as possible from the arrangement which had sprung out of the Protector's ordinance and the partition of 1722. But the debts lately incurred on account of the several branches of the trust have considerably modified their apparent relative receipts. With the gradual recovery of the charity from the effects of heavy expenditure, and the extinction in the course of nature of the present pensioners, larger amounts will be annually at the disposal of the college, and under judicious treatment a very different state of things may be brought about in the educational means of the three towns. At present no more can be done at Debenham and Coggeshall, as the net receipts at those places are for the time greatly curtailed. At Framlingham the objects of the trust are for the most part defined.

An account of the three schools as places of education is reserved for the special reports upon them. It will suffice to remark here that under the old management, with little interest in scholastic matters upon the part of the local trustees, no active supervision by the college, and but a small appropriation of funds for support of the schools, good results could not be expected;

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and although the Protector's ordinance, by which the form of the charity was in effect so much moulded, directed "grammar learning," if suited to the capacity of the boys, to be taught as well as elementary subjects, no attempt was made to teach more than the merest rudiments, although the towns contain populations of 2,252, 1,488, and 3,116 respectively.

The history and circumstances of this charity have been entered into with some detail, because they seem to throw some light upon the use of discretionary powers by local governors in small towns, and show the need of ensuring in the management of mixed trusts the presence and control of some who not only are sufficiently enlightened to prefer the permanent benefits of an early training of the people to the unproductive aids of promiscuous almsgiving, but also who are sufficiently removed from local influences to disregard the small power of patronage which a discretion in almsgiving confers. To the possession of these two qualifications may be ascribed the great change for the better which has followed the assumption by Pembroke College of the active duties of management of this wealthy charity. At the same time, the co-operation and advice of those who are locally interested in the schools is secured by the appointment of local managers, without whom the management would obviously be of too distant and inaccessible a character.

Much, however, yet remains to be done, more especially in the way of advancing and improving the lower classes in the school at Framlingham, arranging the mutual relations of the national and Hitcham's schools at Debenham, and widening the sphere of the school at Coggeshall. Each of these points is more particularly adverted to in the special reports upon the several schools.

SIR ROBERT HITCHAM'S BOYS' SCHOOL AT FRAMLINGHAM.

At Framlingham, the boys' school supported by Sir R. Hitcham's charity consists of about 100 boys, all day scholars, who are divided into an upper and a lower school. The two departments occupy the same building, which is merely a large school-room, but a slight partition of modern erection screens them from one another. The whole school is under the management of the head master, who is a clergyman, and holds the office of reader in Framlingham Church, which was provided for by Sir R. Hitcham, at a salary of 45*l.* a year as fixed by the new scheme. The lower school is under the special superintendence of the second master.

The upper school contains about 40 boys, most of whom are sons of farmers, tradesmen, and persons in yet higher positions in life, but no exclusion is practised on social grounds, and the more promising sons of labourers are advanced from the lower school to the upper; the early age, however, at which the poorer boys are taken away by their parents and set to manual labour, makes the proportion of such boys in the upper school small. At the same

time the distinction between the two departments is not entirely grounded on relative proficiency in studies; the lower school is composed exclusively of sons of poor parents—of the usual material, in fact, of a primary school.

This division of the school into two departments seems to be regarded as a great improvement upon the previously existing state of things, when the character of the whole institution was that of a purely elementary place of instruction. The new system was introduced after the appointment of the present head master about five years ago, when the college allowed his predecessor to retire on a pension; the latter, however, still visits the school daily, and gratuitously assists in the instruction of the younger boys in the lower school.

The course of study in the upper school now embraces elementary Latin, and the first rudiments of Euclid and algebra. No Greek is attempted, and French has only just been commenced by a few boys. Four boys in the first class were examined in easy Latin translation, and acquitted themselves moderately well; and they, as well as four others who were less advanced, showed a satisfactory grounding in the accidence. Six boys were learning Euclid and algebra, and their knowledge of both subjects was creditable so far as it went. The arithmetic of the first class generally was satisfactory, and their writing from dictation, with a few exceptions, very correct. In English grammar, history, and geography, about half of the class only answered well. The ages of the 13 boys composing the class ranged from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 years, the average being about 12. Of the two other classes into which the upper school is divided, the second only was examined. It consisted of boys averaging 10 years of age, but their ignorance, as shown in the simple rules of arithmetic and easy dictation, was such that to proceed yet lower in the examination would have served no useful purpose.

In the lower school, where elementary subjects alone are attempted, one boy, who acts as a monitor, was quick and intelligent in arithmetic, and two others had advanced as far as the reduction of money. Three boys only in the first class wrote an easy passage from dictation with fair accuracy. Below the first class, the work is confined to reading and writing. In the first class in this department, the ignorance of the boys fell short of that displayed in the second class of the upper school, but both were in a very unsatisfactory condition. In the lower classes of the upper school the defect is probably due to the extra attention paid to the more advanced pupils. In the lower school allowance must be made for the extreme irregularity of the attendance. The fathers of many of the boys are reported to earn but eight or nine shillings a week, and to be forced to avail themselves of every opportunity which occurs of turning their sons' labour to account. They themselves are said to be rarely able to sign their own names.

The present schoolroom is insufficient for its purposes, and becomes crowded and noisy. A new building is in contemplation

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by the college, and will be a great boon. No diminution in the number of scholars has followed the establishment of the Albert Memorial College, which appeals to the whole neighbourhood for its support, and does not sensibly trench upon the proper sphere of this school. All boys from Framlingham and Saxted are admitted free of all charge; the head master has three other scholars, for whom he charges, in his own discretion, at the rate of one guinea a quarter. This practice appears to be in direct opposition to the words of the founder's will.

Of the 720*l.* a year, or thereabouts, appropriated by the college to the various objects of Sir R. Hitcham's charity in Framlingham itself, 100*l.* forms the salary of the head master, and 60*l.* that of the second master, 20*l.* the pension of the late master, and all other expenses connected with the maintenance of the school are defrayed. The balance is applied in support of a girls' school, the reader in church, and the almshouses.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Report of present Ch. Com. x. 32. A.D. 1862.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Sir Robert Hitcham, Kt., dated 8 August 1636, who left lands in county of Suffolk to Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, upon trust, to erect and maintain (1) a workhouse at Framlingham for poor of Framlingham and Debenham, in Suffolk, and Coggeshall, in Essex, and one or two almshouses; (2) a school at Framlingham for poor children of same three towns; (3) an almshouse at Levington for poor of Levington and Nacton; also to support a reader of daily prayers in Framlingham church. By Ordinance of Cromwell, 20 March 1653, a workhouse and a school directed to be established at Debenham and at Coggeshall as well as at Framlingham; annual income apportioned to local trustees for combined objects of trust, viz., 223*l.* to Framlingham, 150*l.* to Coggeshall, 105*l.* to Debenham. Act of Parliament, 1862, authorized grant of site for Albert Memorial College at Framlingham out of estates of the charity.

School Property.—Present annual income of charity 2,009*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.* gross, about 1,544*l.* net, reduced by deductions for interest on debt and sinking fund to 1,166*l.* available for purposes of trust. Of this 720*l.* allowed to Framlingham, where about 200*l.* is applied to the boys' school.

School building in fair state of repair, but too small. No house for Master.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching of 30 or 40 or more of the poorest and neediest children of Framlingham, Debenham, and Coggeshall; then to bind them forth apprentices at discretion of Master and four senior Fellows of College: the school master not to take any other on penalty of losing his place (Founder). Education of 20 or 30 or more of the poorest children and inhabitants of Framlingham; binding such poor children as apprentices; maintenance of grammar scholars at Cambridge (Ordinance of Cromwell).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To read, write, and cast accounts (Founder). Reading, writing, casting of accounts, or grammar learning, according to capacity (Ordinance).

Government and Masters.—Act of Parliament, 1862, confirms previously existing constitution of the trust. Master and Fellows of Pembroke College manage estates, appoint masters, and act as general supervisors. They appoint vicar and head master to act as local managers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—A semi-classical school with an elementary department. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, a clergyman and B.A. of Oxford, receives 100*l.* a year from endowment: holds also the office of reader in church on Sir R. Hitcham's foundation, at salary of 45*l.* a year.

Under master receives 60*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—About 100 foundationers perfectly free, sons of professional men, farmers, tradesmen, and labourers. Three out-town boys paying one guinea a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission should be able to read.

School classified separately for every subject, or group of subjects. School work begins and ends with prayers. No regulations about attendance at Divine worship on Sunday.

Promotions by marks gained for work done. A half-yearly examination by the masters.

Punishments by imposition and corporal in public.

Playground, of about quarter of an acre, contiguous.

School open 42 weeks in the year: boys spend 25 hours a week in school.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE OF PORTION OF SIR R. HITCHAM'S CHARITY ASSIGNED TO FRAMLINGHAM, for the Year 1866.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance from previous year	- 58 11 9	Almshouses and out-pensioners	- 286 4 0
Cheques from treasurer of Pem-		Clothing	- 20 13 0
broke College	- 620 0 0	Reader's salary	- 45 0 0
		Schoolmaster's salary	- 100 0 0
		Assistant master's salary	- 60 0 0
		School mistresses (two)	- 53 0 0
		Writing master	- 20 0 0
		Clerk	- 7 10 0
		Books	- 20 2 2
		Coals	- 25 4 0
		Medical officer	- 15 0 0
		Repairs of Chancel and sundries	- 20 8 1
		Balance	- 5 10 6
	£678 11 9		£678 11 9

[TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (Upper School).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occu- pation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occu- pation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer.
" " 2	Surgeon.	" " 2	Carpenter.
" " 3	Do.	" " 3	Farmer.
" " 4	Builder.	" " 4	Labourer.
" " 5	Carpenter.	" " 5	Do.
" " 6	Farmer.	" " 6	Barber.
" " 7	Clergyman.	" " 7	Miller.
" " 8	Widow.	" " 8	Builder.
" " 9	Farmer.	" " 9	Farmer.
" " 10	Miller.	" " 10	Do.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Local Managers :

The Vicar of Framlingham.

The Head Master.

Head Master :

Rev. T. J. Brereton, B.A.

GISLINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

In consequence of the recent establishment of good parochial schools in the neighbouring villages, this has for some years been but a small school. The number of free scholars is limited by agreement with the master to 10, and he has usually looked to paying scholars from this and other villages for his chief support. These are now failing, and there were found to be only three such scholars remaining in the spring of 1866. Even the full number of free boys is no longer maintained, for on the occurrence of four vacancies at Easter there were no applications to supply them. Consequently the school consists of but nine scholars in all. The nomination of free scholars is made by the rector, but by far the greater part of the inhabitants are dissenters, and to this fact and other local differences may be attributed in part the unwillingness of the parishioners to apply for nominations. At the same time the failing health of the master, who is an old man, and had given notice of his intended retirement at the ensuing Midsummer, has operated to deter parents from sending their sons to the school. The master charges from 8s. to 10s. a quarter for paying scholars, and his receipts from this source, together with the 17l. derived from the endowment, comprise his whole income. A sum of 10l. a year, part of the income of the town estate, was for some years regularly appropriated to the purposes of the grammar school, but this practice has been discontinued for many years. The distribution of this fund being optional, and the interests of education being generally postponed in this part of the country to all other considerations, it does not seem likely that the small income of the school will receive any augmentation from this source, although the rector is very anxious that it should.

The boys attend the school but irregularly. Of the six existing free boys three only were present on the day of examination, besides the three paying scholars. The instruction is of a very elementary kind, being confined to the subjects usually taught in small parochial schools, with the addition of book-keeping. One boy, who was 14 years old, was far in advance of the rest in general intelligence. His arithmetic, including proportion and practice, but not fractions, was quickly and correctly done, and he answered questions in English history, grammar, and geography fairly well. He was capable of much more than he would ever have the chance of attaining to at this school. Of the other five boys three were very young and ignorant, the remaining two wrote well from dictation, and were moderately intelligent in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic. They knew very little grammar and geography, and the reading of English history had been left off for a year or more; but much time had been spent to little purpose upon

manuscript books neatly filled with long arithmetical sums and other exercises.

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The schoolhouse, in which the master resides, is a mere cottage, containing one sitting room besides the schoolroom. It is in a sufficiently good state of repair, but the schoolroom is very small, and would hardly accommodate more than 15 or 16 boys.

It is the desire of the rector if possible to graft the village dame's school upon the endowed school, and produce from the two an ordinary parochial school for boys and girls, to be under the superintendence of a master and his wife. It seems certain that there is no class of boys in Gislingham for which a grammar school education is now required, and the present free boys belong partly to the labouring poor. Moreover, with so small an endowment, and a house not admitting of boarders, it will be impossible to secure a master qualified to teach any of the higher subjects.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 148. A.D. 1829.).

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Darby, 9 Sep. 1636, who gave a rent-charge of 10*l.* issuing out of lands in Gislingham; augmented by his widow by 5*l.* annually, and by Edmund Darby by 2*l.* annually. Deeds in parish chest.

School Property.—Rent-charge of 17*l.* paid to master, besides house and 1*l.* annually for repairs.

School buildings and site adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Free school for the free teaching of children of founder's own name or kindred, and of all the children of all such as are inhabitants of town. (John Darby's Will.) Number of free scholars limited to 10 by agreement on appointment of present master.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"A grammar school" (will of founder's widow).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, rector and two others, appoint head master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 17*l.* besides house.

Day Scholars.—10 on foundation and 12 others, all from within one mile. Attend Sunday school and go to church.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys, on admission, must be able to read a chapter in the New Testament.

School classified by reading and mental arithmetic. Lessons taken home evening. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction in Catechism and Scripture history. Prayers, morning and evening, from the list of the S.P.C.K.'s publications.

Promotions by proficiency in reading and arithmetic.

Examination quarterly, trustees giving occasional attendance.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment, the latter publicly.

Playground, 13 yards by 20 yards.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Lessons learnt at home and in school.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

John Henry Heigham, Esq., Hunsdon Hall, Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Collyer, Rector of Gislingham.

Mr. John Brett Turner, Yeoman and Churchwarden.

Head Master (appointed after Midsummer 1866) :

Charles Woods.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school, now the largest classical school in Suffolk, appears to have been first founded by King Henry the Eighth, but the credit has passed to Queen Elizabeth, who confirmed the original foundation by letters patent in 1565. There are evidences of the existence of a school in connexion with the corporation of Ipswich at a much earlier date, in a devise of property by one Richard Felaw in 1482, but it is not at all clear that this can be identified with the grammar school of Queen Elizabeth. On the contrary, an order of the corporation in the reign of James the First, directing payment of 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the grammar school out of the revenue of Felaw's Charity, would imply that the origin of the grammar school was independent of that charity.

The endowment is small, amounting to no more than 109*l.* a year, and until a recent date the buildings in which the school was carried on were quite inadequate. But in the year 1850 the school was recast entirely. The corporation of the town, who are the patrons and trustees, expended a large sum in the erection of a fine pile of buildings on the high ground above the town. These they let to the head master at a yearly rental of 126*l.*, which more than absorbs the whole income he receives from the endowment. The buildings, therefore, are town property, and do not strictly form part of the endowment. Indeed, the endowment being absorbed by the rent, the school is in this respect analogous to one of private adventure; for the head master's income, and those of all the other masters, are entirely derived from profits on the pupils.

Under the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth the corporation of the borough had power, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, to frame statutes and ordinances for the management of the school, and they still continue to act as the governing body, the municipal charities trustees merely making certain annual payments due from them. From time to time orders have been drawn up by the corporation, the last upon the establishment of the school upon its present enlarged footing in 1850; they relate almost exclusively to the admission and instruction of free scholars, henceforth to be 20 in number, and the corporation act upon the principle of leaving all other matters to be determined by the head master. He, therefore, has the uncontrolled appointment of assistant master, and charges for all scholars but the free boys at his own discretion. The free boys are taught indiscriminately with the rest, and are at present mostly of gentle, but not wealthy, parentage. They pay for nothing but their books. By the 'order' of 1850 above referred to, the master is required to give these boys a free classical education, and a good general education to those of them whose parents may desire it. In pursuance

of this order the school consists of a classical, and a civil and military side, but in practice it is found that the free boys generally prefer the classical side, and of the eleven boys composing the civil and military side at Easter 1866, only two were free boys. On the other hand, of the seven boys composing the upper sixth, or highest, classical form, three were free boys. This, however, was an exceptionally large proportion, and was ascribed by the head master to the fact of these boys being, as it happened, on the same social footing with the boarders and other day boys, whereas free boys have often been admitted whose parents being of a lower social standard do not value a classical education. It is the desire of the head master to see these 'Queen's scholarships' thrown open to general competition in the school, and made the rewards of merit only. At present, however, with the very creditable position occupied by the free boys, it can hardly be said that the existing system of admission is working unsatisfactorily.

On the classical side every boy learns Latin, and Greek is commenced in the lowest form but one. In the sixth form the boys had read during the preceding quarter portions of Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Livy, Horace, and Pliny the younger. They were examined in some of these authors, and their translations from passages selected at random showed that they had been most carefully and ably superintended in their studies. The boys showed a due appreciation of the spirit of their authors, and were well grounded in the Greek and Latin grammar. Their exercises in prose and verse in both languages were very creditable, the Latin prose of some of the boys being unusually good, and evincing a more correct taste than is often developed at school. In the fifth form the authors read were Aristophanes and Horace, and in both the boys acquitted themselves well, and fairly also in early Roman History, which had formed part of the work of the quarter. There were a few very promising boys in this class. In the lower forms the work was likewise generally satisfactory, although in one or two classes the knowledge of grammar was not sufficiently accurate. The second form, consisting of very young boys, showed a very creditable knowledge of geography and English history, and the rudiments of the Latin grammar had been inculcated with success.

For mathematical subjects the school is divided into six classes, but these are arranged independently of the division of the school into classical forms. In the first, or highest, mathematical class some fairly good work was done both in algebra and trigonometry. In the second class arithmetic was moderately good, Euclid somewhat inferior, but this was doubtless to some extent due to the fact that the boys had but just returned from a long Easter vacation. In the lower part of the school the boys needed a more thorough practice of arithmetic.

The boys on the civil and military side were examined in the subjects to which their attention is especially directed. The results in English history, English grammar, and geography were

favourable. For Latin they are classed with the fifth form, except as regards Latin exercises, which are written independently of the classical side, and in which the boys were comparatively backward. Some were learning German, and though they had not advanced far, their knowledge was correct, and satisfactory so far as it went. In French they are all classed with boys on the classical side, and are instructed by a resident foreigner. Most of the upper boys in the school on both sides were able to translate a French passage of moderate difficulty with considerable readiness, and with proper attention to grammar.

On the whole, the condition of the school as a classical seminary in which modern subjects, though subordinate to Greek and Latin, are not neglected, was decidedly good, and gave evidence of assiduous labour on the part of the masters, as well as of that high scholarship which in the case of the head master is sufficiently well known. The discipline was excellent, and the conduct of the boys throughout was attentive and high toned. The school-house, which the master rents from the corporation, stands on a healthy eminence in the outskirts of the town, and is of imposing appearance, airy, and well adapted for its purpose. There is one large and lofty school-room, one of more moderate dimensions, and a third room available as a class room. Altogether there is ample room for the present number of boys. The boarders are almost entirely in the school-house with the head master, where the accommodation is good, and studies for three or four boys together are allowed at an extra charge. A school chapel has also been built, in which a short daily service for the boarders is held. A large field adjoining the school is hired for cricket, and there is a fives' court, and other space for recreation on the school premises.

Besides the direct advantage derived by the inhabitants of Ipswich from having the means of a good education at hand, it is stated that the town has been indirectly benefited to a considerable extent by families taking up their residence in the neighbourhood of the school for the sake of the education given to day pupils; and it may be hoped that with the increasing wealth and prosperity of the place the day scholars may yet largely increase in numbers.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 465., A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 18th March 1565, confirming previous foundation of King Henry VIII., and granting a yearly rent of 38*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of Her revenues in the county of Suffolk. Augmented by William Smart and others. Deeds believed to be among corporation muniments.

School Property.—Present annual income from endowment, 109*l.* An increase expected from falling in of a lease.

One Martin's scholarship of 25*l.* a year, tenable for one year during residence at Cambridge.

One Albert scholarship of 32*l.* a year for one year at Oxford or Cambridge, raised by subscription in 1861.

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One Ford's studentship of 25*l.* a year for three years at Trinity College, Oxford, to come into possession on termination of a life interest.

One Pemberton's scholarship of 50*l.* a year for three years at either university.

Two Pemberton's exhibitions of 20*l.* each for from two to four years at the school.

Also annual prizes of not more than 5*l.* each in value from Pemberton's Charity.

School premises, consisting of head master's house, containing room for 50 boarders and two under-masters, school and class rooms, private studies and chapel, with playground, the whole the property of the corporation of Ipswich, and by them let to head master at annual rent of 126*l.*, he repairing fences and doing all inside repairs.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Apparently founded as a free grammar school by Henry VIII. For instructing children and youth, as well in probity of manners and study of virtue as in good letters and all kinds of erudition, especially in grammar (Letters Patent of Elizabeth). Master required to give a free classical education to 20 boys nominated by town council, and selected by examination, and a good general education, including mathematics, to those of the 20 free boys whose parents may desire it. (Orders of Town Council, A.D. 1850.)

Government and Masters.—Last modification in statutes made by corporation, June and October 1850.

Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of borough act as governors, notwithstanding Municipal Corporations Act: make statutes, appoint, and, for notorious crime or negligence, dismiss head master.

Head master must be a graduate in holy orders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master may take as many boarders as it pleases him. Total income from endowment 109*l.*, from fees 274*l.*, from profits of boarders 250*l.* Under-master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—58, all from town; 20 on foundation free; others pay for general work 12*l.*, 15*l.*, or 18*l.* per annum, according to their position in the school. Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; music, 5*l.* 5*s.*; use of playground, 1*l.* 1*s.*; gymnasium, 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—45; 40 in head master's house; four meals a day; meat once, unless required oftener. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 45 to 48 guineas per annum. School bills, highest, 127*l.*; average, 78*l.*; lowest, 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 698 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 9½ p.m., or later for senior boys. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to know a little Latin and to have a fair knowledge of arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics, including modern languages, and for mathematics. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career or inaptitude for parts of school work. Religious instruction to all; on Sundays in Church Catechism to boarders. School opened with Bishop Blomfield's school prayer, and closed with prayers from the Anglican Liturgy.

Promotions by marks and examination, and generally separate for each group of subjects.

Examination six times a year by head master; at Midsummer by examiners appointed and paid by him. Prizes given by head master, borough members, high steward, and occasionally by the mayor.

Punishments: detention, impositions, and caning; last by head master only, and usually private.

Playground six acres, besides smaller one of a quarter of an acre, with five courts, adjoining school. Sixth and fifth form, and others by permission, allowed country liberty.

Twenty boys gone to university within last five years, most having gained open scholarships. [Eighteen in residence at Cambridge in 1867, of whom six held open scholarships.]

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of three-fourths of lessons. Playtime about 27 hours per week.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.			Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys School	highest	in		
	-	1	Judge of the County Court	All within a mile and a half of the school.
"	"	2	Clergyman's widow	
"	"	3	Baptist Minister	
"	"	4	Merchant	
"	"	5	Clergyman's widow	
"	"	6	Naval Officer's widow	
"	"	7	Bookseller and Publisher.	
"	"	8	Judge of the County Court.	
"	"	9	Officer in the Army	
"	"	10	Physician	
Boys School	lowest	in		
	-	1	Solicitor	
"	"	2	Wine Merchant	
"	"	3	Solicitor	
"	"	4	Gentleman	
"	"	5	Furveyor	
"	"	6	Merchant	
"	"	7	Surgeon	
"	"	8	Clergyman	
"	"	9	Gentleman	
"	"	10	Solicitor	

Boarders.			Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys School	highest	in			
	-	1	Clerk in Holy Orders	Earl Soham, Wickham Market.	The Head Master's or School House.
"	"	2	Banker's widow	Brinton, Thetford, Norfolk.	"
"	"	3	Merchant	Highbury New Park, London.	"
"	"	4	Clerk in Holy Orders	Hintlesham, Ipswich	"
"	"	5	Officer in the Army	Kimbolton, Huntingdon.	"
"	"	6	Professor of Greek at University College.	London	"
"	"	7	Clerk in Holy Orders	Islington, London	"
"	"	8	Merchant	Westerfield, Ipswich	"
"	"	9	Gentleman's widow	Camden Road, London.	"
"	"	10	Clerk in Holy Orders	West Derby Rectory, Liverpool.	"
Boys School	lowest	in			
	-	1	Secretary	D'Urban, Natal, South Africa.	"
"	"	2	Gentleman	Weston-Super-Mare	{ Rev. H. A. Barclay (Sub-master). School House.
"	"	3	Merchant	D'Urban, Natal, South Africa.	
"	"	4	Merchant	D'Urban, Natal, South Africa.	"
"	"	5	Clerk in Holy Orders	Mendlesham, Suffolk	{ Mrs. J. Chevallier (Clergyman's widow) School House.
"	"	6	Do.	Acle, Norfolk	
"	"	7	Do.	Dunmow, Essex	"
"	"	8	Do.	Little Glemham, Suffolk.	"
"	"	9	Do.	Hintlesham, Suffolk	Rev. H. A. Barclay, Mr. R. W. Foster (Music Master).
"	"	10	Gentleman	Wickham Market, Suffolk.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Names and Precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, exclusive of Preparation.				
Religious Knowledge.	110	10	—	10	yrs. 17	2	hrs. 1½	—	hrs. 3	D. Pauli <i>Ep. ad Romanos</i> ; Butler's <i>Analogy</i> , Part I.; Paley's <i>Horæ Paulinæ</i> .	15	yrs 15	
Greek - -	81	7	—	10	17	4	2	1 prose or verse.	8	Thucydides, Bk. I.; Aristophanes <i>Acharnenses</i> ; Theocritus, <i>Idyllia</i> xii., xxi., xxiv., xxv.; Plato, <i>Protagoras</i> ; Aristoph. <i>Equites</i> ; Euripidis <i>Phœnissæ</i> (committed to memory).	15	15	
Latin -	110	10	—	10	17	5	1½	1 prose 1 verse	7	Livy, Bk. V.; Juvenal, <i>Satt.</i> iii., viii., xiii., xiv.; Cicero <i>Pro Murena</i> ; Horace, <i>Od.</i> iii., iv. (committed to memory); <i>Epist.</i> ii., 1, 2; Cicero <i>De oratore</i> i., ii.; Lucretius <i>De rer. nat.</i> i., ii. Michelet, <i>Louis XI.</i> and <i>Charles le teméraire</i> ; Voltaire, <i>La Henriade</i> , Canto i.-v.; Lamartine, <i>Christophe Colomb</i> , i., ii.; La Fontaine, <i>Select Fables</i> ; Gasc's Materials; Gasc and Delille's Grammar.	—	—	
French - -	110	10	—	11	17	2	1	2	2	Michelet, <i>Louis XI.</i> and <i>Charles le teméraire</i> ; Voltaire, <i>La Henriade</i> , Canto i.-v.; Lamartine, <i>Christophe Colomb</i> , i., ii.; La Fontaine, <i>Select Fables</i> ; Gasc's Materials; Gasc and Delille's Grammar.	15	15	
German -	18	—	—	7	17	1	1	1	1	Kugler's <i>Friedrich der Grosse</i> ; Ahn's <i>German Method</i> , Ex. 51-118.	6	15	
Arithmetic -	110	6	—	30	16½	2	1	—	2	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic generally.	19	14½	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	30	16½	3	1	—	3	Euclid, Bk. I.-VI.; Colenso's Algebra, Pt. I. to <i>Indeterminate equations</i> ; Todhunter's Geometrical Conics to <i>Hyperbola</i> ; Todhunter's Trigonometry to <i>Solution of triangles</i> .	19	14½	
History - -	110	10	—	10	17	2	1	—	2	Smith's Greece; Liddell's Rome; Ramsay's Roman Antiq. (large ed.), c. 1-5.	15	15	
Geography -	110	10	—	10	17	No regular lessons.	—	—	—	Bevan's Student's Manual.	15	15	
English Grammar.	110	10	—	10	17	1	½	—	½	Angus' Hand-book of the English Language.	15	15	
English Literature.	—	—	—	10	17	1	1½	—	1½	Shakespeare, 6 plays (portions committed to memory); Milton's <i>Par. Lost</i> , Book I.	15	15	
Reading - -	110	10	—	10	17	1	1½	—	1½	Lesson on Elocution.	—	—	
Writing - -	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
*Music - -	10	—	£5 5s.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
*Drawing -	10	—	£4 4s.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	

* These are optional Subjects, Lessons in which are given out of regular School Hours.

TRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, excluding Time for Preparation.	Names and Precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and Precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	1	hrs. 2	I. and II. Kings; Gospel of St. Matthew in Greek.	14	yrs. 9	3	hrs. $\frac{3}{4}$	—	hrs. 2	I. and II. Kings.
2 verse 2 prose	4	4	Homeri <i>Odyssea</i> xxiii.; Euripides, <i>Medea</i> l. 464 <i>ad fin.</i> ; Aristophanes, <i>Plutus</i> l. 1-320.							
—	—	—	Virgil <i>Æn.</i> iv.; xii. 1-592; <i>Eclog.</i> i., ii., iii., iv.; Cicero, <i>In Catilinam</i> .	14	9	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15	Jacob's Latin Reader, p. 1-7; Latin Primer, p. 12-47; Ellis' Exercises, p. 1-16.
1	2	2	Gasc's <i>Prosateurs Contemporaines</i> (Selections); Balzac's <i>Aventure d'un Prisonnier</i> ; <i>Les Misérables</i> , par V. Hugo; <i>Execution de Charles 1er</i> , par Guizot; <i>Bataille d'Inkermann</i> , par Bazancourt; Gasc's 2nd French Bk.; Gasc's <i>La Fontaine's Fables</i> , 8.							
1	2	2	Ahn's <i>German Method</i> , Ex. 1-62.							
—	2	2	Smith's Arithmetic generally.	14	9	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	Smith's Arithmetic to <i>Vulgar</i> Fractions.
—	3	3	Euclid, i.-ii., with Todhunter's Exercises on same; Colenso's Algebra to <i>Involution</i> and <i>Evolution</i> .							
—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Smith's { England, B.C. 55. —A.D. 1485. small { Greece, B.C. 776. —B.C. 146.	14	9	2	1	—	2	Henry VIII.—James II. (S. P. C. K. reading series).
—	—	—	Ramsay, <i>Rom. Antiq.</i> sm. ed., ch. ii., iii., iv., xi.							
1 map	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	Europe, in Mackay's Manual.	14	9	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	Asia and Africa (Irish N. S. <i>Compendium of Geography</i>).
—	1	1	Milton's <i>Par. Lost</i> , i.-ix. also <i>Lycidas</i> , <i>L'Allegro</i> , <i>Il Penseroso</i> , and <i>Ode on Nativity</i> committed to memory.							
—	—	—	—	14	9	3	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	14	9	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	2	

including Dictation.

TIME TABLE.

TABULAR RETURNS for the several CLASSES of QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

SIXTH FORM: THE HEAD MASTER.

No lessons are given on Sunday common to day boys and boarders.

Lessons.

Monday :

- 9-9.45. Repetition of Greek Testament or Milton.
- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ -11. Divinity, Greek Testament, Butler's Analogy.
- 11-12. German.
- 2-4. Mathematics.
- 4-5. Translation on paper of Greek or Latin at sight.

Tuesday :

- 9-9 $\frac{3}{4}$. Repetition Greek or Latin Prose or Verse.
- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ -11. Construing Greek Prose or Verse Author.
- 11-12. Preparation of Latin Lesson to be said 4-5.
- 2-3. Mathematics.
- 3-4. History and Antiquities.
- 4-5. Latin Author said.

Wednesday :

- 9-9 $\frac{3}{4}$. Repetition Greek or Latin Prose or Verse.
- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ -11. Greek Prose or Verse Author construed.
- 11-12. French.
- Half holiday.

Thursday :

- 9-10. Greek Testament or Septuagint.
- 10-11. Greek Prose or Verse Author construed.
- 11-12. Latin Lesson prepared.
- 2-3. Mathematics.
- 3-4. History and Antiquities.
- 4-5. Latin Lesson said.

Friday :

- 9-9 $\frac{3}{4}$. Repetition as on Tuesday.
- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ -11. Greek Lesson „
- 11-12. Latin construing prepared.
- 2-3. Mathematics.
- 3-4. Composition (oral) or 'unseen' translation as on Monday.
- 4-5. Latin Author construed.

Saturday :

- 9-11. Shakespeare repetition and reading, with Angus on the English Language, or Marsh's Lectures on the English Language and English History.
- 11-12. French.
- Half holiday.

Compositions out of School.

Three compositions set on Monday—

1. Latin Prose or Latin Verse (Hexameter) to be given up on Wednesday.
2. Greek Verse or Greek Prose to be given up on Friday.
3. Latin Elegiacs or Lyrics, to be given up on Saturday.

The compositions are looked over with the boys singly by the head master from 11 to 12, and during the hours given to mathematics, and again gone over in class, when he reads over his own version, and makes observations on the passage.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Greek and Latin, inclusive of composition, done in					
school and repetition	-	-	-	-	15 hours.
Divinity	-	-	-	-	3 "
Mathematics	-	-	-	-	5 "
History	-	-	-	-	2 "
English Literature	-	-	-	-	2 "
French	-	-	-	-	2 "
German	-	-	-	-	1 "
Total					30

FIFTH and UPPER FOURTH FORMS: REV. H. A. BARCLAY, M.A., Sub-master.

Lessons.

Monday:

- 9-9½. Greek Testament, taking notes, to be written out fairly on following Sunday.
 9½-10. English Repetition and Greek Grammar.
 10-11. Say Greek Lesson - } Upper Fourth, vice versâ.
 11-12. Prepare Latin Lesson }
 2-4. Mathematics.
 4-5. Prepare and say Greek History.

Tuesday:

- 9-9½. Repetition of Greek Verse and Greek Grammar.
 9½-10. Greek Prosody.
 10-11. Say Latin Lesson - } Upper Fourth, vice versâ.
 11-12. Prepare Greek Lesson }
 2-3. Mathematics.
 3-4. Vivâ voce Latin Prose.
 4-5. English History.

Wednesday:

- 9-10. Repetition of Latin Verse and say Greek Lesson } Upper Fourth,
 10-11. French - - - - } vice versâ.
 11-12. Learn Latin Lesson.
 Half holiday.

Thursday:

- 9-9½. Greek Testament, taking notes.
 9½-10. Latin Repetition and Latin Grammar.
 10-11. Say Latin Lesson - } Upper Fourth, vice versâ.
 11-12. Prepare Greek Lesson }
 2-3. Mathematics.
 3-4. Read Milton or Shakespeare.
 4-5. Greek History.

Friday:

- 9-9½. Greek Testament Notes.
 9½-10. Latin Repetition and Greek Grammar.
 10-11. Say Greek Lesson - } Upper Fourth, vice versâ.
 11-12. Prepare Latin Lesson }
 2-3. Mathematics.
 3-4. Look over Greek Prose and prepare Roman Antiquities.
 4-5. Geography.

Saturday:

- 9-10. Repetition (Latin) and say Latin Lesson } Upper Fourth, vice
 10-11. French - - - - } versâ.
 11-12. Look over last Sunday's Scripture Exercises, and say Antiquity Lesson.
 Half holiday.

☞ [In Divinity, Greek and Latin Grammar, History, Geography, Antiquities, and English Literature both Forms have same work.]

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Compositions out of School.

Monday and Tuesday, Iambics out of Beatson's Greek Iambics.
Wednesday and Saturday, Latin Elegiacs from *Foliorum Silvula*.
Thursday, Greek Prose, out of Wilkins' Greek Prose.
Friday, Latin Prose, out of Kennedy's Curriculum, or Crombie's Gymnasium.
The above are looked over singly, and again gone over with the whole Form at beginning of Greek or Latin Lesson.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS PER WEEK.

Greek and Latin	15 hours.
Divinity - - -	2 "
Mathematics - - -	5 "
History, Antiquities, and Geography -	5 "
English Literature - - -	1 "
French - - - - -	2 "
Total - - -	30

LOWER FOURTH AND THIRD FORMS : The Rev. R. N. SANDERSON, M.A.

Lessons.

Lower Fourth Form.	Third Form.
Monday :	
9-9½. Divinity.	Divinity.
9½-10. Greek Grammar.	Greek Grammar.
10-11. Greek Lesson construed.	Greek construing prepared.
11-12. Latin Lesson prepared.	" " said.
2-4. Mathematics.	Mathematics.
4-5. French.	Latin Lesson prepared.
Tuesday :	
9-9½. Divinity.	Divinity.
9½-10. Latin Grammar and Repetition.	Latin Grammar and Repetition.
10-11. Latin Lesson construed.	Latin Lesson construed.
11-12. Greek Lesson prepared.	Greek Lesson said.
2-3. Mathematics.	Mathematics.
3-4. History and Geography.	History and Geography.
4-5. Greek Lesson said.	French.
Wednesday :	
9-9½. Divinity.	Divinity.
9½-10. Greek Grammar and Repetition.	Greek Grammar and Repetition.
10-11. Greek Lesson prepared.	Greek Lesson said.
11-12. Greek Lesson said.	Latin Lesson prepared.
Half holiday.	Half holiday.
Thursday :	
9-9½. Divinity.	Divinity.
9½-10. Latin Grammar and Repetition.	Latin Grammar and Repetition.
10-11. Latin Lesson prepared.	Preparation of Greek Lesson.
11-12. Latin Lesson said.	Latin Lesson said.
2-3. Mathematics.	Mathematics.
3-4. History or Natural Philosophy.	History or Natural Philosophy.
4-5. French.	Greek Lesson said.
Friday :	
9-9½. Divinity.	Divinity.
9½-10. Greek Grammar and Repetition.	Greek Grammar and Repetition.
10-11. Greek Lesson prepared.	Greek Lesson prepared.
11-12. Latin Lesson prepared.	Greek Lesson said.
2-3. Mathematics.	Mathematics.
3-4. History or Natural Philosophy.	History or Natural Philosophy.
4-5. Greek Lesson said.	French.

Saturday:

- 9-9½. Repetitions in Latin.
 9½-10. Latin Verse Composition.
 10-11. Latin Lesson said.
 11-12. Greek Lesson prepared for Monday.
 Half holiday.

- Repetitions in Latin.
 Latin Lesson prepared.
 Latin Lesson said.
 Latin Prosody, &c.
 Half holiday.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

Compositions.

- Latin Prose (Ellis' Exercises), twice a week.
 Latin Verse, Evans' First Verse Book or Walford's Elegiacs, twice a week.
 English Composition, original, twice a week.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS.

	4th Form.		3rd Form.
Greek	- 9½ hours.		- 9½ hours.
Latin	- 8 „	-	- 8 „
Divinity	2½ „	-	- 2½ „
Mathematics	- 5 „		- 5 „
French	- 2 „	-	- 2 „
History, English and Ro-			
man, and Geography	- 2 „		- 2 „
Natural Philosophy	- 1 „	-	- 1 „
	30		30

SECOND AND FIRST FORMS: MR. A. LUCKMAN.

Lessons.

Monday:

- 9-9.45. Scripture Reading.
 9.45-10.45. Latin Grammar (both Forms.)
 10.45-11.30. Ellis prepared (Exercises of previous evening looked over singly.)
 11.30-12. Ellis said.
 2-4. Arithmetic.
 4-5. Geography.

Tuesday:

- 9-10. English Poetry. Latin Exercise given up.
 10-11. Prepare Latin Lesson, 1st Form. Say Greek, 2d Form.
 11-12. French, 2d Form. Latin Lesson said, 1st Form.
 2-3. Arithmetic.
 3-4. English History.
 4-5. Dictation.

Wednesday:

- 9-30. Scripture Reading.
 9.30-10.30. Latin Grammar said.
 10.30-11.15. Greek Lesson, 2d Form. Prepare Latin, 1st Form.
 11.15-12. Latin Lesson said, 1st Form. Ellis or Greek Copy, 2d Form.
 Half holiday.

Thursday:

- 9-10. Repetition (English), Latin Exercises given up.
 10-11. Latin Lesson said, 2d Form. Prepared, 1st Form.
 11-12. Latin Lesson said, 1st Form. Ellis or Greek Copy, 2nd Form.
 2-5. As on Tuesday.

Friday:

- 9-9.45. Scripture Reading.
 9.45-10.30. Latin (and Greek) Grammar.
 10.30-11. Latin Parsing in Writing, 2d Form. Ellis' Ex., 1st Form.
 11-12. Ellis corrected (or Henry), 1st Form. French, 2d Form.
 2-3. Arithmetic.
 3-4. Geography.
 4-5. Greek Lesson, 2d Form. Dictation and Writing, 1st Form.

Saturday, same in all respects as Wednesday.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS.

	2d Form.	1st Form.
Scripture	2 hours.	2 hours.
Latin	10½ "	14½ "
Greek	4 "	— "
Arithmetic	5 "	5 "
History	2 "	2 "
Geography	2 "	2 "
French	2 "	— "
English Repetition	1½ "	1½ "
Dictation, &c.	1 "	3 "
Total	30	30

CIVIL AND MILITARY SIDE, FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES: J. TREFUSIS
PUNNETT, Esq., M.A.

Lessons.

First Class.	Second Class.
Monday:	
9-10. Divinity.	} German. Latin Construing. Euclid. Algebra. Divinity.
10-11. } German.	
11-12. }	
2-3. Euclid.	
3-4. Algebra.	
4-5. Latin Translation.	
Tuesday:	
9-10. French.	} Latin Translation and Repn. French. Arithmetic. Algebra. Arithmetic. Geography.
10-11. Latin Translation and Repetition.	
11-12. Algebra or Arithmetic.	
2-3. Algebra.	
3-4. Arithmetic.	
4-5. Geography and Exercises corrected.	
Wednesday:	
9-10. English Language (Angus.)	} Angus' English Language. History. Repetition (English). Half holiday.
10-11. History.	
11-12. English Repetition.	
Half holiday.	
Thursday:	
9-10. French.	} Translation. French. Arithmetic. Algebra or Arithmetic. Geography, &c.
10-11. History.	
11-12. Latin Translation.	
2-3. Arithmetic.	
3-4. Algebra or Arithmetic.	
4-5. Geography and correct Exercises.	
Friday:	
9-10. French.	} History. French. Latin Grammar. Euclid. Arithmetic. Geography, &c.
10-11. Repetition (Latin) and Arithmetic.	
11-12. Latin Grammar.	
2-3. Euclid.	
3-4. Arithmetic.	
4-5. Geography and Exercises.	
Saturday:	
9-10. Arithmetic and English Themes corrected.	} Arithmetic and correction of English Themes. Shakespeare Lecture. English Repetition. Half holiday.
10-11. Shakespeare Lecture.	
11-12. Repetition (English.)	
Half holiday.	

Compositions.

Three Latin Exercises, one English theme a week.

SUMMARY OF LESSONS.						ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.
1st Class.			2d Class.			
Divinity	-		1 hour.	-	1 hour.	
Latin	-	-	4½	-	4	
Mathematics	-	-	10	-	10½	
French	-	-	3	-	3	
German	-	-	2	-	2	
History	-	-	2	-	2	
English	-	-	4½	-	4½	
Geography	-	-	3	-	3	
Total			- 30	30		

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

1855. Edward Swinden Sanderson, First in Second Class Classical Tripos, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Charles Woolnough, Twenty-second Wrangler, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
William Henry Freeman, Thirty-second Wrangler, and Third Class Classical Tripos, Caius College, Cambridge.
Edward Josselyn Beck, First in Second Class Classical Tripos, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.
Edward H. Edwards, Second in Second Class Classical Tripos and Senior Optime, Pembroke College, Cambridge.
1856. Henry Ware Schreiber, Second Class Classical Tripos, Scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
William Aubrey Cutting, Third Class Classical Tripos, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Frederick S. Growse, First Class Moderations, Taberdar of Queen's College, Oxford.
1857. Charles Preston Lanchester, Second Class Classical Tripos, Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge.
Charles Goldson, Thirty-first Wrangler, Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge.
*Robert C. Whiting, Bell University Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Herbert Cowell, Stanhope Prize for Modern History, Wadham College, Oxford.
1858. William Michael Collett, open Scholarship, Trinity College, Oxford.
Herbert Cowell, Second Class Mathematical Moderations, Wadham College, Oxford.
F. S. Growse, Second Class Final Classical School, Queen's College, Oxford.
John Denny Gedge, Third Class Classical Moderations, Wadham College, Oxford.
1859. George Miller, First Scholar and Classical Prizeman, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Thomas Beard, open Exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford.
*R. C. Whiting, Porson Prizeman.
1860. W. M. Collett, First Class Classical Moderations.
Henry Thomas Francis, First Class Classical Tripos, Caius College, Cambridge.
*R. C. Whiting, First Class Classical Tripos, Trinity College, Cambridge.
George Miller, First Prizeman, English and Latin Essays, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
John E. D. Alston, College Scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge.
1861. Thomas Beard, First College Scholarship and Prize, Jesus College, Cambridge.

* Did not proceed directly from the School to the University.

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- Henry T. White, College Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge,
H. T. Francis, Fellowship, Caius College, Cambridge.
1862. William Henry Dix, College Scholarship, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Edward James Ebden, open College Classical Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge.
Edward John Gross, open Mathematical Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge.
Evelyn Shirley Shuckburgh, open Classical Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Coulcher, George Bohun, College Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
William M. Collett, Second Class Classical School, Trinity College, Oxford.
Henry L. French, College Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
George Miller, Second Class Classical Tripos, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
*Robert Gilbert, Second Class Classical Tripos, Trinity College, Cambridge.
1863. Henry Alexander Rising, open College Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
Ebenezer Bacon Rand, open College Scholarship, (resigned), Catharine College, Cambridge.
Charles Edward Malden, proxime accessist, open College Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge.
E. J. Ebden, Goldsmiths' Exhibitioner, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. S. Shuckburgh, ditto, Greek Testament Prizeman, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
E. J. Ebden, First Classical Prizeman, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. J. Gross, First Mathematical Prizeman, Caius College, Cambridge.
*John Wordsworth, First Class Classical Moderations, New College, Oxford.
Thomas Beard, First Prizeman, Jesus College, Cambridge.
J. D. Alston, Third Class Classical Tripos, Jesus College, Cambridge.
1864. Thomas Beard, Second Class Classical Tripos, Jesus College, Cambridge.
E. B. Rand, open Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. J. Gross, first Mathematical Prize, Caius College, Cambridge.
Ralph Adge Ram, Mawson Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
C. E. Malden, Third Prizeman of freshman's year, Trinity College, Cambridge.
J. Travis, Third Class Moderations, Exeter College, Oxford.
1865. Arthur John Chevallier, open College Scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Rupert St. Leger, open College Scholarship, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.
G. B. Coulcher, Second Class Classical Tripos, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
*Felix J. Cobbold, First Class Classical Tripos, King's College, Cambridge.
W. M. Collett, open Fellowship, Oriel College, Oxford.
E. J. Gross, first prize in Mathematics, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. J. Ebden, First Prizeman in Classics, Caius College, Cambridge.
E. B. Rand, First Scholarship and First Prizeman in Classics and Divinity, Caius College, Cambridge.
*John Wordsworth, Second Class Final Classical Examination, New College, Oxford.
Ralph A. Ram, First Prizeman in Classics, Silver Cup for Latin Declamation, and Silver Cup for Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

* Did not proceed directly from the School to the University.

Admitted by Competitive Examination to Woolwich Academy.

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- 1857 Thomas Howard.
1860 Thomas Gaskell.
1862 Henry Stuart Ford.
1863 James Edward Josselyn, 16th.

Admitted by Competitive Examination to Sandhurst Military College.

- 1859 Frank John Todd, fourteenth of 32.
Frederic William Durrant, twenty-third of 32.
1860 Mileson Edgar.
1862 Charles S. Whitmore.
1863 John Howard Gillett.
1864 John Ralph Beard.

India Civil Service.

- 1860 F. S. Growse.
1861 Roger Pawsey.

University of London.

- 1862 Ralph Gooding, First Class, B.A. Examination, Second in Honour List, Physiology, and Comparative Anatomy, Leathe's Divinity Prize at King's College, Prizeman in Botany and Clinical Medicine.

Civil Service.

Barclay Vincent Head, Appointment in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

FURTHER LIST OF HONOURS OBTAINED BY PUPILS FROM THE SCHOOL,
1865-1867.

Cambridge.

Edward J. Ebdon, India Civil Service, 1865, Second in Second Class Classical Tripos, 1866.

Edward J. Gross, Sixth Wrangler, and Fellow of Caius College, 1866.

Evelyn Shirley Shuckburgh, First Class Classical Tripos, and Fellow of Emmanuel College, 1866.

Charles Edward Malden, Foundation Scholar, Trinity College, 1865, Greek Testament Prizeman, First Class Classical Tripos, 1867.

Ralph A. Ram, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Second Class Classical Tripos, 1867.

William T. Webb, open Classical Scholarship, Caius College, April 1866.

A. J. Chevallier, open Classical Scholarship, Jesus College, June 1866.

Sidney Miller, open Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Oxford.

John Wordsworth, Latin Essay, 1866, Fellow of Brazenose, 1867.

Admitted by Competitive Examination to Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

- 1865 J. L. Steavenson | 1866 Herbert Charles Perrott
Richard Burton Deane, Second in Examination for Royal Light Infantry
Marines.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

The Corporation of the Borough of Ipswich.

Clerk to Trustees :

Stephen Abbott Notcutt, Esq., Town Clerk.

Head Master :

Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, LL.D.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, IPSWICH.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The history of this hospital may be divided into three periods :

1. It was founded in 1569 "by the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of Ipswich, for the purpose of making provision for poor persons, orphans, and such as were unable from age, sickness, or infirmity to support themselves, and for a workhouse for vagrants, beggars, and disorderly persons" (Ch. Com. Rep.). For this purpose the corporation appropriated a house belonging to them to be suitably fitted up, and made provision for its support by levying certain duties now fallen into desuetude.

It appears that they also appropriated to the support of the hospital certain property which had been left to them by Richard Felaw, in 1482, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and school at Ipswich. But on what authority they assumed to divert this charity from its proper objects does not appear.

2. It seems probable that the institution was maintained simply as a poorhouse until the enactment of the Act for the relief of the poor, known as Gilbert's Act, 22 Geo. 3. c. 83. (1782). But from that time its character changed, and it existed until 1857 in the form of a small boarding school, in which some 16 boys were clothed, maintained, instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and finally apprenticed.

3. The revenues of the hospital having increased very considerably, a scheme for its management was approved by the Court of Chancery in 1857. In accordance with the provisions of this scheme, the institution now consists of the old boarding school, in which 20 boys are boarded, lodged, and clothed, and a new day school for not less than 100 scholars.

So the schools now receive the whole income of the charity. To this is added an annual payment of above 100*l.* a year from Tyler's Charity, given in 1643, for clothing, teaching, and apprenticing poor children. The whole income amounts to 915*l.* a year gross. Of this sum about 250*l.* is expended on the day school, and 615*l.* on the boarding school.

The two schools are about a mile apart, on different sides of the river, and under independent head masters. This arrangement entails much waste of teaching power, and appears to have been brought about in deference to the wishes and supposed vested interests of the master of the boarding school, who preferred to remain master of that establishment alone, rather than undertake the additional labour and responsibility of superintending a large day school. Still the scheme does not regard these schools as really distinct, but it is expressly provided that appointments to the boarding school shall be made from among the day scholars, according to the results of a competitive examination.

It is difficult to suggest any advantages in this separation of the schools, but its evils are obvious.

1. The waste of money in the salaries of two head masters, where one could do the work.

2. The extra original outlay on distinct new buildings, and the annual additional expense of maintaining and repairing two establishments.

3. The exclusiveness of the boarding school, and the restricted nature of the competition in so small a number of boys.

4. The loss to the day scholars of the example and influence of those boys who would be their natural leaders.

And probably other considerations might be urged in favour of a fusion of the two schools.

But there is a yet more important question suggested by the phenomena disclosed in the working of this charity. It is more than doubtful whether the boarding school is productive of any real good to the town, *as a school for gratuitous boarding and clothing*. The reasons which suggest themselves in favour of the maintenance of such a school as this are mainly (a) that by this means poor boys may be retained for a longer time, and receive a higher education, than their parents would otherwise be able to afford; (b) that the discipline of a boarding school is more complete than that of a day school; (c) that the chance of election to the boarding school must act as a powerful stimulus on the day boys.

On the first head it may be remarked, that in the election of boarders no regard is had to poverty, but all depends upon merit alone. In effect this mode of election favours the richer boys, who enter the day school at an early age, enjoy therefore a long training there, and moreover have the incidental advantage of more cultivated associations at home. The poorer boys, on the other hand, come at a later age from the National or British schools, deterred meanwhile by the 10s. quarterage charged at Christ's Hospital, and find themselves at once at a disadvantage as compared with their wealthier competitors. The boarders, therefore, are stated by the master to be generally the sons of the least needy. So little are their parents in want of assistance, that they often, as the master states, pay a premium of 40*l.* for apprenticing a boy upon his leaving school. Thus the plea on the score of poverty falls to the ground. Secondly, the argument drawn from the superior discipline afforded by a boarding school loses much of its weight when applied to the present case. The boys have not that complete change of scene and associations which is usually undergone by boarders, but are still resident in their native town, surrounded by their friends and former companions, and yet marked out among them by their charity dress. The strongest argument in support of the school is the stimulus it affords to the day scholars; but this argument in its very nature can only be urged at the expense of the boarding school, and in the sole interests of the day school. It would hold equally well in favour of any other prize offering equal attractions, and it cannot be doubted that equal attractions might be offered in a different form, and in one which would be of far wider utility.

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With 615*l.* a year a superior commercial school might be supported, which would be capable of receiving all the more promising boys in the present day school as exhibitioners for nothing, and would draw a large additional revenue from the fees of the wealthier tradesmen's sons.

The buildings of the day school consist of a residence for the head master, and a large and airy schoolroom, divided into two parts by a screen, part of which is of glass, and enables the head master to keep an eye upon the whole school. In the smaller of the two compartments the younger boys are taught. The staff consists of the head master, who was promoted from the post of usher, an usher, and an assistant.

The present scholars, 108 in number, are sons of the smaller tradespeople, master mariners, and superior artizans. They are generally below 14 years of age, and come in about equal proportions from private dame schools and from the public primary schools. The fee of 10*s.* a quarter prevents any large influx from the poorest class. The instruction they receive is confined to elementary subjects with history, geography, grammar, &c. The upper boys were examined in arithmetic, and *vis à voce* in history geography, and grammar. The work in arithmetic was quite satisfactory, and was done with remarkable smartness and accuracy. In the other subjects also the knowledge shown was decidedly creditable. The lower classes were not examined, as the boys were in the midst of preparation for their ordinary half-yearly examination, which was to begin on the following day, and all the available time was spent with the upper boys. But the management of the whole school appeared to be effective; everything was orderly, and there was no reason for supposing that the older boys formed a too favourable specimen of the whole.

The trustees pay five guineas a half year for an examiner of the two schools, and he reports to them; and on his report of the boys who, being between 9 and 12 years old, have passed the best examination, regard being to age also, the trustees appoint to the boarding school.

The boys in the boarding school were also examined. The subjects of instruction are the same as those at the day school, and no Latin, French, or mathematics are attempted. Mathematics, however, are named in the scheme among the subjects to be taught. The 20 boarders presented an extremely pleasing appearance, and their behaviour was all that could be desired. The master, who has held his post for 26 years, seems to take great pleasure in his work, and is proud of the spirit of harmony which pervades his establishment. He has been presented by the boys at various times with presents of books and other tokens of their affection. He has a substantial house, containing dormitories and dining hall for the boys, all of which, though not on a large scale, are suitable to their purpose. There is also a very fair playground forming part of the premises. With so much that is pleasing, it is disappointing to find that no subjects of higher

instruction are taught; but in this respect there is no departure from the intent of the scheme, unless it be in the omission of mathematics. In arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and history the boys are very carefully trained, and their answers were always intelligent. In fact, the boarding school is just what might be expected from the best boys in the day school, after a further course of training in their old subjects. The boys spend much time in elaborating geographical maps with extreme neatness and fulness of detail, and in other ways display an industrious spirit. With so much care and attention a great deal might have been done in teaching such subjects as French, Euclid, algebra, and, perhaps, Latin. Considering that the boys are sons of very respectable parents, it cannot be said that such subjects would be unfitted for them. They are said to pass from the school into useful and responsible positions in life, where they would find the benefit of a higher culture. The system of granting apprentice fees is now discontinued in consequence of the inadequacy of the funds to do more than maintain the two schools, but the scheme provides that boarders may be bound apprentices at the discretion of the trustees. The money spent on the boarding school is, in point of fact, barely sufficient for its purpose. 300*l.* a year is allowed to the master for the boarding of himself, his wife (as matron), a servant, and the 20 boys; this sum does not quite cover the expense, but it is left to the master to do as best he can, and his management seems to give entire satisfaction.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 466, A.D. 1838.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Richard Felaw in 1482 lands were left to corporation of Ipswich for maintenance of a school. In 1569 a hospital was established by corporation for poor, sick, and aged persons, to which a charter was granted in 1572. The two charities were combined for support of the hospital, and, apparently, no school was held till enactment of poor laws. Poor house then dissolved, and from that time till 1857 about 16 boys were boarded, lodged, and clothed gratuitously. By scheme in 1857 a day school also provided. Income from charity founded by Wm. Tyler, who died in 1643, also applied to school. The charity also owns some lands derived from gifts of Daniel Snow in 1634; Nicholas Phillips, by will, 1670; Thos. Bright, by will, 1698; Richard Phillips, in 1719; and other benefactors. Deeds and documents in custody of town clerk.

School Property.—Consists of 251*a.* 2*r.* 0*p.* of land, and houses, producing gross rental of 821*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum; 48*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* from Tyler's charity; and 3*l.* 12*s.* from funded stock. Total annual income, 873*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* gross; deducting repairs on estates and payments for collecting leaves 834*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* net, which is applied in support of two schools: about 164*l.* paid to day school, and 670*l.* to boarding school. After all outgoings for repairs, &c. of the schools have been defrayed, the disposable income is for the day school 88*l.*, for the boarding school 605*l.* Buildings of boarding school and day school distinct, adapted to their purpose, comprise residences for head masters.

Objects of Trust.—Use and relief of poor persons (charter of 1572); maintenance of a schoolmaster and school at Ipswich (Felaw). Apparelling, training up, and teaching at school poor children, and binding them forth appren-

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tices, provided they be of honest parents, and of the town of Ipswich (Tyler). Maintenance of a boardina school for 20 boarders; 18 to be children of poor persons resident within borough of Ipswich, and two of poor persons resident within parish of St. Matthew, Ipswich; be entirely boarded, lodged, and clothed at expense of charity, and appointed by trustees from day school after competitive examination. Maintenance of a day school sufficient to accommodate not less than 100 scholars, to which all boys, without reference to religious tenets of parents, of eight years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic, to be admissible (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For both schools principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry, and physical science generally, and other subjects at discretion of trustees (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 27 July 1857.

The school is managed by the trustees of municipal charities of Ipswich. They appoint head masters of boarding and day schools respectively, and, if necessary, an usher for day school; and have power to dismiss at pleasure on six months' notice, or, in case of delinquency, immediately. Masters not to leave without giving six months' notice.

Masters to be members of Church of England, not less than 25 years of age (except that the usher may be younger), of irreproachable moral and religious conduct, competently skilled in the system of instruction upon the plan adopted either by the National Society or the British and Foreign School Society.

State of Schools in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, boarding school second, day school third, grade.

Masters.—Head master of boarding school receives 440*l.* a year from endowment, out of which he has to maintain 20 boys, and provide a matron and servant. Head master of day school receives a salary of 90*l.* and three tenths of capitation fees. Usher receives 54*l.* and two tenths of capitation fees.

Boarders.—20: boarded, lodged, and clothed gratuitously. Three meals a day; meat once.

Day Scholars.—108, all under 14 years of age, sons of smaller tradesmen and superior artizans. Fee 10*s.* a quarter. Boys examined half-yearly by a graduate not resident within 5 miles of the schoolhouse.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1866.

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RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Rents -	-	821 8 8	Balance due to Treasurer	-	-	-	70 15 6	
Day School:—			Boarding School:—					
Capitation fees -	259	0 0	Maintenance (13 months) -	-	325 0 0			
Dividends on			Clothes, boots, and shirting -	-	72 4 0			
Sinking fund	3	12 0	Master, matron, and servant (5 yrs.) -	-	175 0 0			
Tyler's charity	-	48 10 11	Furniture and repairs -	-	34 15 0			
			Coals and wood -	-	13 18 6			
			Surgeon (half year) -	-	2 10 0			
			Examiner (do.) -	-	3 0 0			
			Singing and drawing -	-	10 0 0			
			Prizes -	-	1 16 0			
			Rates, taxes, &c. -	-	19 0 7			
						657	4 10	
			Day School:—					
			Masters -	-	282 18 2			
			Books, &c. -	-	21 8 7			
			Repairs -	-	20 8 9			
			Rates, taxes, &c. -	-	16 16 0			
			Coals and gas -	-	8 9 3			
			Sweeping and cleaning -	-	5 4 0			
			Singing and drawing -	-	10 5 0			
			Examiner (half year) -	-	3 0 0			
			Prizes -	-	4 19 6			
			Sinking fund and interest -	-	40 5 4			
						413	14 7	
			General:					
			Repairs to estates -	-	19 8 11			
			Commission on collecting ground } and small rents -	-	12 10			
			Clerk -	-	10 0 0			
			Printing, insurance, &c. -	-	6 5 2			
			Debenham National School -	-	1 13			
			Luncheons at rent audits -	-	6 7 6			
						56	4 11	
Balance due to } Treasurer - }	65	8 3				£1,197	19 10	
	£	1,197 19 10						

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

The Trustees of Municipal Charities of the Borough of Ipswich, viz. :—

Charles Chambers Hammond, Surgeon, Ipswich.

Charles Colchester, Esq., South Sea House, Threadneedle Street,
London.

Peter Bartholomew Long, Solicitor, Ipswich.

William Rodwell, Esq., Bath.

Rev. James Collett Ehden, Great Stukeley, Huntingdonshire.

John Chevallier Cobbold, Esq., M.P., Ipswich.

Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Knt., 8, Connaught Place, London.

George Josselyn, Solicitor, Ipswich.

George Constantine Edgar Bacon, Banker, Ipswich.

Samuel Harrison Cowell, Stationer, Ipswich.

Rev. Ambrose Steward, Ipswich.

Henry Gallant Bristo, Wine Merchant, Ipswich.

Charles Burton, Esq., Ipswich.

Alfred Cobbold, Solicitor, Ipswich.

Robert Garrod, Esq., Ipswich.

Clerk to Trustees :

Stephen Abbott Notcutt, Esq., Town Clerk, Ipswich.

Head Master :

Boarding School, Mr. Thomas Potter Howe.

Day School, Mr. William Platt Crossley.

Other Foundation Masters :

Day School—

Usher, Mr. Joseph Isaac Hellings.

Assistant, Mr. James Airey.

LAVENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The fullest account of this school, which was founded by the will of Richard Peacock in 1647, and all that is known of a grammar school which existed in Lavenham previously to his death, are to be found in a book called "Inquiry into the Rights of the Poor of the Parish of Lavenham, &c.," by Hugh McKeon, published in 1829, which was lent to me by one of the trustees who resides in Long Melford. This author quotes from "Magna Britannia" the passage "this school now flourishes under the care of Mr. Drift, to whom most of the neighbouring gentry send their sons." The Rev. Matthew Drift was master of Lavenham school from the year 1696 to 1719, and it appears that his successors for many years maintained a large attendance of scholars. During the greater part of the present century, however, the school has been in a very different condition, and was altogether closed in the year 1815, after which for a long time only the five free boys prescribed by the will of Richard Peacock were instructed there. On the appointment of the present master in 1857 there were seven scholars in all.

The trustees, most of whom reside at some distance from Lavenham, and take little or no interest in the school, leave its management entirely in the hands of the master, and he charges for all pupils other than the free scholars at his own discretion. Until last year the charge was 1*l.* a quarter, but few parents were willing to pay at so high a rate. A reduction to 6*d.* a week, which brings it partly into competition with the National School, has been followed by a large increase in the number of scholars, who now amount to 33 in all. The parents, however, show little appreciation of the advantages of education, and are very unwilling to pay for school books, or even for copy books; the latter are chiefly manufactured by the master of the thinnest paper, with pencilled lines, at the cost of one penny per book.

In order to make the most of his income the master keeps the school open throughout the year, allowing no holidays. With the same object he has converted the playground into a kitchen garden. The school house is in a dilapidated state, and far from proof against wind and rain. It contains many large awkwardly built rooms, long untenanted by man. The school-room is of more recent date, and good enough. In another room the master's wife keeps a day school for girls.

The boys were examined in the only subjects which form the school course, viz. reading, writing (from dictation), and arithmetic. There is no attempt made to teach history, geography, or grammar, and on these subjects the boys were altogether ignorant. The want of books and maps in part accounts for this. The arithmetic was generally correctly and quickly done. Much care had been bestowed on this subject, though the boys had not been

taught to reason sufficiently about their work. Dictation was fairly well done, and the handwriting of most was good. The master unfortunately is considerably deaf, in consequence of which there is little confidence or sympathy between him and his pupils, and there had evidently been a great want of familiar illustration and explanation of the subjects treated of in the reading books used. It was found that the boys in the highest class, who were reading an account of the voyages of Columbus, were doing so in total ignorance of the meaning of many ordinary words, without an understanding of which the whole passage would be unintelligible; and they are naturally slow to ask questions of one labouring under the disadvantage referred to. There was also a constant current of conversation carried on among the boys not in the immediate vicinity of the master, of which he was unconscious.

The boys belong chiefly to the class of small tradesmen and farmers, and no difference was observable in the external appearance and demeanour of the free scholars, by which it could be inferred that they were socially inferior to the other pupils.

The prevalent opinion in the town seems to be that nothing can or will be done to improve the school, the income from which is barely sufficient to maintain a master, and the education offered at which, narrow though it is, enjoys the acquiescence of the parents of the pupils.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 561, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Richard Peacock, by will, 4 Sep. 1647, gave a rentcharge of 5*l.*, and by deed, 22 Aug. 1699, Richard Coleman gave an annuity of 16*l.*, issuing out of manor of Greys in Suffolk. Deeds in rectory.

School Property.—Present value of income, 21*l.* gross, 20*l.* net, besides school premises. Whole net income applied to school.

Buildings in a very dilapidated state.

Objects of Trust.—For and towards bringing up in learning five poor children born in Lavenham, at Grammar School, such children to be nominated by head borough churchwardens, and overseers, or the greater number of them. (Peacock's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—24 trustees; any 12 of them appoint, and due notice of meeting being given to all within 10 miles, remove, for just reason, master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Total income of master from endowment, 20*l.*; from fees 9*l.* to 10*l.* a quarter.

Day Scholars.—33, of whom 5 foundationers free. Other boys pay 6*d.* a week; lights, 2*s.* per annum.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School always opened with prayers, viz., Bishop Blomfield's family prayers.

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Punishments : detention and corporal punishment ; the latter publicly.

Playground converted into a kitchen garden.

School time, 52 weeks per annum ; study, 25 hours per week ; all lessons learnt out of school.

“ In former times this school was the centre of a district, comprising many parishes, for educational purposes. It does not now possess the requisites for educating the boys of the place.”—(Statement by one of the trustees.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

J. G. W. Poley, Esq., Boxted Hall, Bury.
 Robt. C. Rowley, Esq., Tendring Hall, Colchester.
 Rev. Geo. Coldham, Rector of Glemsford.
 Sir Wm. Parker, Melford Hall, Long Melford.
 Rev. J. M. Croker, Rector of Lavenham.
 — Mumford, Lavenham.
 T. P. Hitchcock, Esq., Lavenham.
 J. B. Gurdon, Esq., Assington Hall.
 T. P. Dawson, Esq., Groton Hall.
 Rev. S. Sheen, Rector of Stanstead.
 Rev. N. Hallward, Rector of Milden.
 Richard Almack, Esq., Long Melford.
 N. Barnardiston, Esq., The Ryes.
 H. Almack, Esq., Long Melford.
 J. A. Young, Esq., Bradfield Hall.
 Rev. J. Y. Cooke, Rector of Semer.
 E. R. Starkie Bence, Esq., Kentwell Hall, Long Melford.

Head Master :

Augustus Ambler.

LOWESTOFT.—ANNOTT'S SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

This is an elementary school at which about 130 sons of poor inhabitants are taught, 40 of them being free scholars actually nominated by the master. The rest pay at the rate of 2*d.* a week, with an abatement in favour of two or more brothers in a family. The number of free scholars, which had been reduced, is now in accordance with the directions of the founder.

The school is under Government inspection, and in receipt of an annual grant. It has lately been reported by Her Majesty's Inspector for the district to be "moderately efficient."

The school-room, though large, is not sufficient for its purpose, and one class is taught in a room beneath the school-room, where the boys are under the supervision of a pupil-teacher, but quite beyond the reach of the master. There is no residence for the master, and no playground, and the site is not a suitable one.

Of the whole number of boys attending the school about one half belong to the class of fishermen, and many of them are employed at an early age for three or four months in every year in the fishing trade; but they not unfrequently continue to attend the school for part of the year until they have attained a considerable age. The average age in the highest class was, however, only ten and a half years. None of the boys were far advanced in any subject, and in arithmetic none had begun the rule of three or vulgar fractions. In the simple rules too their work was mostly mechanical, and showed that they had not been brought to understand the meaning of what they did. The spelling of a considerable number was good; that of the irregular comers, the fishermen's boys, was very faulty. Not much attention had been paid to geography, and the boys knew no English history. In classes below the highest the teaching was quite rudimentary, and few could read with any fluency or distinctness.

It is, however, generally allowed in the town that this school has done good service to the poorer classes, and the master endeavours to meet the wants of the necessitous inhabitants by preferring the sons of "beachmen" and their widows in his nominations of free scholars, and thereby encourages the attendance of boys whose education would otherwise be brought to a close at a very tender age.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 179. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Annott by deed, 10 June 1571, gave premises at Wheatacre in Norfolk to secure payment of 20 marks a year to a schoolmaster.

School Property.—Endowment augmented by heir of Founder to 16*l.* a year. Present net annual income 12*l.*

Objects of Trust.—Master to teach 40 natives of town if there be sufficient to supply the number, and if not, children of inhabitants within hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, to be nominated by the master for the time being, who is not to take for the nomination and appointment above 12*d.* for every scholar. (Foundation Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Master nominated by Chancellor of Norwich; must be learned in grammar and the Latin tongue.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

School has long been conducted as an elementary English school for boys.

Trustees :

Vicar and Churchwardens of Lowestoft.

Head Master :

John Salmon.

LOWESTOFT.—WILDE'S SCHOOL.

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MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

IN pursuance of a recommendation of the Charity Commissioners in 1857, the number of free scholars is now 80, the original number under the will of the founder having been 40. Their parents have to pay for nothing but copybooks, and often are unwilling to do even this. There are no paying scholars, and no attempt is made to teach any subjects beyond those which are taught in elementary schools. The master has no assistant, but employs the older pupils in turn to attend to the instruction of the little boys, many of whom are very young. There is little or no social difference between the boys at this school and those at Annott's, the greater part belonging to the fishing class, and being therefore irregular in their attendance. The master also complains of the moral influence of those boys who return from long intercourse with fishermen to associate with the younger boys. Formerly, and within the last 20 or 30 years, boys of a somewhat higher class attended the school, but it no longer maintains a position distinguished from that of Annott's, except in so far as it is free from Government aid and inspection, while the work it does with its superior endowment, as compared with that school, is by no means adequate; and this is so well known in the town, that the vicar and churchwardens, who test the applicants for admission, find some difficulty in keeping up the full number of free scholars.

The 74 boys present were orderly and attentive in their behaviour. A few of the best boys worked well in arithmetic, and the whole first class of 17 boys, whose average age was eleven and a half years, was fairly proficient in this subject. In the second class there was a great falling off, and the boys were remarkably dense and unenlightened. In writing from dictation, the work of the first class was on the whole satisfactory; that of the second, poor. In geography all were ignorant, and they knew very little of grammar. There is a third and fourth class, consisting of boys of eight or nine years of age, but they were not yet able to read fluently, and had made very little progress of any other kind. The performance of the boys on the whole showed clearly the need of assistance to the master, who had devoted by far the greater part of his attention to the first class, which alone was in a condition at all satisfactory.

The schoolroom is good and airy, and there is a tolerable house of ample size for the master. On part of the premises stands the building appropriated to Annott's school.

There is at present no school in Lowestoft, public or private, adapted to the requirements of the tradesmen and middle class generally, and the want is severely felt. In its existing form Wilde's school is of little public benefit, and in some respects is a positive injury to the town; if its endowment were smaller, it might at least be under regular inspection, and properly supplied with teachers; or, on the other hand, if its revenues were in-

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increased by fees from pupils, and possibly also by a larger appropriation of the trust funds to the purposes of the school, a higher kind of education might be given, which would induce the middle class to support it. A change in this latter direction would probably be facilitated by a sale of the present unsuitable site in the High Street, and the establishment of a new school on a better spot. At least there is no doubt that a middle-class day school would be welcomed by many who now are forced to send their sons to boarding schools in the neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 180, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Wilde, by will, 22 July 1735, gave premises in Lowestoft and Worlingham for the use of a schoolmaster, and in case any overplus should arise after payment of salary of 40*l.* to master and for a sermon as directed by Founder, for such charitable purposes as minister and churchwardens should think proper.

School Property.—The charity consists of 121 a. 3 r. 13 p. of land, and 427*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* consols. Gross income in 1867, 208*l.*, 178*l.* net, of which 125*l.* applied to school.* There is a house for the master.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach 40 boys. (Founder's Will.) Preference to be given to fishermen's children. (Decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1754.) Number of free scholars may be increased to 80. (Opinion of Charity Commissioners, A.D. 1857.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, casting accounts, and Latin. (Founder's Will.)

Government and Masters.—Charity settled by decree of Court of Chancery, 27 June 1754, and regulated by opinion of Charity Commissioners, 1 May 1857. Administration of the charity by rector and churchwardens. Feoffees, appointed by deed, 18th April 1846, manage property.

Master appointed and removed by incumbent and churchwardens and majority of parishioners at town meeting.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Total income of master from endowment 80*l.* besides house; no fees.

Day Scholars.—About 80 of all ages. No boarders.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868).

Administering Trustees:

Rev. Charles Hebert, Rector. Wm. Thos. Balls, Auctioneer, Churchwarden.

James Joseph Warden Gowing, Fish Merchant, Churchwarden.

Management Feoffees:

Rev. Richard Aldous Arnold, Ellough. Thomas Preston, Esq., Lowestoft.

George Sead Gowing, Merchant, Lowestoft. Edward Leathes, Esq.,

Lowestoft. William Vince Barnard, Gentleman, Lowestoft. Charles

Cleveland, Miller, Kirtley. Richard Henry Reeve, Gentleman, Lowestoft,

John Sterry, Gentleman, Lowestoft. William Collins Worthington,

Surgeon, Lowestoft. William Youngman, Brewer, Lowestoft.

Master:

William Arthy.

* The items of expenditure were:—

Repairs on estates, rates, taxes, and insurance	29	1	5
<i>School.</i> —Repairs, rates, &c.	30	9	0
Books and stationery	8	13	9
Ceals, &c. &c.	5	18	1
Master's salary	80	0	0
Fixed payments to rector, clerk, sexton, and gifts to poor	13	8	7
	<u>£167 10 10</u>		

The balance in hand was 157*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

NEEDHAM MARKET FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

Francis Theobald, the founder, endowed this school with an annuity of 20*l.* a year, charged on certain property mentioned in this will, which was probably the estate now belonging to the Charity. This estate comprises the chief inn in the town, and it is conjectured that it became the actual property of the Charity by way of satisfaction for arrears of the annuity. It has been let of late for 60*l.* a year, and it is not considered probable that any increase on that rent can be obtained.

The number of free boys taught in the school was not limited by the statutes of the founder, but has been fixed by a resolution of the trustees at 21. The right to free instruction was restricted to the youth of Barking, Needham, and Darmsden, and has remained so, the present nominations being 6 from Barking, 12 from Needham, and 3 from Darmsden. The sum of seven guineas a year is allowed by the trustees for books and other materials required by the free boys, and they accordingly pay nothing whatever for their education.

The present master is a clergyman, and, in accordance with the founder's directions, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and has been for eight years at his post. He has six boarders and seven day boys, besides the free scholars, or 34 pupils in all. The number of boarders has been larger, but in that respect this school, in common with others in the neighbourhood, has suffered by the establishment of the new college at Framlingham.

The school was divided into three classes of nearly equal size. In the first and second Latin was learnt, but no Greek. The Latin had evidently been very carefully taught, and the translations of the first class from Cæsar were creditable, and the knowledge of grammar good. Arithmetic was generally satisfactory, that of a few boys, the two best of whom were free scholars, being very good. A beginning had been made in Euclid, and the boys fully understood it so far as they had learnt. The first class also recited from Milton, and the second from Gay's fables, with great readiness, and in the former case with intelligence. The boys in the second class were scarcely able to understand what they recited. The knowledge of English grammar was good in the case of all those who had made fair progress in Latin. In geography and English history the boys were somewhat deficient, the geography of the second class being particularly weak. The third class consisted of boys who were learning the merest rudiments, and were for the most part very dull of comprehension. Throughout the school it was noticeable that the capacity of most of the boys was but small; and the generally satisfactory results of the examination were only attributable to the superior judgment and intelligence with

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which a teacher who is fully master of his work deals with the difficulties of his pupils.

The house is in good repair, and capable of accommodating a dozen boarders or more. There is a good schoolroom, built for the use of paying scholars only by the last master, and connected by an open doorway with the "free room," which was alone to be used by free boys. The present master allows no such rigid distinction, and free boys are classed with the rest.

There is a walled playground adjoining the school, but not large enough for most games. A field sometimes used for cricket is common to the whole town, and considered not sufficiently secluded to be a desirable resort for the boys, the more so inasmuch as the moral condition of Needham is reported to be far from sound.

Of the seven paying day scholars only one comes from Needham, a place containing nearly 2,000 inhabitants. That no more come is probably due in the main to the high charges made by the present master for day pupils, viz. six or eight guineas a year, according to the age of the pupil.

It is well for this school, offering as it does so little direct remuneration to a master, that it is in such good hands. But unless some steps be taken by which the income may be appreciably increased, as by means of a moderate capitation fee levied on the free boys in pursuance of the discretion granted to the trustees by the original statutes, it will probably be found impossible on the occurrence of a vacancy to maintain the school on its present footing, or to prevent it from relapsing into the position of an auxiliary to the National School of the town.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 589. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Francis Theobald, 10 Jan. 1632, who gave an annuity of 20*l.* per annum for the endowment of a workhouse or school-house. Property charged with this annuity now belongs to school absolutely. Deeds in custody of Messrs. Alexander and Co., bankers.

School Property.—Present income, 73*l.* gross, 60*l.* net; besides school premises, dwelling-house for master, and playground. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good; playground small. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the youth of Barking, Needham Market, and Darmsden, free, except such of them whose parents trustees judge sufficiently able to pay for them. (Founder's Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—First principles of grammar; scholars to be perfected in reading and writing. (Founder's Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, owner of Barking Hall, ex-officio, and 15 others, appoint master. Surviving trustees supply vacancies on the trust.

Master must be of competent learning in the tongues and grammar, a graduate of Cambridge. May not hold other employment, "or charge, to binder him in the diligent attendance upon his school," except that of assisting minister of Barking by preaching once a week. He is allowed to take any Sunday duty.

*State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.*ENDOWED
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SCHOOLS.*General Character.*—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.*Masters.*—Master may take boarders. Total income from endowment 55*l.* besides profits of boarders and residence.*Day Scholars.*—37, 21 on foundation, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old from distances up to two or three miles. Non-foundationers pay for general work 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* according to age. French, music, and dancing 4*l.* 4*s.* each; drawing 3*l.*; drilling 1*l.*; stationery 6*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.*Boarders.*—Seven in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 30 to 35 guineas. Laundry 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills, highest 50*l.*, average 37*l.*, lowest 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,000 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m. 9 p.m.*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Foundationers on admission must be able to read and write a little.

School classified by arithmetic chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified at parent's request to suit particular cases. Bible class every day for half an hour, special religious instruction to boarders on Sunday. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by half-yearly examination.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given to boys who distinguish themselves.

Punishments: impositions and caning occasionally; last publicly and by head master only.

Playground very small.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours per week, besides time or preparation of two-thirds of lessons. Play time 22 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Jonathan Abbott, Farmer, Needham Market.
 Rev. Francis Steward, Rector of Barking.
 Rev. George Alexander Paske, Needham Market.
 Rev. Edward Paske, Creting St. Peter's.
 Samuel Alexander Maw, Banker, Needham Market.
 Rev. Charles F. Parker, Ringshall.
 John Kirby Moore, Esq., Badley.
 Rev. Thomas Brown, Hemingstone.
 Henry Beck, Surgeon, Needham Market.
 Frederick Hayward, Solicitor, Needham Market.
 Samuel Snell, Farmer, Needham Market.
 Freeman Wright, Ironmonger, Needham Market.
 Henry Moore, Farmer, Creting St. Mary.
 John Woodward, Grocer, Needham Market.
 Thomas B. Beck, Esq., Creting St. Mary.

Head Master:

Rev. James Brown, M.A.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House
Boys highest in School - 1	Draper - -	Needham - -	200 yards.
" " - 2	Miller - -	Badley - -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Labourer - -	Barking - -	1½ miles.
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Creting - -	Do.
" " - 5	Tailor - -	Stowmarket	4 miles.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Creting - -	1½ miles.
" " - 7	Labourer - -	Barking - -	Do.
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	Needham	500 yards.
" " - 9	Bootmaker - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer - -	Needham - -	100 yards.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Baylham	2 miles.
" " - 3	Tradesman - -	Needham - -	100 yards.
" " - 4	Soldier - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Policeman - -	Do. - -	300 yards.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Offton - -	3½ miles.
" " - 7	Dealer - -	Needham - -	600 yards.
" " - 8	Bricklayer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Paymaster, R.N. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Steward - -	Coddenham	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Bedford - -	} Rev. James Brown.
" " - 2	Mantle Manufactr. - -	London	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Ipswich	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Accountant - -	London - -	} Rev. James Brown.
" " - 2	Brewer - -	Stonham	
" " - 3	Surgeon - -	London - -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	46	2	—	20	12	6	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	44	Bible, Genesis, cap. i.—xxxvii; Ep. to Romans, Greek Grammar, 40 pp.; Greek Delectus, 12 pp.; Sallust, Catiline, 50 Chapters; 2d Henry's 20th Ed., Latin Grammar.	26	10	6	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	44	Bible, Genesis, 12th chap. Acts, 14th chap.
Greek.	3	1	—	3	14	2	1 m.	—	2	Greek Grammar, 40 pp.; Sallust, Catiline, 50 Chapters; 2d Henry's 20th Ed., Latin Grammar.	8	11	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	Phaedrus, 350 lines; 1st Henry's 10th ed., Lat., Gr., Accidence.
Latin.	34	4	—	2	14	4	35	2	2.20	Sallust, Catiline, 50 Chapters; 2d Henry's 20th Ed., Latin Grammar.	3	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	Phaedrus, 350 lines; 1st Henry's 10th ed., Lat., Gr., Accidence.
French.	5	2	—	2	14	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	Colenso's Throver's Examples.	12	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	Throver's Ex. Reduction, Comp. Add., Sub., Mult., Div.
Arithmetic.	46	3	—	12	13	3	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	Colenso's Throver's Examples.	10	12	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Euclid, half the First Book.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	2	—	2	14	4	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	Euclid, Algebra.	10	12	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Euclid, half the First Book.
History.	46	3	—	14	13	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Smith's Roman Hist., 3 chaps.; Smith's Eng. History, 3 chaps.	10	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Smith's Eng. History, 2 chaps.; Wilson's small Catechism of History.
Geography.	46	3	—	14	13	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Cornewell's Geography.	10	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Cornewell's small Geography.
English Grammar.	46	3	—	10	13	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	Morell's Analysis.	10	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	Sullivan's Eng. Grammar.
English Literature.	46	4	—	5	14	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	Milton, 600 lines, Par. Lost, bk. IV.	12	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	Gay's Fables, 480 lines.
English Composition.	17	2	—	5	14	1	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	12	11	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—
Reading.	46	3	—	20	12	10	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	Bible, English and Rom. History.	14	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Bible and English Hist.
Writing.	46	3	—	20	12	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	—	14	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—
Music.	2	—	17. 1s.	—	13	4	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—	14	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—
Drawing.	2	—	15s.	—	11	2	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	14	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—
Dancing.	6	—	17. 1s.	—	11	1	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	—	14	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	—

STRADBROKE ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

The re-organization of this school upon its present basis dates from the preferment of the Rev. J. C. Ryle to the vicarage of Stradbroke in 1861. At that time 15 boys were being instructed by a master 77 years old in a single room, part of a dilapidated building given for charitable purposes in 1589. The income of the master was 35*l.* from endowment (of which 30*l.* was derived from the trustees of Warner's charity at Boyton) and weekly payments made by the boys. The education given is described by the vicar as having been practically useless.

Mr. Ryle at once invited the co-operation of friends and neighbours to enable him to pension the old master and establish a new school to be adapted to the requirements both of the farmers and tradesmen, and of the labouring poor. A plan was drawn up and submitted to the Committee of Council on Education, whose approval was obtained. By this plan it was provided that two schools should be held in one building, subject to one committee of management, and under one head master, but distinct from one another in every other respect. The income from endowment was to be equally divided between the two schools. The committee of management was formed of the vicar, curate, and churchwardens of Stradbroke, Sir Edward Kerrison, one resident gentleman, and two of the trustees of Warner's charity, who concurred in the new arrangements. At a total expense of about 1,300*l.*, raised by subscription, a piece of copyhold land in a convenient situation was bought, 150*l.* paid for its enfranchisement, a substantial and commodious school building erected, and all internal fittings supplied.

In order to secure the co-operation of the farmers, their wishes were fully consulted before the plan of the school was arranged, and it was found that the absolute separation of boys in the upper school from the lower was a *sine quâ non* condition of their support. What should be taught in the upper school was never matter of debate with them; the one essential was that no labourers' children should be admitted; and this principle is rigidly adhered to. For convenience sake (the master of the upper school being head master of the whole) a door-way connects the two schoolrooms, but it is crossed by masters only, and separate entrances and separate playgrounds are provided for the scholars in the two departments. It might have been hoped that facilities would be granted for the promotion of a clever boy from the lower school to the upper; but the exclusion is of no practical importance in an educational point of view, for the labourers' children all leave school at a very tender age, and are meanwhile well cared for in the lower department.

The early age at which the children in the lower school are withdrawn is due partly to the low rate of wages prevalent,

(although an improvement has taken place lately,) and partly to the inducements offered by agricultural gangs, which are common in this part of the country. Of the 230 children, boys and girls, now on the books of the lower school 50 were stated to be absent with gangs; the absentees were mostly, but not entirely, boys; the usual age at which they are taken is about nine years. Some, however, go at a much earlier age, and a boy not yet six years of age, who was in a classroom appropriated to the infant school, confessed that he had just joined a gang. Girls stay generally longer than boys; the latter are rarely found in the school after 10 years of age.

The staff of teachers consists of a head master, who is especially engaged with the upper school, but exercises a supervision over the whole, and once a week teaches in the lower school; his wife as head mistress of the lower school; an under master, whose regular work is with the lower school, but who takes the place of the head master in the upper school once a week; an assistant mistress for the lower school; and two pupil teachers, one for the upper and one for the lower school, the latter being a female. The salaries are 80*l.* a year for the head master; 50*l.* a year for the head mistress, his wife; 47*l.* 10*s.* a year for the under master, and 25*l.* a year for the assistant mistress. The income has hitherto been not quite sufficient to meet the expenditure, but the belief in Stradbroke was that an additional 20*l.* a year, making 50*l.* in all, will henceforth be paid to the school under a new scheme for the management of Warner's charity. This, however, appears to be an erroneous impression, for the case of this charity is at present before the Court of Chancery, and no new scheme has been settled. The income of the charity is estimated at 1,490*l.* a year, out of which the fixed payments for almshouses and other purposes are set down at about 800*l.* a year, exclusive of repairs and other outgoings.

The fees in the upper school in which the payments are 10*s.*, 15*s.*, and 1*l.* a quarter, according to age, amount to above 100*l.* a year, to which may be added henceforth 27*l.* 10*s.* from endowment, being half the income from that source, subject at present to a deduction of half the pension of the late master, or 10*l.* a year. That is to say, the total income of the upper school will be henceforth about 120*l.* or 125*l.* a year.

There are now 40 boys attending the upper school, of whom 33 are sons of farmers, and seven of tradesmen; 17 belong to the parish of Stradbroke, which contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and the remaining 23 come from the neighbourhood, some on foot, some on ponies or donkeys, for which stabling is provided at a cost of 1*s.* a quarter. There are no boarders in the full sense of the term, but two boys lodge in the village for the sake of the education given at the school, at an estimated expense of about 8*s.* a week. The number of such lodgers has been greater, but they are not encouraged, in consequence of the impossibility of instituting any system of supervision out of school. Out-town boys, however, are welcomed as day scholars, and no preference of

any kind is accorded to the villagers. Although the boys are exclusively sons of farmers and tradesmen, it is found that they rarely attend the school after they have reached 14 years of age; and of the present scholars 13 are between 12 and 14 years of age, 13 between 10 and 12 years, and 14 are under 10 years. Since the establishment of the school, however, as many as 10 boys have passed from it to the college at Framlingham, where they probably remained until a greater age; and it would, indeed, be unsafe to assume that 14 years of age would be the general limit if a more liberal curriculum were introduced into the school. At present its teaching is confined to elementary subjects, and, with its present small income, probably necessarily so confined; but it may fairly be hoped that if some superior education were held out as an inducement for a longer attendance, the parents would accord some extension of time. At any rate 14 years of age is the extreme limit up to which boys can be expected to stay for purely elementary instruction.

The subjects of instruction are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English history, and grammar; religious instruction is also given according to the principles of the Established Church, but this is not found to operate to deter Dissenters, and at present about one-third of the scholars are stated to be sons of dissenting parents. For the last three years the boys have been examined by Her Majesty's inspector for the district, and the reports have been all more or less favourable to the working of the school, the last declaring that "a very fair amount of useful knowledge is well taught." The master is evidently a painstaking teacher, and a healthy spirit of interest in their work was evident in the demeanour of the boys. Their replies to simple questions in geography and early English history were generally ready, their spelling in writing from dictation was very fairly accurate, and their exercises in arithmetic, in which the first class had reached the rule of three, were mostly correct. But the distinction between this and a good National school lies not in the character of the work done, but solely in the social status of the scholars.

The question naturally occurs whether the school might not do more for its pupils than it does, and whether there is sufficient ground for its restriction to primary instruction. When so much spirit has been displayed at the outset in starting and organizing this scheme one is loth to suppose any want of energy in securing the highest attainable results now that it is in working order. But on this question depends the solution of the problem whether a school suited to the middle class in a country district can be made self-supporting or not. If the farmers and small country tradespeople of Suffolk cannot, or will not, pay more than 2*l.* to 4*l.* a year for instruction, and if 40 is a fair number to gather into one such school as this, and if the aggregate of these fees will not procure a master or a staff of masters capable of giving higher instruction than is given here, then it may fairly be said that other aid is necessary in order to provide for the wants of the middle-class in agricultural districts. A house for the master, in

which he may accommodate a few boarders, or a moderate income from endowment, may supply what is wanted; in the present instance there is no house, and the net income from endowment has hitherto been almost inappreciable.*

On a full consideration of the facts presented by this case, the conclusion I arrive at is that, without house or endowment, a thorough middle-class education cannot be secured in a purely rural district, at least in this county. An accomplished master is, in fact, worth more than it is in the power of such a school as this to offer. With its present limited income, however, the school is doing two good things: it is giving useful elementary instruction to the poorer farmers and tradesmen, to the relief of the lower, or National school, which is quite full enough without them, and it is acting as a tributary to Framlingham College to the extent of about three boys a year from among the sons of the more wealthy farmers.

It only remains to mention the extreme anxiety expressed by the vicar of Stradbroke for some system of government inspection, and the supply by that means of some stimulus to the cause of education in the minds of the farmers. The greatest satisfaction was shown at the fact that a special visit of inspection had been paid to the school; and it was strongly urged that if some system of regular inspection were instituted, combined with the power to award certificates of merit or prizes, as are given in the Schools of Art, a great step would have been taken in the direction of real progress in middle-class education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 546 and 585, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Michael Wentworth, A.D. 1587, gave town house, town chamber to be for a school, and rest of premises for poor of parish. William Grendling, by will, 28th March 1599, gave lands in Westhall in Suffolk, and directed *inter alia* five marks to be yearly paid towards education of five poor children. Mary Warner, by deed, 22nd June 1736, enrolled in chancery, gave manor and advowson of Boyton and premises in Boyton, Holesly, Capell, Batley, Tangham, Stradbroke, Dennington, and Saxted, for the endowment of an almshouse at Boyton and other charitable purposes, and directed *inter alia* 10*l.* per annum to be paid to master of Stradbroke school. This allowance was, by order of Court of Chancery, 26th March 1803, in-

* The following ACCOUNTS relating to the Upper School only, for the Year ending 1st October 1866, show how that Department is maintained.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Endowment - - -	17	10 0	Balance due to treasurer - - -	23	16 11
Boys' fees - - -	109	4 6	Pension of former master (moiety of) - - -	10	0 0
Repaid for books - - -	7	7 8	Head master - - -	80	0 0
			Assistant teacher - - -	12	4 0
			Books - - -	13	7 7
			Fuel and lights - - -	3	5 0
			Other expenses - - -	6	11 3½
	134	2 2		149	4 9½

The balance against the school being about 15*l.*

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

creased to 15*l.*, and again at a later date to 30*l.* In A.D. 1829, rental of Warner's endowment amounted to 1,129*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, besides stock producing 202*l.* per annum.

School Property.—School remodelled in A.D. 1861 at suggestion of incumbent, with approval of parishioners and Committee of Council; Warner's trustees consenting to transfer their grant of 30*l.* to the master of the new school, and then master being pensioned off with 20*l.* per annum. Average annual income from endowment 35*l.*, which (subject to the master's pension) is divided equally between upper and lower school.

School buildings erected at a cost of 1,300*l.*, raised by voluntary contributions, Committee of Council making a grant to lower school.

Objects of Trust.—Towards learning and godly education of five poor children, to be born within town and there taught (Grendling's will). For teaching and instructing twelve poor children according to method and rules of school (Warner's gift). Intended to supply to sons of farmers, yeomen, and tradesmen, without any distinction of religious denomination, a thorough English education (upper school prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Thorough English education, including, besides usual branches of instruction, book-keeping, mensuration, algebra, geometry, and drawing (upper school prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Present committee of management: incumbent and curate, two churchwardens, a resident medical gentleman, lord of manor, governors of Warner's charity.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Two schools: one for middle classes, one for poor, both non-classical. In age of scholars third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 80*l.* a year, under master 47*l.* 10*s.* There is also a mistress, an assistant mistress, and a paid female assistant teacher for the lower school, and a male pupil teacher for the upper school.

Day Scholars.—Forty-four in upper school: eight eleventh between ten and fourteen years of age, sons of farmers chiefly. School fees (according to age) 2*l.* 2*s.*, 3*l.*, and 4*l.* Stable accommodation 1*s.* a quarter. 230 scholars on lower school books.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Upper school examined annually by Her Majesty's inspector, at the time that he inspects the lower school.

School time about 44 weeks per annum; study 27½ hours in the week.

"I have received notice that the Governors of Warner's charity are going to increase their annual grant from 30*l.* to 50*l.* If their grant was larger I think that higher instructions, such as Latin and French, might be given. I also think that two or three exhibitions or scholarships of 5*l.* or 4*l.* each would stimulate the school much, and add to the number of scholars. I think a regular inspection of the upper school, by a *middle class school inspector*, appointed solely for middle schools, would be most useful."

JOHN CHARLES RYLE,

9th September 1867,

Vicar of Stradbroke.

Summary of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 1st October 1866.

LOWER SCHOOL.				UPPER SCHOOL.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Expenditure	-	-	190 17 5½	Expenditure	-	-	149 4 9½
Receipts	-	-	176 3 8	Receipts	-	-	184 17 2
Deficiency	-	-	14 14 2½	Deficiency	-	-	14 7 7½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

ENDOWED
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N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - 1	Builder - -	Stradbroke - -	350 yards.
" 2	Wine merchant - -	Do. - -	400 yards.
" 3	Farmer - -	Wingfield - -	2 miles.
" 4	Farmer - -	Fressingfield - -	3 miles.
" 5	School keeping - -	Stradbroke - -	250 yards.
" 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" 7	Farmer - -	Hoxne - -	3 miles.
" 8	Farmer - -	Leiston - -	20 miles (lodges in the village).
" 9	Farmer - -	Stradbroke - -	3 miles.
" 10	Farmer - -	Do. - -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Wingfield - -	1 mile.
" 2	Farmer - -	Wilby - -	2 miles.
" 3	Farmer - -	Stradbroke - -	1 mile.
" 4	Dealer - -	Syleham - -	4 miles.
" 5	Farmer - -	Stradbroke - -	3 miles.
" 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" 7	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" 8	Farmer - -	Wilby - -	2 miles.
" 9	Farmer - -	Wingfield - -	1 mile.
" 10	Farmer - -	Stradbroke - -	1½ miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Trustees of Mrs. Warner's Charity at Boyton.

School Committee of Management :

Rev. J. C. Ryle, Vicarage, Stradbroke.

Rev. R. Washington, Stradbroke.

Mr. Barnes

Mr. Wightman } Churchwardens of Stradbroke.

Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., Brome Hall.

W. Long, Esq., Hurts Hall.

Rev. E. Holland, Benhall Lodge.

J. W. Gooch, Esq., Stradbroke.

Treasurer :

Mr. Barnes.

Hon. Sec. :

Rev. R. Washington.

Head Master :

Mr. J. Mildenhall, Certificated.

Under Master :

Mr. Webb.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	
Religious Knowledge.	44	3	—	17	13	5	min. 30	1	hrs. 3	Books of Moses and the Acts of the Apostles.	13	10 ⁶		
Arithmetic -	44	3	—	17	13	8	30	—	4	Practice and Fractions from Colenso's Arithmetic.	13	10 ⁶		
Book-keeping -	30	2												
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1												
History -	30	2	—	17	13	2	40	—	min. 80	Plantagenet Kings, from English Hist. of S.P.C.K.	13	10 ⁶		
Geography -	44	3	—	17	13	2	30	1	hrs. 1	Africa and America from Cornwell's Geography for Beginners.	13	10 ⁶		
English Grammar.	30	2	—	17	13	2	30	1	1	Sullivan's Grammar to p. 47	13	10 ⁶		
English Composition.	30	2	—	17	13	1	45	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	- - - -	13	10 ⁶		
Reading -	44	3	—	17	13	7	30	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Constable's and Nelson's Series of Reading Books, Books Nos. IV. and V.	13	10 ⁶		
Writing -	44	3	—	17	13	5	30	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Swan's and Darnell's Copy Books.	13	10 ⁶		
Drawing -	30	2	—	17	13	1	35	—	min. 35	Chambers' and Raze's Copies	13	10 ⁶		
Other Subjects	6	1	—	17	13	1	30	—	30					

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND CLASS in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lesson, excluding time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1866.
min. 30	1	hrs. 3	The Five Books of Moses. The Acts of the Apostles.	14	8.5	5	min. 30	—	hrs. 2½	Outlines of the Books of Moses and the Acts of the Apostles.
30	—	4	Upper Part of Class, Weights and Measures; Lower Part of Class, Compound Rules, Money, from Colenso's Arithmetic and Arithmetic of Irish Board.	14	8.5	9	30	—	4½	Simple Rules from Colenso's Arithmetic and Arithmetic of Irish Board.
40	—	min. 80	Plantagenet Kings, from History of S.P.C.K.	14						
30	—	hrs. 1	Africa and America, from Cornwell's Geography for Beginners,	14	8.5	2	80	—	1	British Isles from oral lessons.
30	—	1	Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners.							
45	—	½								
40	—	2½	Constable's and Nelson's Series of Reading Books. Nos. III. and IV.	14	8.5	10	30	—	5	Constable's and Nelson's Series, Nos. II. and III.
40	—	2½	Swan's and Darnell's Copy Books.	14	8.5	7	30	—	3½	Swan's and Darnell's Copy Books.
45	—	min. 35	Chambers' and Raze's Copies.							

SUDBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

FOR many years previous to the re-establishment of this school by the Court of Chancery in 1858, its affairs had been in a very unsatisfactory condition, arising chiefly from questions as to the right of the Charity to an estate which long passed by the name of the School Farm, and from which its revenue was almost exclusively derived. For about a century at least preceding the year 1817 it was usual for the perpetual curate of the parish of St. Gregory in Sudbury to hold also the office of schoolmaster, and to receive the rents of the farm in question, the appointment both to the curacy and to the school being made by the owner of the impropriate rectory of St. Gregory. The last curate and master, the Rev. William Finley, died in 1817, whereupon the school was continued by a Mr. Young, who had acted as Mr. Finley's assistant, and who instructed six free boys as had long been customary. On his death in 1827, a Mr. Mills was engaged to carry on the school, and he did so until Midsummer 1841, when the school was closed. Mr. Young and Mr. Mills seem to have acted as merely temporary masters, the rents of the farm having been meanwhile received by the patron. The school remained closed until Christmas 1857, while its affairs were the subject of a suit (Attorney General v. Maclean) the result of which was that the estate above referred to was assured to the school. This was followed by the rebuilding of the school-house, and the re-opening of the school in February 1858 under the present scheme. But even since its resuscitation it has led but a fitful and intermittent existence, and there have been no less than five distinct appointments to the head mastership, though two of those appointed did not actually enter upon their duties. The difficulty experienced in procuring and retaining suitable masters is due to the fact that as yet there has been no surplus income applicable as salary, the property being heavily incumbered with a mortgage debt incurred on account of the expenses of the new buildings. It is anticipated that henceforth a small sum may be so applicable annually, but it must for a long time be almost inappreciable.

In 1858 the school received a benefaction from Mr. Wood Humphrey and his sons of 300*l.* consols, the annual income of which is directed to be expended in prizes for the boys, but until the number of pupils shall amount to 50 it may be paid by the trustees to the master. Hitherto, however, it has been allowed to accumulate.

The new school-house is built on the site of the old school situated in the town. The premises are not extensive, and it appears to be a matter of regret that at the time of the rebuilding a more desirable site was not chosen in the outskirts. The house is capable of containing a considerable number of boarders, and the school-room is good and lofty.

The present master, who is a graduate of Cambridge and a clergyman, entered upon his duties in January 1865, after the school had been closed for half a year following the resignation of the previous master. He has no boarders, and only 15 day scholars, each of whom is charged a capitation fee of 30s. a quarter; they belong to a very respectable class, being sons of the incumbent of one of the parishes in Sudbury, professional men, and wealthier tradesmen. The course of instruction prescribed by the new scheme is that of an ordinary Grammar School, and includes the teaching of the Latin, Greek, and French languages. All the boys, with one exception, were learning Latin; but the study of Greek and French was confined to a few only. Two boys were reading Cicero and Homer, and their translations from both authors were intelligent, and their knowledge of grammar, both Latin and Greek, was accurate, but they had not been sufficiently practised in the writing of Latin exercises. The other boys, whose text books were Cæsar and Eutropius, fell far short of the two first in correctness, but they answered questions in history, both Roman and English, in a creditable manner. Some progress had been made in Euclid, and a commencement by one boy in algebra, but the school generally was deficient in knowledge of arithmetic. In writing from English dictation several boys from twelve to thirteen years of age proved themselves very backward in spelling, while the younger ones were generally unable to write intelligibly. In short, the simple rudiments, in which the boys required a careful grounding while young, had not been sufficiently attended to, and the result in that respect contrasted unfavourably with the classical knowledge of the best boys. But several of the lower boys had been but a short time at the school, and their ignorance on entering is such that the master feels the need of an assistant to attend to their individual wants. The discipline was good, and the impression produced by the manner of the boys was favourable to the moral tone of the school.

That the number of pupils is still so small in a thriving town of some 7,000 inhabitants, seems to be due, first, to the uncertain and precarious course which the school has run, and which has led parents to look elsewhere for the education of their sons; and, secondly, to the very distinctly ecclesiastical character which attaches to the school under its present master, whereas at least one half of the town consists of Dissenters. There are, however, a few sons of Dissenters in the school, and their treatment there has given rise to no specific complaint. Nevertheless it is doubtful whether a master entertaining views which many even of his fellow Churchmen consider to be extreme, can ever succeed in imparting to the school that comprehensive usefulness which is looked for in the operation of a public institution.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx., 573. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Wood, 6 April 1491, who gave premises in parish of St. Gregory.

School Property.—Consists of farm of 95a. 1r. 39p. at Maplestead in Essex, burdened by a mortgage debt of 2,300*l.*, besides school premises; present annual income 140*l.* gross. Whole income expended in interest on debt and repairs; no portion paid to master.

Buildings recently erected. Master's residence a good one, adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For boys and others able to resort to the school (Founder's Will). All boys residing within borough of age of seven years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and not being affected with any infectious or offensive disease, admissible; no scholar to be entitled to remain after 16 years. Subject to preferential rights of Sudbury boys. Boys from adjoining parishes may be admitted. (Scheme, A.D. 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Founder's Will). Principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French and German languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and such other languages, arts, and sciences as to trustees seem expedient (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 26 July 1858.

Trustees: incumbents of two parishes in borough, mayor, and 13 residents within five miles of borough; five a quorum.

Master appointed by owner of impropriate rectory of Sudbury, must be graduate of English University, and of Church of England. Removed by resolution carried by two-thirds of trustees present at special meeting, whereat one-half are present, and whereof six days' written notice has been given; provided such meeting be called upon requisition of six, or not less than half of trustees (if their number be reduced below thirteen), and such resolution be confirmed at subsequent meeting, held at one month's interval, whereat like number of trustees are present, and whereof like notice has been given. Master may not have any clerical duty, which in opinion of trustees may interfere with his school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Allowed to take 25 boarders. No income except from school fees.

Day Scholars.—12 (17 in June 1867), chiefly from town; pay 6*l.* for general work.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

Playground close to school.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

The Mayor of Sudbury.	
The Vicar of All Saints, Sudbury.	
The Perpetual Curate of St. Gregory and Saint Peter, Sudbury.	} Ex-officio.
Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esq., The Ryes, nr. Sudbury.	
William Robert Bevan, Banker, Sudbury.	
John Sikes, Esq., Sudbury.	
Henry Hardway, Chemist, Sudbury.	
Richard Gainsborough Dupont, Sudbury.	
William Spooner, Esq., Sudbury.	
John Bridgeman, Draper, Sudbury.	
Maurice Mason, Surgeon, Sudbury.	
John Cox Lynch, Surgeon, Sudbury.	
Edward Daniell, Esq., Brundon Hall, Sudbury.	
John Westoby, Farmer, Chilton, near Sudbury.	

Clerk to Trustees :

George William Andrews, Solicitor, Sudbury.

Head Master :

Rev. Francis Slater, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

LITTLE THURLOW.—SIR STEPHEN SOAME'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THE will of the founder provides for both a master and an usher; but there is now only one master, and the whole of the income is paid to him. The freedom of the school is still granted to boys from any village in Suffolk, but applicants from other villages than Great and Little Thurlow are not numerous. Instead of the only acknowledgment which the will permits on the part of parents to the master "if they please in thankfulness to invite him home to their houses to dinner or such like," a payment of 15s. a year for each boy is made for the use of school-books, which are provided by the master, and belong to him. This arrangement was brought about by the indifference of parents, and their unwillingness to purchase necessary books. The charge is, however, considerably more than can be actually required for the subjects in which the boys are instructed, and it does not include copybooks and the like. This expense seems to be the main reason why nominations to the freedom of the school are little sought for by the poorer people, while the wealthier prefer to send their sons as paying scholars, for whom the master charges a tuition fee of three and four guineas a year.

The number of free boys has of late been usually eight; at present there are only six in default of further applications. Nominations are made by the rector of Little Thurlow, who, with the churchwardens of that parish as representatives of "the most substantial inhabitants," actually manages the affairs of the school. There are no trustees.

The school-house is an old building, in an indifferent state of repair, but large enough to enable the master to take a few boarders. The school-room is low and inconvenient, and badly ventilated. There were twenty-five boys attending the school in all, about half of whom, including five of the free boys, were sons of inhabitants of Great and Little Thurlow. No free boy was in the highest class, and only one in the next. In the highest class one boy was learning Latin, and two had just commenced algebra. With these exceptions the course of instruction was of the ordinary elementary kind. The arithmetic was poor and mechanically done, and the boys were slow in their work. Dictation was good in the first class, in the second bad; geography in the first and second classes fair, below those classes worthless. Of English grammar very little was known. It thus appears that the lower part of the school, in which the free boys mostly rank, was not in a satisfactory condition. Many of the upper boys were engaged in practising "mercantile penmanship," and had filled books with carefully copied forms of mercantile correspondence; not one, however, had the remotest conception of the meaning of what he had copied. The demeanour of most of the boys while

under examination was not intelligent, and showed a want of serious attention to their work, though an exception must be made in favour of a few boys at the head of the school, who were of a higher social grade than the rest. But with boys not naturally gifted, and parents who are reported by the rector of the parish to be usually unable to read or write, the work of educating the sons of the poorer people must be disheartening to a teacher, who looks in vain for success with the one, or encouragement from the other.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 197. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir Stephen Soame, by will, A.D. 1618, and codicil, 2 March 1618, gave 20*l.* a year for master and 10*l.* a year for usher. Not known where deeds are deposited.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 30*l.* issuing out of manor of Carlton in Cambridgeshire; whole paid to master.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For all towns in county of Suffolk, out of which it pleases any persons to send their children, without payment. (Founder's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues, writing and cyphering. (Founder's Will.)

Government and Masters.—No trustees. Master appointed by representatives of founder and incumbents of Great and Little Thurlow.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment, 30*l.* besides fees, profits of boarders, house and garden.

Day Scholars.—23, more than half between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; eight on foundation; pay for Greek, French, and drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Music and singing 3*l.* 3*s.* each. Land surveying 4*l.* 4*s.* Foundationers, Latin and general work, free. Other boys, Latin 2*l.* 2*s.*, general work according to age, three to four guineas.

Boarders.—Three, three meals a day, meat once. Terms for board and tuition, according to age, 20 to 22 guineas. School bills, highest 28*l.*; average 24*l.*; lowest 22*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 570 feet each boy. Any boy who desires it may have a separate bed. Hours 6½ to 8 A.M., 8 to 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Free scholars on admission must be able to read chapter in Bible.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible, Scripture history, and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination twice a year by master.

Punishments: tasks and caning, the latter publicly.

Playground eight perches. Boys not allowed to leave playground without master's permission.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours for day boys, and 38 for boarders per week.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.											
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra. Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.		
Religions Knowledge.	18	3	—	6	13	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Riddle's Outlines Sc. Hist., Bible, Ch. Cat.	8	12	3		
Greek . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Latin . .	1	—	2	—	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	Cæsar de Bello Gallico; Ellis's Exer.; Eton Gram.	—	—	—		
French . .	1	—	2	—	11	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	Le Bréthon's Gram. and Ex.; Brasseur's Manuel des Écoliers.	—	—	—		
Arithmetic .	19	3	—	6	13	—	1	3	3	Calder, Part II.	8	12	—		
Bookkeeping .	13	2	—	5	13	—	1	2	2	Tuck's Manual.	8	12	—		
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	1	—	2	12	—	1	3	3	Colenso's Alg. and Pott's Euclid, Bk. I. These were introduced only a short time before Christmas, and but little done in them.	—	—	—		
History .	18	3	—	6	13	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Pinnock's Goldsmith's Eng.; Keightley's Outlines Eng.; Brewer's Rome.	8	12	2		
Geography .	18	3	—	6	13	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Allen and Cornwell's Geo.; Hardcastle's Globes.	8	12	4		
English Grammar.	14	2	—	6	13	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Allen and Cornwell's.	8	12	2		
English Composition.	14	2	—	6	13	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	Allen & Cornwell's Compos.; Hunter's Letters, Précis, and Analysis.	8	12	2		
Reading . .	25	4	—	6	13	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Davenport's Cl. Bk.; Laurie's Graduated Series, Bk. III.	8	12	3		
Writing . .	24	4	—	6	13	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Commercial Letters; Farnell's Rapid Writer.	8	12	4		
Music . .	1	—	3	—	12	3	1	—	3	Jausse's Pianoforte (Ex. in Fingering).	—	—	—		
Drawing . .	1	—	2	—	12	2	1	—	2	Tate's Drawing Book (Outlines).	—	—	—		

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. 3	Brewer's Old Test. Hist., Bible, Ch. Cat.	4	yrs. 9	2	hr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	hrs. 2	Ch. Cat., Bible, Gibbon's Old Test. Cat.
1	5	5	Calder, Part I.	4	9	—	1	5	5	Calder, Part I.
1	2	2	Tuck's Accts.; Edwards' Farm Accts.							
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Brewer's Eng. History.	4	9	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Gibbon's Catechism of Eng.
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	Allen and Cornwell's Geo. for Beginners.	4	9	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Gibbon's Catechism of Geog.
$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	Allen and Cornwell's Gram. for Beginners.							
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Allen & Cornwell's Compos.; Hunter's Letters.							
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laurie's Graduated Series, Bk. III.; Keightley's Elements of Eng. History.	4	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laurie's Grad. Series, Bk. II.
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Commercial Letters; H. D. Smith's Copies.	4	9	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	Farnell's Copy Bks.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School			
- 1	Farmer -	Gt. Thurlow, Suff.	1½ miles.
- 2	Farm Bailiff	Lt. Wrattling "	3 "
- 3	Miller -	Gt. Thurlow "	1 "
- 4	Labourer	Lt. Thurlow "	1 "
- 5	Wheelwright	Gt. Thurlow "	½ "
- 6	Farm Bailiff -	Cowlinge "	4 "
- 7	Shoemaker -	Lt. Thurlow "	" "
- 8	Tailor -	Gt. Bradley "	2 "
- 9	Labourer -	Lt. Thurlow "	" "
- 10	Farmer -	Cowlinge "	4 "
Boys lowest in School -			
1	Shopkeeper -	Cowlinge "	4 "
2	Farmer -	Gt. Thurlow "	2½ "
- 3	Do. -	Withersfield "	3½ "
- 4	Do. -	Lt. Thurlow "	1 "
- 5	Baker -	Do. "	" "
- 6	Farm Bailiff	Gt. Bradley "	2 "
- 7	Shopkeeper -	Lt. Thurlow "	" "
- 8	Do. -	Do. "	" "
- 9	Farmer -	Do. "	1 "
- 10	Veterinary Surgeon	Do. "	" "
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Shopkeeper -	Horseheath, Camb.	} W. O. French, Head Master.
2	Farmer -	Castle Camps "	
3	Do. -	West Wickham "	

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :
None.

Master :
W. O. French.

TUDDENHAM.—COCKERTON'S SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

ALL the poor children of Tuddenham are here instructed in the ordinary elements suitable to a parochial school. There is no demand for Latin, nor has it been taught for many years. There are now no free scholars, but a charge of one penny a week is made for each child. Until about twelve years ago children from other villages attended as pay-scholars at higher charges, but the admission to the school is now limited to children living in Tuddenham. The number of scholars of both sexes is about 60, some of whom are children of small farmers, but they rarely remain at school after they have attained 9 or 10 years of age, when the boys are sent into the fields in common with the sons of ordinary labourers. A new school-house, substantially built, was erected in the year 1846, the expenses of which were chiefly met by means of a loan of 500*l.*, for which amount the school farm is mortgaged, and on which the annual interest is 20*l.* By this charge upon the estate, together with the farm expenses, which amount to about 20*l.* a year more, the net available income is reduced to about 50*l.* a year, exclusive of the receipts from children's pence, amounting to about 10*l.* a year. Out of this total the master receives a fixed salary of 50*l.* a year, and the surplus is being applied in reduction of a further outstanding debt of about 70*l.* incurred about the school buildings.

The new school room is airy, and the children were cleanly and orderly in their behaviour. The reading, spelling, and handwriting of those more advanced were good, and they were fairly ready in working the simple rules of arithmetic. They knew almost no geography, and their knowledge of history was confined to portions of the Old Testament. Most of the children were very young, many quite infants; it was, therefore, not to be expected that much proficiency would be shown, although attention might well be directed to geography, and the use of the maps with which the walls are hung. But unless parents can be induced to forego the small earnings of their young children, and suffer them to remain a little longer at school, there will be few in this village, whether farmers or labourers, whose knowledge will be more than that of the barest elements.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 175, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Cockerton by will, 20 May 1723, gave lands in parish of Tuddenham, after decease of his wife without issue, for maintenance of a schoolmaster.

School Property.—Present annual income, 90*l.* gross, 70*l.* net.

Objects of Trust.—For a master to keep a free school in parish to teach all such poor boys and girls in parish of such parents there as should not occupy above the estate of 10*l.* (Founder's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, accounts, and Latin. (Founder's Will.)

Government and Masters.—Incumbent and churchwardens, *ex officio* trustees, appoint, and for negligence remove, master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Total income of master, 50*l.*, paid as fixed salary; fees amounting to about 10*l.* a year, carried to general account.

Day Scholars.—40 or 50 boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years old, paying 1*d.* a week.

Boarders.—None.

“ I have stated all that I think needful; and must add one word about the Latin mentioned in founder's will. I have tried to find out if it was ever taught in this school, and cannot hear, even of the oldest person here or elsewhere, that it ever was; therefore I have stated it as left out of school instruction, and I think it absurd to think of teaching these poor children a foreign tongue, when in no case can they be kept at school long enough to learn their own, for as early as 6, 7, 8, and 9 years of age are they taken away from school to work in the fields. It is much to be regretted that it is so, and I should be one of the first to rejoice at any measure that will remedy this deplorable state of things.” (Statement by master.)

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ex-officio:

Incumbent (Rev. E. Sparke) and churchwardens of Tuddenham.

Master:

William Mann.

WOODBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. RICHMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school was founded in 1662 for the education of 10 free scholars, sons of the meaner sort of inhabitants of the town of Woodbridge, and of others on payment of 20s. a year. Instruction was directed to be given in Latin and Greek, except in cases in which the study of those languages might be unsuitable. In 1800 the charge for paying scholars was raised to 3*l.* a year by a set of rules approved by the Court of Chancery, the number of free scholars remaining the same as before. With a small endowment and dilapidated school buildings, the school seems to have fallen into a sluggish state, until resuscitated by the new scheme of 1861, which amalgamates this Charity with the rich benefactions of Thomas Seckford; and the expenses of the school are now defrayed out of the income of the conjoint trust. By this means a new school has been established in the outskirts of the town, where a handsome and well-built school-house has been erected, consisting of a residence for the head master, with excellent accommodation for twenty or more boarders, a large school-room with an adjacent class room, and a set of studies for the boarders. The whole is well ventilated. The premises, though considerable in extent, do not afford a very good playground, but the head master hires an adjoining field as a cricket ground. The old school-house, situated in the town, is in the occupation of the late master, who receives a pension from the trustees.

The new school was opened in the month of August 1865 with about 80 boys, and the number has since risen to 100. Of these 20 are free scholars, that being the number allowed under the new scheme. At the same time the payment made for other boys, if above 10 years of age, is raised to 4*l.* a year. Of the paying scholars 15 are boarders. In the nomination of free scholars it is endeavoured to meet the necessities of the less wealthy inhabitants of the town; but, the distinction being one rather of circumstances than of class, no difference whatever is observable in the school-room between the free scholars and the other boys. The school is now full, having been built in contemplation of 100 boys in all.

In a school which has been so completely re-cast as this has been it cannot be expected that the early fruits of the new system should equal what may be confidently anticipated at maturity. Nevertheless the attempt to introduce an education of a higher class than heretofore has been attended with encouraging results. All the boys learn Latin, and most of them are beginning French also; at present a very few only have attempted Greek. The knowledge of Latin shown was on the whole good, although many of the boys had first commenced the study of the language in the preceding August. In the sixth

form, in which Cicero and Horace are the authors read, both translation and grammar were generally satisfactory, but the progress made in rendering English into Latin prose was slight. In the lower classes a substratum of Latin grammar was being carefully laid. Many of the boys showed a very fair acquaintance with portions of Roman and English history. In mathematics, which consisted of arithmetic, the early part of Euclid, and rudimentary algebra, the boys were not sufficiently correct, though generally intelligent in their method of working. The general demeanour of the boys gave evidence of judicious management on the part of the masters.

On the whole, the incompleteness observable in some stages of the school work seemed to be fairly attributable to the shortness of time during which the system had been in operation, and to the great want of further assistance to the head master, who is under the necessity of carrying out a liberal plan of education among a large number of boys divided into six forms, with only one regular assistant, although the house master employed by the head master also renders some assistance in the school room. It is expected, however, that this want will be almost immediately supplied by the trustees, who are anxious to meet the requirements of the school so far as the funds at their disposal for such purposes will permit. As yet they have incurred an annual expense of 320*l.* on account of masters' salaries.

Regard being had to the cheapness of the education for day boys, which is such as to enable the less wealthy tradesmen of the town to avail themselves of it, the tone and character of the school is remarkably high, and there is every reason to anticipate for it a most useful future.

In about 20 years the general income of the Seckford charity will be very largely increased by the expiration of building leases on which property in Clerkenwell has been let; but the scheme of management provides for an application to the Court of Chancery whenever the accumulations of surplus income shall have reached the sum of 2,000*l.* There is, however, a prospect of exhibitions to the University being established, independently of the advantage which the school may derive from any future re-construction of the trust.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 491. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 2 Sep. 1662, Robert Marryott gave yearly rentcharge of 5*l.* issuing out of premises in parish of Bredfield; Francis Burwell, another one of 5*l.* out of premises in Sutton; and Dorothy Seckford, another also of 5*l.* out of premises in Great Bealings, for stipend of schoolmaster; lands in Martlesham were also settled for payment of 10*l.* a year to master and repair of his house; Francis Williard gave premises in Woodbridge for benefit of school, by will, A.D. 1679.

School Property.—Amalgamated with that of Seckford Hospital,* by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1861. Present gross annual income of whole charity 3,500*l.*, 390*l.* at present applied to school. By scheme head master's stipend not to exceed 250*l.*, second master's 120*l.*, assistant master's 70*l.* Provision made prospectively for four exhibitions not exceeding 50*l.* a year each for four years, but these are not yet available.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for reception of as many boarders as allowed by scheme.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching of 10 boys sons of meaner inhabitants; such boys not to be chosen before they have learnt to read English and be fitted to learn the accidence. Other sons of inhabitants to be taught on payment after the rate of 20*s.* per annum. (Founder's Statutes.) 10 Marryott scholars nominated by local trustees from amongst deserving poor of Woodbridge for free instruction. 10 Seckford scholars from amongst deserving poor of Woodbridge and parishes adjacent. All boys five years old and upwards, of good character, unless unfitted by infectious disorder or otherwise, to be capable of admission on payment. No boy entitled to remain after 18, except with consent of local trustees. (Scheme A.D. 1861.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek until scholar be fitted for University, if desired, or if next friend desire him to be taught only arithmetic and writing to be fitted for trades or to go to sea, master to teach accordingly. Principles of the Christian religion according to doctrine of Church of England. (Founder's Statutes.) Principles of the Christian religion, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages and literature, principles of natural philosophy, land-surveying, drawing, and designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, book-keeping, and writing, and such other subjects as to local trustees seem expedient. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme directed by Court of Chancery, 14 June 1861.

Governors and visitors: Master of the Rolls and Chief Justice of Common Pleas, ex officio, manage property. (The new Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Sir W. Bovill, has declined to act as a governor, and the steps to be taken thereon are now under the consideration of the Charity Commissioners.)

Local trustees: incumbent and churchwardens of St. Mary, Woodbridge, ex officio, and ten other residents in or within six miles of Woodbridge; five a quorum; incumbent, if present, ex officio, chairman; chairman a casting vote; with sanction of governors, appoint all masters, and at pleasure dismiss all except head-master, who may be removed on requisition of three local trustees calling meeting, whereat half must be present, provided resolution for removal be carried by two-thirds present, and copy be left at his house, and provided same resolution be confirmed by like proportion at second meeting held after a month's interval whereat same number are present. Before confirmation head-master may appeal to governors, whose decision is to be final.

Head and second masters must be of Church of England; former must be a graduate of an English University. No master may hold benefice with cure of souls or exercise other employment which may interfere with his school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 200*l.*, from half fees 116*l.*, besides profits of boarders and house; of second master from endowment 120*l.*, from quarter fees 58*l.*; of assistant master from endowment 70*l.* If head master's boarders exceed 25, local trustees may at his expense provide an additional master.

Day Scholars.—65, (89 in 1867), chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles, 20 on foundation free. Others pay for drilling 1*l.* 1*s.* Music 4*l.* 4*s.* Stationery 10*s.* Library 1*l.* 1*s.* General work under 10, 3*l.*, above 10, 4*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

* See Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 481. This hospital was founded by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 23 May 1587, and endowed by Thomas Seckford with lands in parish of Clerkenwell.

Boarders.—15, (21 in 1867,) all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat twice, four days a week, once other days. Terms for board under 10, 40*l.*, above 10, 50*l.* Entrance fee three guineas, one for school library. Washing 4*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 360 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and work simple rules of arithmetic.

School classified by one subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction provided by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by masters and once by examiners chosen by trustees. Prizes to the value of 40*l.* given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the last by head master only publicly and privately.

Playground, four acres. Bounds prescribed except for senior boys. Drilling taught as part of system.

School only opened 8 Aug. 1865.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Play time about 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Governors of the Charity:

The Master of the Rolls.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. } Ex-officio.

Local Trustees:

The Incumbent (Rev. T. W. Meller) and Churchwardens } Ex-officio.
of St. Mary, Woodbridge.
F. G. Doughty, Esq., Woodbridge.
Henry Edwards, Merchant, Woodbridge.
Rolla Rouse, Esq., Melton, near Woodbridge.
The Rev. J. N. Rowley, Woodbridge.
F. W. Schreiber, Esq., Melton, near Woodbridge.
S. G. Sheppard, Esq., Campsey Ash, near Woodbridge.
Charles Walford, Esq., Melton, near Woodbridge.
S. Alexander, Banker, Woodbridge.
Henry Taylor, Esq., Woodbridge.
William Norton, Esq., Woodbridge.

Clerk to Trustees:

J. R. Wood, Seckford Office, Woodbridge.

Head Master:

Rev. William Tate, LL.D.

Other Foundation Masters:

B. Pizey.

— Otten.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Grocer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Solicitor.
" " - 2	Gentleman.	" - 2	Chemist.
" " - 3	Ironmonger.	" - 3	Surgeon.
" " - 4	Chemist.	" - 4	Farmer.
" " - 5	Wesleyan Minister.	" - 5	Shopkeeper.
" " - 6	Merchant.	" - 6	
" " - 7	Wesleyan Minister.	" - 7	Draper.
" " - 8	Chemist..	" - 8	Merchant.
" " - 9	Jeweller.	" - 9	Butcher.
" " - 10	Gentleman.	" - 10	Mariner.

All from Woodbridge, except two from villages distant 1 mile and 3 miles respectively.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Banker - -	Saxmundham	} Rev. Dr. Tate.
" " - 2	Merchant - -	Woodbridge	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Wood Hall -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Blyford Hall -	
" " - 5	Clerk in Orders -	Woodbridge	
" " - 6			
" " - 7	Gentleman - -	Akenham - -	
" " - 8	Merchant - -	Southwold - -	
" " - 9	Surgeon - -	Ipswich - -	
" " - 10	Teacher - -	Aldeburgh	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Naval Officer	Southampton	}
" " - 2	Merchant - -	Ipswich -	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Blyford Hall -	
" " - 4	Clerk in Orders	Leiston -	
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Wood Hall -	
" " - 6	Merchant	Ipswich -	
" " - 7	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

(See Explanatory Note, p. 89.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW.								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	diminishing, or stationary.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Beccles - -	4,266	Farming-	With trustees.	No	Varied by Au.	None	Trustees	£ 250	£ 196	£ 196	Inc.
Bungay -	3,805	Farming chiefly.	Town clerk, parish chest, St. Mary's, Bungay.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Fair	Feoffees	—	—	—	Inc.
								See Digest p. 137.			
Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School.	13,318	Trading and agricultural.	Grammar school.	—	By authority 1855.	Greatly improved.	Governors.	706	681	401	Stat.
Ipswich Grammar School.	37,950	Farming-	Corporation muniments.	Yes	Varied by corporation 1830.	Good, but deficient in class rooms	Trustees	109	109	109	Inc.
Sudbury -	6,879	Manufacturing & agricultural.	—	—	Scheme A.D. 1853.	Good	Trustees	—	—	—	Stat.
								See Digest p. 234.			
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Barking and Needham Market.	1,377	Agricultural.	Bankers -	Yes	Varied by authority.	Confined.	Trustees	73	55	55	—
Bury St. Edmunds Commercial School.	13,318	See Digest of Information, p. 156.									
Cavendish -	1,301	Farming-	Governor -	Yes	Scheme 1862.	Fair	Trustees	105 (now 115),	62	57	Stat.

(Continued on page 260.)

† Rooms, commons, tutorage

OBJT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.									
Number.	Exhibitions at Universities.		Total annual Value.	Exhibitions at School.		Total annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Office, College at University.	Qualification required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing diminishing or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
One	£ 0	None	£ 0	Local	None	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	None	None	Classical	None			
4	†	None	0	Local	None	Master	No	Town-boys	Boys	Residence, abs.	Nomina- tion.	Inc.	- - -	None			
Two in., ne en.	78	6	36	Local	None	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	None			
3	107	2	40	Corporation.	—	Master only.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	Competition.	Stat.	Grammar	None			
One	0	None	0	3 Ex. off. 13 local.	Residence.	Trustees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys and others	Residence, pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Grammar	None			
One	—	None	—	1 ex. off. rest local.	None	Master	—	Neighbourhood.	—	Residence, abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	—			
One	—	None	—	Rector ex. off.; rest local.	Solvency	Trustees.	Yes	Unrestricted	Children.	Residence, pref.	Applica- tion to trustees.	Stat.	Classical	Apprenticing.			

Continued on next page.

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	MASTERS.						CHARACTER			
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Area of School in Miles
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Beccles	(1864) H.M.; As- sist. M.; French M. (1867) 3 as- sist. M.; French M.; Drawing M.	Bishop Archdn Rector.	Bishop Archdeacon, Rec- tor.	H.M.	H.M.	Able to capaci- tate youth fitting for Uni- versities.	None	(1864) 22 B. 10 D. (1867) 33 B. 19 D.	No great change.	1
Bungay	H.M.; As- sist. M.; French M.	Emmnl. Coll., Camb., or feoff. in de- fault.	Feoffees for misbeha- viour.	H.M.	H.M.	M.A.; old pupil of school pref.	H.M.	22 B. 17 D.	Inferior class of boys.	5 or
Bury St. Ed- munds Gram- mar School.	H.M. un- der M.	Govern- ors.	Governors, for Immo- rality, &c	H.M.; except under M.	H.M.; except under M.	M.A.; of ch. of England.	H.M.	26 B. 34 D.	—	1
Ipswich Gram- mar School.	H.M.; un- der M.; and as- sistants.	Corpor- ation.	Corporation	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate in holy orders.	H.M.	45 B. 58 D.	No change	—
Sudbury	H.M.	Improp- riator of Sud- bury.	Trustees.	H.M.	-	Graduate of Eng. Univ. of ch. of England.	H.M.	12 D.	-	2 or
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Barking and Needham Market.	Master	Trstees.	-	-	-	Graduate of Cambridge.	H.M.	9 B. 37 D.	No great change.	2 or
Bury St. Ed- munds Com- mercial School.	<i>See Digest of Information, p. 156.</i>									
Cavendish	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees with ap- proval of Governor.	Govrns and Trstees.	Govrn and Trstees.	-	H.M.	15 B. 21 D.	No great change.	(

(Continued on page 262.)

SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Population of Parents, & Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) } A. } dependent Residential gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills,			Hours of (a) Rising to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.	
Boards.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(a) Highest,	(b) Average,	(c) Lowest.					
Per cent.	Per cent.	1	6	By H.M.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	£ 80	£ 63	£ 44 (1867) 54	(a) 7½ (b) 8½-9½	Assist. M.	504	5	
70 A. 30 B.	20 A. 80 B.	0	2	?	H. M.; two boys in private houses.	H.M.	Yes	55	44	34	(a) 7 (b) 8½ or later.	Eldest boy	396	None	
75 A. 25 B.	50 A. 50 B.	4	—	By H.M.	H. M.; third M.	H.M.	Yes	118	88	68	(a) 7½-6½ (b) 9-10	Senior boy	600	About 6 out of 12.	
00 A.	80 A. 20 B.	4	1	H.M	H. M.; 2 masters and others.	H.M.	Yes	127	78	30	(a) 6½ (b) 9½ or later.	Prefects and Master.	698	Several large rooms holding 4 each.	
0	-	—	—	-	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40 A. 30 B.	10 A. 70 B. 20 C.	0	0	?	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	50	37	26	(a) 7 (b) 9	Monitor.	1,000	None	
100 B.	5 A. 50 B. 45 C.	0	0	Only one boarding house.	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	31	28	18	(a) 7 (b) 8½	H.M.	814	None	

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION										
Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; <i>i.e.</i> by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, <i>i.e.</i> by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School; (b) out of School, under Supervision; (c) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn			
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Beccles -	38 or 39	29	Fit to begin Latin.	Mixed -	Marks and monthly examinations.	Construing in school; exercises out of school.	36	32	29	3
							50	38	42	2
Bungay -	38 or 39	31	Reading, writing; first 4 rules of arithmetic.	Uniform -	Marks and examination.	One fourth in school; remainder under sup. or at home.	38	10	7	—
Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School.	38	27½	Reading, writing, and elements of Latin.	By one subject chiefly, and others subordnately.	Marks and examination.	Varies with boy's class in school.	61	56	58	15
Ipswich Grammar School.	38	30	No rule -	Separate for classics and mathematics.	Marks and examination.	Three-fourths out of school; boarders supervision.	110	81	110	18
Sudbury -	38	26	Reading and Writing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Barking and Needham Market.	40	32	Reading and Writing for foundationers.	By arithmetic chiefly.	Half-yearly examination.	One-third in school; remainder under supervision or at home.	34	3	5	—
Bury St. Edmunds Commercial School.	<i>See Digest of Information, p. 156.</i>									
Cavendish -	44	25D. 35B.	Nothing	One subject chiefly others subordnately.	Proficiency -	Boarders all in school; day boys some at home.	5	—	4	—

(Continued on page 264.)

INSTRUCTION.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	36 (1865) 52 (1867) 25	22	Generally from text books.	—	—	1867 30	—	—	Physics; Text Books(1867).
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	—	P.	—	All three	39	14	All three	—	8	—	—	—	Occasional lectures.
All three ways	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	61	47	All three	—	3	—	—	—	Private tuition.
Generally without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces, rarely original composition.	110	65	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid.	P.	P.	P.	P.	From exercise books.	—	—	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor - -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	46	12	Generally from text books.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutor and without aid.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	44	—	All three	—	3	—	—	—	Not taught.

(Continued on next page).

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION—cont.												Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.					Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.						
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Beccles	36	36	—	—	(1865) 36	—	30	13	4	Freehand drawing and others if desired; T.M.; P.M.	-	-	Monthly	H.M.	-
	52	52	2	—	(1867) 52	—	40	8	13						
Bungay	39	39	5	4	12	59	39	—	—	None except T.M.	-	-	3 times a year.	H.M. at Mid- summer.	
Bury St. Ed- munds Gram- mar School.	61	61	29	29	61	—	14	—	1	Drawing no part of system.	-	-	4 times a year.	H.M. at Mid- summer.	
Ipswich Gram- mar School.	110	110	110	36	36	110	32	10	10	All -	-	-	6 times a year, H.M.	End of Easter Term H.M.	
Sudbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Barking and Needham Market	46	46	46	46	17	46	46	2	2	A few D.F.	-	Dancing, 6	Twice a year.	-	
Bury St. Ed- munds Com- mercial School.	<i>See Digest of Information, p. 156.</i>														
Cavendish	25	25	25	—	25	44	44	—	25	T.M. and P.M.	-	-	-	-	

(Continued on page 266.)

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers ; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes	Occasionally.	In certain cases.	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. - -	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes - -	Sometimes no Greek ; one boy no Latin.	39	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. for boarders.	Boarders, 2	Boarders.
Yes	Yes - -	Yes - -	61	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. - -	Boarders, 1 only,	All, 2 -
	Yes - -	Yes - -	110	Open to all.	H.M.	Blomfield's before, and Prayer Book after school.	All	H.M. for his own boarders.	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 2
	- -	- -	-	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	-	-	-	-
Yes	Yes -	Yes - -	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent-	Boarders	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes - -	Yes - -	44	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	- -	Boarders occasionally.	Boarders, 2

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	DISCIPLINE.						RECREATION			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.	
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Beccles	Yes - -	Generally public.	Expulsion -	General super- intendence.	Shared by all the masters	28 or 30.	2 acres	Close	Both.	
Bungay - -	Em. Coll. vi- sitors.	Public -	Caning -	One; merely formal.	? None	18	48 yds. x 19 yds.	Close	Both.	
Bury St. Ed- munds Gram- mar School.	Yes - -	Public -	Caning and confinement.	Can punish -	Frien- dly su- pervision and occasional roll calls	24 in sum- mer.	More than an acre.	Close	Both; under restrictions.	
Ipswich Gram- mar School.	Except in case of ex- pulsion of foundation- ers.	Generally private.	Caning - -	The prefects can set im- positions.	Yes -	27	6 acres	Close	To those who pay.	
Sudbury	Trustees expel.	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	Close	—	
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Barking and Needham Market.	Except in cases of ex- pulsion of foundation- ers.	Public -	Caning -	General super- intendence.	None over day pupils.	22	Very small.	Close	Both.	
Bury St. Ed- munds Com- mercial School.	<i>See Digest of Information, p. 156.)</i>									
Cavendish -	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public -	All - -	No monitors -	? None	18 to 24	950 sq. yds.	Close	Both.	

(Continued on page 268.)

- RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Parallel bars, giant's stride.	Drilling occasionally.	Yes	258 vol; boarders only.	Those in use.	Those in use -	By Government or Universities.	Yes - -	No special difficulties.
No - -	Yes - -	No	Yes, on application to H.M.	Those in use.	Those in use; many do not care for Greek.	By Em. Coll. or Cambridge.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of consolidated scheme, improved buildings.
A small one	Drilling, an extra, athletic exercises voluntary.	Yes	To sixth form only.	Those in use.	Those in use; some depreciate Greek.	Inexpedient	Inexpedient except for boys about to leave.	Want of masters for additional subjects. Want of room in small schoolrooms.
Gymnastic bars and poles, gymnasium in town.	Drilling part of system with boarders.	Yes	Boarders and day boarders.	Those in use together with Nat. Sci.	Generally those in use.	School is annually examined by examiners paid and appointed by H.M.	Possible but not expedient.	Free boys.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No - -	No - -	No	No - -	Those in use.	Those in use, except Latin.	By Government.	Inexpedient and hardly possible.	No special ones.
No - -	No - -	No	Yes, on payment of 1d. per month.	Reading, &c., Latin, French, music.	Plain English education, with French and music.	Inexpedient	Neither possible nor expedient.	No special ones.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW.								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub-lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminish- ing, or sta- tionary.
<i>Semi-classical Schools—cont.</i> Framlingham Albert Coll.	2,252	Agricul- tural.	—	—	—	Good	—	None.			
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch.	2,252	Agricul- tural.	Pemb. Coll. Camb.	—	Scheme 1862.	Con- fined.	Trustees	<div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> </div> <i>See Digest p. 186.</i>			
Woodbridge -	4,513	Farming and sea- faring.	—	—	Scheme A.D. 1861.	Good	Governors	3,500	—	390	—
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—</i> Boxford -	986	Agricultu- ral.	Rectory -	By per- mis- sion.	Obsolete -	Old	Warden	42	42	42	Stat.
Brandou -	2,203	Agricultu- ral.	With Trus- tees,	—	Observed -	Bad	Trustees	58	53	43	—
Debenham -	1,488	<i>(See Digest, p. 165.)</i>									
Eye - -	2,430	Farming chiefly.	Corporation	—	Observed -	Good	Charity trustees.	40	37	37	Stat.
Gislingham -	623	Agricultu- ral chiefly.	Parish chest	No	Observed, with adap- tations.	Good	Rent- charge.	18	18	18	Stat.

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MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees, by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
None	£ —	None	£ —	County	—	—	—	Middle class of Suffolk.	Boys	Preference to county.	—	—	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	College	M. & Fel. of Pemb. Coll.	—	—	Framlingham, Debenham & Coggeshall.	Both	—	—	—	Non-class	Various.
Four	200	None	0	Governors ex. off.; Trustees local & ex. off.	Residence.	Local trustees.	No	Inhabitants	Boys	Sons of deserving poor, pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical	Alms-hos., &c.
None	0	None	0	Local	Full age, &c.	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	—	Nomination.	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	—	—	Four villages.	Boys	Inhabitants able to read.	Order from Trustees.	Dim.	Grammar	Alms
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Trustees.	—	Neighbourhood.	—	—	Claim	Inc.	Semi-class	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Local property	Master	—	Town	Impliedly boys.	Founder's name and kin., pref.	App. to Trustees.	—	Grammar	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	MASTERS.						CHARACTER			
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D).	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Semi-classical Schools—cont.</i> Framlingham Albert Coll.	H.M.; 9 asst. M.; 2 extra M.	Gover- nors.	Governors	Gover- nors.	Gover- nors.	- - -	H.M.	308 B. 2 D.	- -	—
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch.	H.M.; se- cond M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	B.A. Oxford	- H.M.	91 D.	- -	3
Woodbridge -	H.M.; Se- cond M.; assistant M.	Local Trustees with sanc- tion of Govnrs.	Local Trustees.	Local Trstees with sanc- tion of Govnrs.	Local Trstees at plea- sure.	Graduate of Eng. Univ. of ch of England.	H.M.	21 B. 89 D.	- -	3
<i>Non-classical and Elemen- tary Schools—</i> Boxford -	Master -	Gover- nors.	Governors	Gover- nors.	Gover- nors.	M. A. at least -	H.M.	8 D.	Changed in both.	2 or 3
Brandon -	Master -	Trstees.	- - -	- - -	- - -	"Able and suffi- cient."	—	5 B. 20 D.,	—	2 or 3
Debenham -	<i>(See Digest, p. 165.)</i>									
Eye -	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Learning -	H.M.	36 D.	No change	3 or 4
Gislingham -	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	- - -	- - -	- - -	H.M.	22 D.	—	1

(Continued on page 272.)

OF SCHOOL.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.)		Average No of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers & Artizans, Labourers, &c.	Day Schol- ars,	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Educa- tion.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
Per cent. B.	Per cent. B.	—	—	—	—	Hostel	H.M. Yes	£	£	£	(a) 6 or 7 (b) 8½ or 9	Monitors	—	—
0	20 A. 60 B. 20 C.	0	A few	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68 A. 32 B.	25 A. 70 B. 5 C.	—	—	?	—	H.M. alone.	— Yes	60	45	35	(a) 7 (b) 9-10	Elder boys	360	5
0	—	0	0	No board- ing houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 B.	100 B.	—	—	Trustees	H. M. alone	H.M. Yes	Yes	33	16	15	(a) 6½ (b) 8½	—	585	—
0	15 A. 65 B. 20 C.	0	3	No board- ing houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	B. and C.	0	4	No board- ing houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION - - - - -										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, <i>i.e.</i> , by one Subject or Group of Sub- jects solely; Mixed, <i>i.e.</i> , by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School; (b) out of School, under Supervi- sion; (c) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
<i>Semi-classical Schools—cont.</i> Framlingham Albert Coll.	40	35	Reading, writ- ing and arith- metic.	Separately for each subject.	Marks and ex- amination.	All in school -	—	—	—	—	—
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch.	42	25	Reading -	Separately.	Half-yearly examination.	Some in school, some at home.	10	2	7	—	—
Woodbridge -	40	40	Reading, Writ- ing, and elementary arithmetic.	One subject chiefly and others sub- ordinately.	Marks and ex- amination.	Majority out of school; boarders supervision.	110	35	83	5	—
<i>Non-classical and Elemen- tary Schools—</i> Boxford -	40	25	Fluent reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandon -	43	28	Reading -	Mixed -	Marks -	Most in school -	2	—	—	—	—
Debenham -	(See Digest, p. 165.)										
Eye - - -	40	30	Reading -	Uniform -	Competency -	All in school -	1	—	—	—	—
Gislingham -	44	30	Reading New Testament.	By reading and mental arithmetic.	Proficiency -	Most in school - (c) home lessons	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on page 274.)

INSTRUCTION.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verso.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text-Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text-Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
(c), sometimes (b)	—	—	—	—	All three	—	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	All these.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	All	53	—	Text books, and set in writing.	4	3	—	—	—	Text books and oral lectures.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	110	35	All three	2	12	17	—	—	Text books
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	All	—	Text books and orally.	2	1	—	—	—	—
Tutor	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	31	3	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	Text books.
—	—	—	—	—	—	All	—	Text books & dictation.	4	4	—	9	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION—cont.															
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught : Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by					
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.			Music.	Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.			
<i>Semi-classical Schools—cont.</i> Framlingham, Albert Coll.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; T.M.; P.M.	-	-	-	-	-	Special ex- amination and Cam- bridge loc exams.
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch	36	35	26	—	18	97	58	8	—	Drawing -	-	-	-	-	Twice a year.	-
Woodbridge -	110	110	110	17	17	110	110	50	8	G.D.; D.F.; P.M. and T.M.	-	-	-	-	Twice a year.	Once a year by Trustee
<i>Non-classical and Element- ary Schools—</i> Boxford - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	Once a year: Trustees themselves
Brandon - -	All	All	All	All	—	All	All	5	—	-	-	-	Chronology	Half-yearly	-	-
Debenham -	(See Digest, p. 165.)									-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eye - - -	15	31	31	—	—	31	31	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	Half-yearly	-
Gislingham -	Half	All	All	—	—	All	All	8	—	P.M. and T.M.	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	Trustees

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INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes	Yes - -	Yes - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Church of England.	All	H.M. - -	2 for B. -	Twice for Boarders.
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Before and after school.	All	Incumbent or Curate.	None -	None
Yes	Yes - -	Yes - -	110	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. - -	Boarders -	Boarders.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	—	H.M. - -	None -	—
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Family prayers.	Boarders only.	- - -	- - -	—
No	No - -	No - -	31	Open to all.	H.M.	None used -	—	- - -	- - -	—
- -	Yes - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morn. and Even. from S.P.C.K.	—	Incumbent	Sunday school.	All - -

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	DISCIPLINE.						RECREATION			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public or private, or not used	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.	
<i>Semi-classical Schools—cont.</i> Framlingham, Albert Coll.	Responsible to Governrs.	Generally private.	Corporal	Report to M.	—	—	7 acres	Adjoin- ing.	All	
Framlingham - Hitcham's Sch.	Yes	Public	Corporal pun- ishment.	No monitors	—	—	About $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre.	Close	—	
Woodbridge	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public and private.	Caning	General super- vision.	Moni- tors.	About 30	4 acres	Close	Both.	
<i>Non-classical and Elemen- tary Schools—</i> Boxford	Yes	Not used	All	No monitors	—	—	Small	Close	—	
Brandon	H.M.	Public	H.M.	—	—	—	22 yds. × 6 yds.	Close	To those who stay.	
Debenham	(See Digest, p. 165.)									
Eye	Trustees can interfere.	Public	All	No monitors	—	—	18 yds. × 15 yds.	Close	To those who stay.	
Gislingham	Trustees can interfere.	Public	—	—	—	—	13 yds. × 20 yds.	Close	—	

(Continued on page 278.)

- RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Sbed, &c. -	Drilling.	No	For subscribers.	English subjects, French, German, Latin.	Same with book-keeping and surveying.	Not expedient.	Possible to a certain extent.	No special difficulties.
No - -	No - -	—	—	Reading, &c., Latin, French.	Reading, &c., Latin, French.	By Pcmh. College, Camb.	No opinion	Irregular attendance of boys.
One in contemplation.	Yes - -	Yes	On payment of 1 guinea on entrance to boarders.	Classics and mathematics.	Classics and mathematics.	School is so examined.	Possible and expedient.	Irregularity of attendance; want of home supervision
- - -	- - -	—	None	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	—	Books lent to boys who desire them.	Reading, mensuration, writing, and arithmetic.	Reading, &c.; some require Latin.	Perhaps by Trustees.	Hardly possible or expedient.	Want of school materials, books funds, &c.
No - -	No - -	—	None	Sound English education.	Sound English education.	Of little use owing to class of boys.	Inexpedient	Non-attendance of boys at school.
- - -	- - -	—	None	Reading, &c., book-keeping.	Reading, &c., book-keeping.	Inexpedient	Possible -	Duiness and inattention of scholars.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOWMENT									
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Station observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law.—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Average Income.				
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing or diminishing, or Stationary.	
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.</i>												
Lavenham -	1,823	Farming-	—	—	—	Bad	Rent-charge.	21	20	20	—	—
Lowestoft (Annott's).	10,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—
Lowestoft (Wilde's).	10,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redgrave Botesdale School -	1,266 580	Agricultural.	In Bishop's office, Norwich.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stradbroke -	1,537	(See Digest, p. 227.)										
Little Thurlow -	369	Agricultural.	Not known	—	Obsolete	Fair	Rent-charge.	30	30	30	—	—
Tuddenham -	413	Agricultural.	—	—	Latin, obsolete.	—	Trustees	90	70	—	—	—

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Office, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Founda-tioners, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Founda-tion, how obtained.	Number of probable Founda-tioners, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	£ 0	None	£ 0	Local	—	Master	No	Five poor natives.	—	—	Nomina-tion.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Neighbour-hood.	—	—	—	—	—	None
—	—	—	—	Min. & ch. wardens ex. off.	—	—	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Fishermen's children, pref.	—	—	Semi-class	—
—	—	None	—	None	—	—	—	Neighbour-hood.	Boys	—	—	—	Grammar	—
None	0	None	0	No trus-tees.	—	Master	—	County	—	—	? Nomina-tion.	—	Semi-class	—
—	—	—	—	Min. & ch. wardens ex. off.	—	—	Yes	Parish	Both	Poverty, abs.	—	—	"Latin" (Founder)	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	MASTERS.							CHARACTER		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Schol- ars (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
<i>Non-classical and Elemen- tary Schools— cont.</i>										
Lavenham	Master	Trstecs.	Trustees for just reason.	-	-	-	H.M.	18 D.	Several families have left.	3
Lowestoft (Annott's.)	Master	Chan- cellor of Nor- wich.	-	-	-	Learned in gram- mar and Latin tongue.	-	-	-	-
Lowestoft (Wilde's.)	Master	Minis- ter and ch. ward- ens.	Minister and ch. warden.	-	-	-	Master.	-	-	-
Redgrave Botesdale School	One	-	-	Master	Master	-	H.M.	-	-	-
Stradbroke	<i>(See Digest, p. 227.)</i>									
Little Thurlow	Master	Repre- sentatives of Found- er.	-	-	-	-	H.M.	3 B. 23 D.	-	4
Tuddenham	One master	Trstees.	Trustees.	-	-	-	H.M.	50 D.	-	-

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.												
(Occupation of Parents The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent } A. Professional } Mercantile } Farmers, Shoockeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.				Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills,			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boards.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Place of Education.	(a) Highest,	(b) Average,					(c) Lowest.						
Per cent.	Per cent.									£	£	£				
0	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	No board- ing houses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 B	75 B. 25 C.	0	2	—	—	H.M. alone.	—	Yes	28	24	22	(a) 6½-8 (b) 8-9½	—	—	570	None
—	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION														
Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics; Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	Text books	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	All three methods.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	19	2	All three	13	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION— <i>cont.</i>														
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught : Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D. ; Perspec- tive, P. ; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F. ; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M. ; Colouring, C. ; Theory of Music, T.M. ; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by			
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner: appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.		
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools— cont.</i>															
Lavenham	—	20	30	—	—	30	80	2	2	D.F. and P.M.	-	-	-	-	-
Lowestoft - (Annett's).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowestoft - (Wilde's).	42	42	42	—	—	80	80	42	80	G.D. and P.M.	-	—	Head Master.	—	—
Redgrave - Botesdale School	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	By H.M.
Stradbroke	(See Digest, p. 227.)														
Little Thurlow	18	18	14	—	14	—	24	1	1	G.D. and P.M.	-	-	-	Half-yearly	-
Tuddenham	10	20	20	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	Trustees

INSTRUCTION--cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendance at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
-	Yes	-	27	Open to all.	-	Bp. of London's before school.	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	80	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Book of Common Prayer morn. and even.	Whole school	Vicar of Lowestoft.	Whole school.	Whole school.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No	No	No.	18	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	-	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
-	-	-	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Liturg. Morn. and Even.	All	Rector	-	-

(Continued on next page.)

- RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exerciscs.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No - -	No - -	-	None -	Reading, writing, arithme- tic.	Reading, writ- ing, arith- metic.	By Govern- ment.	Possible -	Irregularity of boys' attendance; smallness of emo- luments.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Religion, geogra- phy, arith., gram.	Reading	-	-	Proximity to ad- joining school.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No - -	No - -	Yes	None -	Religious know- ledge, arith., book- keeping, &c.	Generally reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Trustees and H.M.	Where more than one master possible.	Irregularity of boys' atten- dance; indiffer- ence of parents.
-	-	-	-	Reading, writing, arith- metic, religious instruc- tion.		-	-	School encum- bered by debt.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION
OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY
TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[See Explanatory note on page 111.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Master or Mis- tress or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867 under Instructi	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
AMPTON - -	131	Jas. Calthorpe	1702	£ 473	£ 245*	£ —	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	32	—
BARDWELL -	882	Croft and Reade fami- lies.	? 17th cent.	(Mixed charity)	39	—	Yes	1d.	Nearly all la- bourers.	80	7
BARROW - -	1,030	(Part of town estate.)	—	38 (Mixed charity)	8	—	—	None	Labourers, artisans, and small trades- men.	19	2
BECCLES: Sir J. Leman's School.	4,266	Sir John Le- man.	1631	190	160	—	Yes	(5s. a year.)	Lower classes	51	—
BENHALL -	678	Sir Edward Duke.	1731	45	38	—	Yes	None	Mostly agri- cultural la- bourers.	34	3
EAST BERGHOLT -	1,397	Mrs. Lettice Dykes.	1589	82	60	—	Yes	1d. (for books, &c.)	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers.	72	50
BLUNDESTON -	664	Rev. Gregory Clarke.	1726	9	5	—	Yes	None	Mostly labour- ers.	12 in parish sch.	—
BRAMFIELD -	649	Thos. Neal -	1802	25	3	—	No	—	Chiefly la- bourers.	35	2
CHEDBURGH -	325	Marq. of Bris- tol.	1815	30	30	—	Yes	2d. to 5d. (30 free.)	Labourers, farmers, and tradesmen.	29	2
CODDENHAM -	903	Rev. B. Garde- man.	1756	75	60	—	Yes	1d., 2d., 5d.	Labourers, tradesmen, and small farmers.	74	4
EARL STONHAM -	752	Geo. Reeve -	45th Eliz.	167 (Mixed charity)	43	15	Let to master.	1d., 2d., 3d. (8 free.)	Farm labour- ers chiefly.	43	3

* Including board.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning.				Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.				
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)													
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.														
10	—	10	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Five	-	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	-	One.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Pres. St. John's Coll. Oxford, rector, churchwardens, and another trustee.		Neither	-	No; diocesan.		Mast., mist., and one paid monitor.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Rector and two churchwardens.		—		—		—	
—	—	—	—	2 L., 9 F., 25 E.A., 25 M.B., 14 N.Sc.				None	-	Twelve		Trustees	Late scholar Linc. Coll. Oxf.	No	-	Three.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Founder's representative.		Mast. cert.		Yes	-	Mast. and sewing mist.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Five	-	Committee.	Mast. trained.	No	-	Three.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Four	-	Trustees	Cert. mast.	Yes	-	Three.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Six	-	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Two	-	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Four	-	Trustees	Mast. cert. Dub. Ch. Ed. Soc.	Yes	-	Two with monitors.	
8	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	None	-	Ten	-	Majority of trustees.	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Gir.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
FRESSINGFIELD -	1,325	Archbp. San- croff.	1695	£ 10	£ 10	£ —	No	10s., 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s. 3 qr. (5 free.)	Agricultural labourers.	75	
HACHESTON -	526	Rich. Porter -	1703	12	12	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	12	
HADLEIGH -	3,606	{ (1) Edward Clarke. (2) John Alabaster. (3) Elias Jor- dayn. (4) Ann Beaumont.	1582	59	41	18	Yes	None	Small trades- men and agricultural labourers.	27	—
			1637								
			1655								
			1701								
HALESWORTH -	2,521	{ Thos. Neale - Rich. Porter	1700 1701	3 } 17 }	20	—	No	None	Common la- bourers.	20	20
HINTLESHAM -	613	Miss Lloyd -	—	24	24	—	Yes	1d.	Labourers -	38	31
HOLTÓN S. MARY	167	Rev. Stephen White.	1760 about.	33	21	2	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	22	13
HORNINGSHEATH	670	First Marq. of Bristol.	1813 about.	11	11	—	Yes	1d.	Chiefly agri- cultural la- bourers and small trades- men.	31	5
HOXNE -	1,218	Chas. Ld. May- nard.	1761	42	42	—	Yes	None	Chiefly la- bourers.	38	
HUNDON -	1,132	Jas. Vernon -	1737	10*	—	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	20	20
KELSEALE -	1,084	Queen Elizabeth and others.	—	277 (Mixed charity)	50	—	Yes	None	Farmers, tradesmen, and farm la- bourers.	71	—
LAXFIELD: Smith's school.	1,031	John Smith -	1718	170	80	25	No	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	20	

* Besides 80% from Rogerens' charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning			Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tificated.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.				
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry, or Natural Science (N.Sc.)												
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.													
—	—	—	—	1 M.B.	-	-	None	-	One	-	V. with managers' consent.	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	One.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Two	-	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Mast.
9	—	—	—	None	-	-	Three	-	Seven for (1) and (2); seven for (3).	-	School com- mittee.	Cert. mast.	Yes	-	Two.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Two church- wardens.	-	Nat. Sch. com- mittee.	Neither	-	Yes	-	Mast., mist., p. teacher, and four monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	R. and church- wardens.	-	Rector	Neither	-	Yes	-	Two.
2	2	—	—	None	-	-	Four	-	Six	-	Trustees	Neither	-	Yes	-	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	R. and church- wardens.	-	Rector, with consent of Marq. of Bristol.	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	Mast.; mist. for needle- work; one paid monitor.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	One	-	Trustee	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Six	-	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	Mast., mist., and assist.
—	—	—	—	1 M.B.	-	-	None	-	Four	-	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	One.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	Two	-	Eleven	-	Trustees	Neither	-	Yes	-	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Schol- ars.					
MENDLESHAM	1,316	(Part of general "trust property").	—	£ Mixed charity.	£ 20	£ —	Yes	None	Majority farm labourers.	15	—
NEWMARKET: Queen Anne's School.	4,069	Qu. Anne.	Grant withdrawn by Treasury in 1834.								
ROUGHAM	988	Edward and Thos. Sparke.	1720 and 1724	50	30	4	Yes	None	Labouring class	20	—
SIBTON	489	Dorothea Scrivener.	1719	25	22	—	Yes	(12 boys and 12 girls free.)	Agricultural labourers.	74	47
STOKE-BY-CLARE	863	Unknown	—	Interference of Court of Equity probably requisite for restitution of							
STONHAM ASPALL	694	Rev. John Metcalfe.	1614 about	(Income arises from a small farm of 45 acres, of which mast. takes possession when elected).			Yes	None	Poorer classes generally.	20 generally.	—
STRADBROKE: (Lower School).	1,537	Unknown	—	35.	*	—	No	1d.	Labourers and small tradesmen.	232 on books.	—
SUDBURY: Nat. Sch.	6,379	Susan Girling	1724	89 (Mixed charity)	25	—	Yes (both)	Girls 1d., boys 2d.	Majority weavers.	90	87
WENHASTON	948	William Pep- pym. Reginald Lessey	1562 1563	25	18	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers.	11	7
WHEPSTEAD	677	-	—	35	—	—	—	—	-	28	29
WORLINGWORTH	740	Wm. Godbold	1698	51	50	—	Yes	(† 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a qr.)	Mostly labourers.	72	49

* Endowment shared equally with upper school; but at present late master receives pension of 20l. per annum.

† For occupiers of 10l. and upwards.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tificated.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
-	-	-	-	Such as are able M.B.	None	Six	Trustees, church- wardens, and 4 princi- pal inha- bitants.	Neither	No	Mast.
-	-	-	-	None	None		Rector	Neither	No	Mast.
-	-	-	-	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One and sempstress.
Charity (Return in 1830).				In abeyance for many years (Return 1867).						
-	-	-	-	None	None		R., churchwardens, and constables.	Grad.Camb. (clerk).	No	Mast. and assist.
-	-	-	-	None	None	-	Managers	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Four.
-	-	-	-	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Boys' sch. 2; girls' 1.
-	-	-	-	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Mist. provi- sionally cert.	No	Mist.
-	-	-	-	None	(Managers in correspondence with Privy Council for a grant, and Charity Commissioners for a scheme.)					
-	-	-	-	5 boys M.B.	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ATTLEBURGH.—NERFORD'S SCHOOL.

ENDOWED
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MR. J. L. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THE Rev. Henry Nerford by his will directed that the clear profits of certain lands should be paid to a graduate of one of the universities, who should be chosen to teach grammar in Attleburgh, and that such schoolmaster should teach six poor children, born of poor inhabitants of the place, to read, write, and cast accounts, freely without fee or reward.

The clear profits, arising from the rent of about ten acres of land, amount to 20*l.* per annum.

In order to satisfy in part the conditions of Henry Nerford's will, the rector of the parish is the nominal master of the school, there being no one "chosen to teach grammar"; but the rents are paid in aid of the National school, this being considered to be the most useful application of the endowment. As it was given for the benefit of poor children exclusively, and as the six free scholars were not required to be taught grammar, but only reading, writing, and accounts, the middle-class inhabitants of Attleburgh have no interest in Nerford's gift.

I visited the school, but, finding it attended exclusively by children of the labouring class, I did not examine the scholars.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. Pt. 1. 826. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Rev. Henry Nerford, dated 6 Dec. 1678, who gave eight acres in Attleburgh, for maintenance of a schoolmaster. Small allotment made by Inclosure Commissioners in 1815.

School Property.—Nearly 10 acres. Gross income, 21*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Net, 20*l.*

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach children grammar. Six poor children, natives of Attleburgh, selected by parson and majority of churchwardens and overseers, to be taught freely without any fee.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. For six free children, reading, writing, and casting accounts.

Government and Masters.—Eight feoffees, together with parson of Attleburgh, appoint master.

Master to be a person well learned, and sober, and a graduate of one of the universities.

State of School.

Income applied to parochial school. Rector being nominated as head master, undertakes to give occasional Latin and Greek lessons, if required; but no application ever made.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

James Muskett, Grocer, &c., Attleborough,
Robert Haselwood, Plumber and Glazier, Attleborough.
W. Littleproud, Farmer, Attleborough.

[N.B.—There has been a meeting to appoint fresh trustees, according to terms of will.]

Head Master:

The Rev. A. B. Smyth, M.A.,
The late Rector, nominally Head Master.

Acting Parochial Schoolmaster,
William Adamson.

AYLSHAM NATIONAL SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

ROBERT JANNYS by his will directed that his executors should purchase lands and tenements of the yearly value of 10*l.*, and should assure the same towards the erection of a grammar school at Aylsham and the finding a schoolmaster to teach children grammar there, and also that they should purchase lands and tenements to the clear yearly value of 8*l.*, and assure the same to the mayor, sheriffs, &c. of the city of Norwich, for the purpose of discharging certain persons from the payment of certain tolls and customs.

In pursuance of the said directions, the executors purchased the manor of Pakenhams, with the appurtenances, &c., &c. thereto belonging. One moiety of the said manor, the profits of the said moiety being of the clear yearly value of 8*l.*, was by indenture, bearing date 20th June 1554, conveyed by Nicholas Sywhat, one of Jannys' executors, to the mayor, sheriffs, &c. aforesaid, who covenanted, in consideration of the same, that the persons specified in Jannys' will should be discharged from the tolls and customs therein named.

By the same indenture, the other moiety, out of the profits of which the school and schoolmaster at Aylsham were at first in part supported, was (together with other premises purchased by William Rogers, another of Jannys' executors, and by him devised to "the city of Norwich" by that name,) conveyed by Nicholas Sywhat aforesaid and Katherine Rogers, widow and executrix of William Rogers, to the mayor, sheriffs, &c. aforesaid, upon trust for the purposes of the Great Hospital in Norwich; and, in consideration of the premises so conveyed, the clear yearly profits of which were 12*l.*, the mayor, sheriffs, &c. covenanted to pay yearly 10*l.* to the schoolmaster at Aylsham and his successors, with a power of distress on the town close and all other lands of the said mayor, sheriffs, &c., in the city of Norwich.

The second moiety conveyed by this indenture is now of considerable value, and is at present vested in the Norwich Great Hospital trustees, who pay 10*l.* per annum to the National school at Aylsham.

I requested permission to see the indenture of 20th June 1554, but was informed that it could not be found. I was told that when, on the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the management of the Great Hospital and the custody of its muniments were transferred from the corporation to the charity trustees, the title deeds and evidences belonging to the Great Hospital estate were so numerous that they had to be carted away, and it was suggested that the indenture might have been lost at that time.

Though the Charity Commissioners have made no comments on this case in their report, it seems to be a question whether

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the conveyance by Nicholas Sywhat and Katherine Rogers is not invalid, and whether lands and tenements of the yearly value of 10*l.* are assured, as directed in Jannys' will, by the payment of a rentcharge of that amount.

The circumstances of the case are known to some persons interested in the matter, and it is asserted that the lands in question can be readily identified. But the risk and expense of a chancery suit deter private individuals from taking legal proceedings against the trustees of the Great Hospital in Norwich.

In the meantime the inhabitants of Aylsham have not only been deprived of the benefits of a grammar school, but incidentally they have lost the advantages of scholarships founded by Archbishop Parker at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for scholars out of Norwich, Aylsham, and Wymondham schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 226, A.D. 1833; xxix. 884, 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Jannys, by his will, without date, directed purchase of lands to value of 10*l.* yearly towards erection of grammar school in Aylsham, and finding master. Lands purchased accordingly, and in 1554 conveyed to mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich, in consideration of 10*l.* a year secured on all lands of corporation. Gift of H. Norgate (date unknown) of 10*l.* yearly, long since lost. Donation apparently intended by James Scamler, who died in 1689; perhaps ultimately revoked.

School Property.—10*l.* per annum regularly paid; school entitled, together with Norwich and Wymondham Schools, to two scholarships, founded in 1568 by Archbishop Parker, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, value together 42*l.* per annum.

For questions raised concerning claim of school to portion of property of Norwich Great Hospital, *see* Assistant Commissioner's Report.

Objects of Trust.—Erecting school, and finding master to teach children in Aylsham.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Bishop and mayor of Norwich to choose one of three persons well learned in grammar, named by two churchwardens of Aylsham, to be schoolmaster.

State of School.

Income applied to parochial school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Jas. Gay, Esq.,
R. W. Parmeter, Esq.

Master:

John Rix.

CROMER FREE SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school was founded in 1505, and endowed with a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum for "a priest cunning in grammar, who "should keep a school in the town of Cromer, teaching there "gentlemen's sons and goodmen's children, and especially poor "men's children, of Cromer and the country thereabouts."

The school is now practically the parish school of Cromer for boys, and is attended for the most part by the sons of fishermen and labourers, but in a few instances by boys of a somewhat higher class.

There is no National boys' school in the town, and the vicar considers that the endowed school supplies this want.

The instruction is quite free, and there is no charge for extras of any kind. The expenses are entirely borne by the Goldsmiths' Company in London, who give, over and above the 10*l.* charged on lands devised to them by the founder, an annual gratuity of 120*l.*, as a payment to the master. Out of the 130*l.* thus received by the master, he is bound to furnish the requisite books, stationery, &c., for the use of the scholars.

The school is in connexion with the Church of England, but boys of all creeds are admitted.

No boy is admitted under six years of age or above fourteen, and none can remain after the age of fifteen, without the special leave of the Company.

There are generally from 60 to 70 boys in attendance, some of whom come every day into Cromer from a distance of three or four miles.

As in the agricultural districts of Northumberland, the summer holidays are often, though not always, fixed to suit the harvest season.

The scholars are divided into three classes. The 3rd class read and write; the 2nd class read, write, and learn the multiplication table; and the 1st class advance to the higher rules of arithmetic. These are the ordinary school subjects of instruction; but a few of the upper boys learn a little grammar and the outlines of geography, and older scholars are sometimes taught navigation.

The pupils of the school are reported to do especially well in the pilot service.

I was present during lesson time, and found the teaching to be of the most elementary character, but not unsatisfactory of its kind. The system of employing monitors for the lower classes, which is rendered necessary by the want of an assistant teacher, is open, however, to grave objections. The vicar, who does not share these objections, and who has an opportunity of testing the proficiency of the scholars as they pass on to his own adult school, reports that religious knowledge and arithmetic are well taught.

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The boys were attentive and orderly. The only punishment is corporal, inflicted with the cane, "which is in daily use."

The schoolroom, built in 1821 at the sole expense of the Goldsmiths' Company, is large and airy, and can hold 70 boys. It is needless to observe that there are no boarders. The only playground is a small yard adjoining the school.

The town and neighbourhood of Cromer are under great obligations to the Goldsmiths' Company for their liberal and judicious management of the school. It is certain that no better use can be made of the small endowment given by the founder than to apply it to the education of the poor; and the Company, recognizing their moral rather than their legal liability, have, as it were, undertaken the duty of educating all the poor boys of the district.

The school, however, might with advantage be placed under Government inspection; and a small capitation fee, if imposed upon the boys, whose parents could pay it without inconvenience, would enable the master to procure the assistance of a paid teacher, instead of resorting to the services of monitors.

Such a fee would not be undesirable, for many reasons. But the chief reason for imposing it in most schools does not exist in the case of this school, the boys being very regular in their attendance, partly because the rules of the Company are stringent in enforcing regularity, and partly because the master, who has held his appointment more than 50 years, is still a strict and vigorous disciplinarian.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 323, A.D. 1822; xxv. 211. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Under will, 19 Oct. 1505, of Sir Bartholomew Read, goldsmith, who gave houses in London to the Goldsmiths' Company for support of a priest and schoolmaster at Cromer, the Company to pay him 10*l.* a year out of the revenue of the estate.

School Property.—10*l.* per annum, besides which Goldsmiths expend 120*l.* per annum in support of school. Schoolhouse, built by Goldsmiths' Company, well adapted.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a virtuous priest, cunning in grammar, a master graduate, or a good grammarian, to keep a free grammar school in Cromer, and teach gentlemen's sons and goodmen's children, and especially poor men's children, of Cromer and the country thereabouts.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By inference, grammar.

Government and Masters.—Goldsmiths' Company, who, with advice of provost of King's College, Cambridge, or of Eton College, are to appoint master. The Company may dismiss him for misconduct or more than one month's continuous absence in the year (will).

Goldsmiths' Company manage the school as they please. Advice of provost not sought for many years.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One. Receives 10*l.* from endowment, and 120*l.* from Goldsmiths' Company.

Day Scholars.—80 [70 in 1864]. Extreme distance, three miles. One quarter, sons of tradesmen; one quarter, fishermen; one half, farmers, labourers, servants, &c.

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Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

No prizes, except when the wardens give prizes to deserving boys.

Examinations twice a year, at Midsummer and Christmas, by the vicar of the parish, and every quarter by the master. School opened with hymn and prayers from Common Prayer Book.

Religious instruction, Church of England, but all creeds admitted. Boys attend Sunday schools; three quarters at church Sunday schools, one quarter at chapel schools.

Punishments: small cane used publicly, for all faults.

Small playground adjoining school.

School time, 44 weeks a year. Thirty hours per week in summer; 25 in winter.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Prime Warden, Wardens, and Court of } Goldsmiths' Hall.
Assistants of the Goldsmiths Company, }

Clerk to Trustees:

Walter Prideaux, Goldsmiths' Hall.

Head Master:]

John Lord, Certificated (Committee of Council, and Department of Science and Art).

FELTWELL FREE SCHOOLS.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THE original intention of the founder was, among other things, to endow a school for teaching the children of inhabitants of Felthwell in grammar and other learning without charge.

In the year 1819, and probably before that time, the subjects of instruction were restricted to reading, writing and accounts.

An account of the circumstances which at first interfered with, and eventually prevented, the maintenance of the school, is given in the Charity Commissioners' 29th Report, p. 707. From this account it will be seen that the efficiency of the school was first impaired in 1825 by a reduction of the master's salary, and that the school was discontinued in 1832.

In 1846, by a scheme of the Court of Chancery, it was ordered that all the children of the parish should receive free instruction in the elementary branches; 60*l.* per annum being assigned to the schoolmaster and 40*l.* per annum to the schoolmistress, and 10*l.* allowed to each school for books and other necessary articles. It is also intended to establish an infants' school when the funds admit of it: 20*l.* per annum are to be assigned for this purpose.

There are two excellent schoolrooms, and the master has a small house.

The school is examined by a diocesan inspector.

It will be seen from the above account that the school in its present condition, as constituted by order of the Court of Chancery, does not come within the purview of the Commissioners' inquiry. I visited the schools, but did not examine the scholars.

The master complains, as is usual with free schools, of the irregular attendance of the boys; but there is no wish to change the regulations of the scheme in respect of free instruction.

The labouring classes prefer to have their children taught for nothing, although in many instances this is but a questionable advantage to them.

The wealthier parishioners, who have no occasion for the school instruction for their own children, are satisfied with an arrangement which relieves them from the burden of supporting a parochial school, and thus virtually puts a large share of Mundeford's benefaction into their own pockets.

In the case of poor sparsely populated districts, such as are many in Northumberland, an endowment in aid of the working expenses of a parish school is often a real and substantial gift of the greatest value to the poor; but it ceases to be so when once it relieves the bulk of the landowners and farmers from contributing to the expense and feeling an interest in the welfare of their parish schools.

Felthwell is a wealthy parish, and considering that the founder of the schools contemplated giving education in grammar to all

the children of the parish, it would be desirable, in the interests of poor and rich alike, that some portion of the 120*l.* to 150*l.* per annum now assigned to the elementary schools should be devoted to exhibitions, for the encouragement of a better kind of education in the parish. The deficiency in the endowment of the free schools would easily be covered by the subscriptions of parishioners and the weekly pence of scholars.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. Pt. 1, 707. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of feoffment, Sept. 10, 1643, Sir Edmund Mundeford conveyed 840 acres of fenland in Feltwell to Sir Thomas Wodehouse and others, upon trust for clothing poor, for a free school, and eventually for almshouses also.

School Property.—623a. Or. 5p. held by trustees; rest having been taken for Bedford Level expenses in time of Charles II. Annual rent, 54*l.* 7*s.* gross; net sum at present applied to objects of trust about 184*l.*, of which 112*l.* to educational purposes. Scheme (1846) fixes payment of 60*l.* a year to master, 10*l.* for books; remainder of income to be applied to girls' school, almspeople, clothing for poor natives, and an infant school when funds are sufficient. Buildings and site good. Small house for master.

Objects of Trust.—To buy frize or other clothing for poorer sort of people. To maintain free school in Feltwell for teaching children of town freely and without any charge whatsoever. To retain yearly profits above 60*l.* to build almshouses, and to divide surplusage among inmates. (Feoffment Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other learning.

Government and Masters.—Rector, churchwarden, four farmers, as trustees, appoint, control, and dismiss master, who must be member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical village school.

Master.—One.

Day Scholars.—No payment. Greatest distance, two miles. Sons of small farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge of alphabet only requisite for admission. Classed uniformly for proficiency.

School opened and closed with form of prayer published by S. P. C. K. Sunday school in morning and afternoon.

Annual examination by diocesan inspector. Prizes given by examiner; two to first class; two to second.

No playground.

Boys in first class have access to school library.

No boys proceed to any further place of education.

School time, 43 weeks. School hours, 29 to 25.

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ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET of TRUSTEES of MUNDEFORD'S CHARITY, 1865-6.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from last account -	- 17½	4 8	Drainage tax -	-	93 8 2
Rents received -	- 43½	17 6	Tithe rentcharge -	-	31 12 9
Do. in arrear (last half-year) -	- 113	9 6	Repairs, insurance, and sundry ex- penses -	-	40 2 1½
			Interest on loan -	-	16 9 0
			Repaid 4 instalments of do.* -	-	188 0 0
			Almspeople -	-	72 4 0
			Schoolmaster -	-	57 14 0
			Fuel, hooks, &c. for boys -	-	10 4 11
			Schoolmistress -	-	40 0 0
			Fuel, &c. for girls -	-	3 19 11
			Balance: In hand -	£55 7 3½	
			In arrear -	113 9 6	
					168 16 9½
	£722	11 8			£722 11 8

* Balance of loan still due, 1417.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

E. J. Newcome, Esq., Churchwarden, } *ex officio*.
 Rev. E. B. Sparke, Rector, }
 Mr. C. Young, Farmer, } Feltwell.
 Mr. W. Palmer, do. }
 Mr. Pearson, Farmer, Hockworld.
 Mr. A. Pryor, Farmer, Oxburgh.

Master:

R. J. Clarke.

GRIMSTON ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THERE is a school at Grimston, the master of which receives 40*l.* per annum out of the clear rents of certain lands, originally given in 1394 by John Talman for discharging all inhabitants of the town of Grimston from the moiety of all fifteenths.

In the 15th of Charles I. the residue of the rents, after payment of the aforesaid moiety, was applied—

1. To the maintenance of a schoolmaster, who should teach freely the children of the town of Grimston in the rudiments of grammar, writing, and ciphering.

2. To the apprenticing of poor children.

3. To other charitable purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants and landowners.

The residue of rents so applied was at that time (1640) 15*l.* per annum.

Various modifications have since been made in the trust, but the maintenance of a schoolmaster has always remained one condition.

The charity, which was increased in 1727 by the gift of a messuage, barn, and lands from Sir John Thorogood, "for the better maintenance of the master," is at present regulated by the conditions of trust contained in an indenture bearing date 13th July 1829, and approved by the Charity Commissioners.

The trustees, after making payments and defraying expenses connected with the school, are required to repair the church and churchyard walls out of the charity funds. They are also vested with power to select, at their discretion, such objects for the benefit of the parish as they may deem proper for the application of any surplus funds in their hands.

By the indenture of 1829 the master is required to instruct in the rudiments of grammar, writing, and ciphering all the sons of such inhabitants of Grimston as should send their children to the school, after payment of 5*s.* as an admission fee; and for this he is to receive 20*l.* per annum.

The present master actually receives 40*l.* per annum, and has besides the use of the house and four acres of land given by Sir John Thorogood in 1727. It is intended to raise his salary to 50*l.* upon the death of a former schoolmaster, to whom a pension of 20*l.* per annum is now paid out of the charity estate.

When I examined the school there were only 18 boys present, of whom eight were free boys, two were pay-scholars, and eight were boarders. None of them was more than fifteen years of age.

They answered pretty fairly in simple arithmetic; but the grammar and geography, except in the case of one boy, were bad, and the Latin quite worthless. The French was a shade better. Three boys had some faint power of translating into English, but no notion of grammar or pronunciation.

The education is unsatisfactory, and it is not held in much estimation by the inhabitants of Grimston or the neighbourhood. It is fair, however, to the master to state that he complains of great irregularity in the attendance of the children. The rector, also, who considers the school to be one merely for labourers' sons, remarks that it has been very injuriously affected by the gang system which prevails in this part of Norfolk.

The boys were well conducted.

The school premises are a separate gift, and are regarded by the master as his freehold. The trustees, however, keep them in repair, and pay rates and taxes. The school is large enough for 30 boys, and the master's house can accommodate 10 boarders. A small playground of half a rood, though considered by the rector to be open to all the boys, is treated by the master as his private property, and restricted to the use of the boarders.

The tenant of the trust farm allows all the boys to play cricket in a field, his freehold property, close to the school.

It is quite impossible to regard the school, in its present state, as a useful institution for the parish. There is, I am informed, in the parish, a school for boys and girls partly supported by weekly pence, and far better attended, though all the boys at this school might, if their parents chose, receive free instruction at the endowed school on payment of 5*s.*, *i.e.*, about one year's schooling, in advance. It is possible that the labouring class can better afford to make their payments by weekly instalments; but the tradesmen and small occupiers do not avail themselves of the endowed school. At present, it would seem that the payments from the charity towards the maintenance of the school are the least satisfactory employment of the funds.

There is some discrepancy between the answers sent to Form (B.) by the rector and master respectively. The rector states that, as the master has only had charge of the school for two years, he (the rector) is the more competent person of the two to give information respecting the school. He also states that the religious instruction is under his superintendence. The master, on the other hand, remarks that, during the two and a half years he has been in charge, the rector has not been once to the school for the purpose of superintending the religious instruction, and that he has only occasionally visited it when he wished to see the master on other business.

Again, the rector states that the school is examined once a year by the diocesan inspector, whereas the master asserts that it has not been examined at all since his appointment.

The master further complains of a want of interest in the school on the part of the trustees.

He is under the impression that the school does not receive its fair share from the income of the trust, but in this he is certainly mistaken; and he, in fact, receives 20*l.* per annum more than the trustees are required to pay him. But he seems rather to refer to the propriety of readjusting the proportionate shares of the different objects of the charity, which is, no doubt, a proper subject for consideration.

A paper of complaints respecting the outlay of money on other than school objects is evidently written in an entire ignorance or disregard of the contents of the deed of trust of 1829, which, as the clerk of the trustees informs me, still regulates the administration of the charity. Two points, to which he has drawn my attention, alone require notice:—

(1.) The lands, which were let in 1830 for 147*l.* 2*s.* per annum, are now let for only 93*l.* 10*s.*

I am informed in other quarters that the rent is an easy one, owing to the fact that no one in the village will bid against the tenant at the auctions held for the letting according to the provisions of the trust deed.

The master suggests that the different parcels, if let in separate lots, would command a much better rent; and if so this seems a very proper suggestion.

(2.) The master calls in question the legality of a pension allowed to a former master, without the consent of the Charity Commissioners, on his promising to resign the mastership.

The rector justifies this proceeding on the authority of a clause in the Charity Trusts Act.

As the master is licensed by the Bishop of Norwich on the nomination of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, lord of the manor, it is probably difficult to get rid of an incompetent master except by an arrangement of this kind.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley is, however, quite willing to give up his right of appointment, as I learn from the clerk of the trust.

In this case it would seem desirable, as there is already a popular parish school in the village, to set off a certain proportion of the rents derived from the charity estate, together with those of Thorogood's Gift, for the purposes of exhibitions to be held at King's Lynn Grammar School.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.)

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 72. A.D. 1834.

Foundation and Endowment.—John Talman, by deed 18 May 1394, gave six houses and about 44 acres of land, in trust to discharge by payment all inhabitants from moiety of all fifteenths. Whole property then valued at 4*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per annum. By trust deed in 1640, on increased value of property, 9*l.* set apart for payment of fifteenths, residue for a schoolmaster and apprenticing poor children. In 1667, by a commission from the Court of Chancery, 9*l.* awarded to the schoolmaster, remainder for yearly reparation of parish church and churchyard walls, payment of poor rate, and repairs of school premises, and towards binding out poor children. Modifications in subsequent trust deeds. A house and 4*a.* 3*r.* of land given by Sir John Thorowgood in 1727 for schoolmaster. The grant to schoolmaster was then made 10*l.* In 1829 raised to 20*l.* as specified in last deed; some time after 1829 was increased by feoffees to 40*l.*, the sum now granted. Part of trust property exchanged in 1780 by award of Inclosure Commissioners. Total acreage of trust estates, 56*a.* 0*r.* 16*p.* Deeds in iron chest at church.

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School property.—Average annual income, 98*l.* gross, 94*l.* net, applied to various purposes of trust. 43*l.* net for school, after repairs, &c.

Site and buildings good. House for master.

Objects of Trust.—After payment of moiety of fifteenths to Crown, maintenance of a schoolmaster in Grimston for free teaching of children of the town, and binding of apprentices (deed of 1640). All sons of inhabitants on payment of 5*s.* at admittance (subsequent deeds).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Rudiments of grammar, writing, and ciphering.

Government and Masters.—Marquis of Cholmondeley, as lord of the manor, is *ex-officio* trustee. There are eight others. When the nine trustees are reduced to three they are directed to appoint new trustees. On renewal of trust 1829, trust deed cost 91*l.*

Master appointed by lord of the manor.

Superannuated master receives pension, 20*l.* per annum.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. Ia age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Takes eight boarders. Emoluments: endowment, 40*l.*; fees, 6*l.*; profit on boarders, 30*l.*; rector's payment (voluntary), 10*l.* House and 4*a.* 3*r.* of land.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-four; greatest distance four miles.

Boarders.—Eight, including three from London. Terms for board, 20*l.* or 21*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission pay five shillings; must be able to read, to make figures, to write the alphabet.

Classification and promotion separate for each subject.

School time, 41 weeks. Hours of study per diem: day boys, 27½; boarders, 35. Latin and French taught, also geometrical drawing, perspective, &c. Local parents generally content with reading, writing, arithmetic.

Boarders have use of two acres of master's land for cricket, football, &c.; of barn for games in wet weather. Corporal punishment rare. Master joins in games.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Marquis of Cholmondeley, Houghton Hall, Norfolk.

D. Gurney, Esq., Runcion Hall, Lynn.

Right Hon. Spencer Cowper (once of Sandringham Hall, now at Paris).

Anthony Hamond, Esq., Westacre Hall, Lynn.

Henry Coldham, Esq., Anmer Hall, Lynn.

Robert Elwes, Esq., Congham House, Lynn.

Rev. Henry Ffolkes, Rector of Hillington, Lynn.

Rev. John Rowlands, Rector of Grimston.

Ex-officio:

The Marquis of Cholmondeley, as Lord of the Manor.

Treasurer:

Rev. John Rowlands, Rector of Grimston.

Head Master:

Thomas Brown.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Blacksmith -	Grimston	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 2	Dealer & Publican	Flitcham -	4 miles.
" " - 3	Harness Maker	Grimston	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 4	Publican - -	Do. - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 5	Farmer -	Do. - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 6	Dealer & Publican	Flitcham -	4 miles.
" " - 7	Grocer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Policeman -	Grimston -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Bricklayer	Do. -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Do: -	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
" " - 2	Bricklayer	Do.	2 miles.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	$1\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
" " - 4	Carpenter -	Do. - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 5	Groom -	Do.	100 yards.
" " - 6	Plumber -	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 7	Labourer - -	Do. - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
" " - 8	Farmer	Do. -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Grocer and Draper	Roydon	2 miles.
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Veterinary -	Houghton	} Master.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Hillington -	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Cabinet Maker -	Chelsea -	
" " - 5	Farmer -	Hillington -	
" " - 6	Surveyor -	London	
" " - 7	Auctioneer, &c.	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Veterinary	Houghton -	

HARLESTON.—SANCROFT'S SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

IN 1688 Archbishop Sancroft by deed granted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 54*l.* per annum, to be paid by the said college to a clergyman who should perform Divine service in the chapel of Harleston, and teach boys the catechism together with the rudiments of useful learning, the said clergyman to be appointed by the master, fellows, and scholars of Emmanuel College.

Nominally, the venerable Archdeacon Ormerod, rector of Redenhall w. Harleston, holds the appointment at present, and receives a yearly sum of about 30*l.* from the college, which is paid by him to the master of the National school.

The above-named sum of 54*l.* was the amount of a pension charged on the excise, and assigned to the Archbishop in consideration of a former loan to the crown.

I am informed that the college no longer receives this pension, and accordingly regards the yearly payment to the rector of Harleston as a gratuity, revocable at pleasure. It should, however, be shown by the college accounts whether or not the original debt has ever been discharged. This is a point I have been unable to ascertain.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 595.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Archbishop Sancroft, who by deed, 25 June 1688, granted to master, fellows, and scholars of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 54*l.* per annum, to be paid by them to a clergyman to perform service in Harleston chapel and teach school at Harleston.

School property.—30*l.* a year paid by master and fellows of Emmanuel College.

Objects of Trust.—For a clerk in Holy Orders to read prayers twice daily in Harleston Chapel, Sundays excepted; and to teach boys the rudiments of useful learning.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Rudiments of useful learning.

Government and Masters.—Master and fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, governors; rector of Redenhall and Harleston, chaplain.

State of School.

Whole income applied to National school.

HINGHAM ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

A GIFT of lands was made in 1727 by deed of trust for the establishment of a free school at Hingham, to be taught by a schoolmaster and usher, natives of the county of Norfolk and members of the Established Church. The schoolmaster was to be a graduate of one of the universities and was required to teach Greek and Latin. The usher was to teach English, writing and accounts. The freedom was conferred on all sons of inhabitants of Hingham, Woodrising and Southburgh, who should be able to read the English Testament, being of the age of six years at the least.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report the master and usher kept separate schools. The education at the usher's school was entirely free. Gratuitous education in Latin and Greek was given at the classical school, which at one time attained considerable eminence, there having been as many as 40 boarders, while the foundation boys, who paid six guineas per annum for non-classical subjects, averaged about 10.

In 1856 the school had fallen to a very low state, and I am informed that there was but one scholar. A scheme was approved in that year by the Court of Chancery, by which the two schools were combined and formed into a single middle-class school.

By the regulations of the scheme free education is abolished, and a minimum capitation fee of 4*l.* per annum (subject to an increase in the case of boys above sixteen years of age) is imposed. For the benefit of the labouring classes a yearly payment of 12*l.* 10*s.* is allowed out of the trust estates to the National school, and provision is made for the free education at the endowed school of not more than three boys, to be selected from the National school for merit only and not as a matter of patronage. No boys have ever received the benefit of this provision.

The education is now confined to an English or commercial course with the addition of Latin and French.

The trustees are required to appoint an usher as soon as the total number of boys shall exceed 30, and they are at liberty to appoint one although the number should not amount to 30. The school is a Church of England school, but the Church catechism is not taught to boys whose parents or guardians object to it.

At the time of my visit there were 23 scholars between the ages of seven and sixteen; 18 were day boys, and 5 were boarders.

The education is not remarkably good or bad.

* In 1865 one boy passed the Cambridge Local examinations without honours, and that is about the standard which a few of the best boys could attain to. The arithmetic was pretty good, the writing and geography decidedly better; the Latin quite

* The distinctions specified in the master's return, as gained by pupils of this school, belong to the period of the late master's tenure of office.

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elementary, and the attempts at Euclid worthless. The boys were well behaved. Some of them come four or five miles every day to school, which is so far a proof that the education given is in some request. But the attempt to substitute a practical middle-class education for the classical education of former days has not led to any large increase in the number of day boys, and may have diminished the number of boarders. This is partly due to the size and situation of Hingham, which is not a favourable place for a middle-class day school. To be a success this school must depend on its boarders, and there are no peculiar attractions for them at present. Under its late master—the present master of the Norwich Commercial School—its numbers rallied; but this was doubtless due to the personal qualifications of the master; and both in former days as a classical school, and now as a middle class school, whatever fluctuations it has experienced, or may experience in future, must be ascribed to the unavoidable differences that exist in teachers equally able at first sight, but not equally successful.

I cannot regard the school in its present state as one producing results commensurate with its endowment.

The schoolroom is sufficiently large for 50 boys, and there is a good class room.

The master's house is said to have received 40 boarders in former days. It appeared to me suited for the accommodation of 25 at most.

There is a playground conveniently situated, and the master rents some of the school property adjoining as a cricket field for the boys.

Some dissatisfaction exists in the village at the abolition of free education. The present condition of the school and the smallness of its numbers are used apparently as an argument against the new system.

The master, on his side, complains of the gross ignorance of the boys when they come to school. Boys ten years old and upwards cannot read words of one syllable. The same complaint was made to me by the masters of Grimston, Snettisham and Walsingham schools, and is universal among the private schools in the county.

In my General Report I have mentioned that the statement of accounts sent to the Charity Commissioners is not sufficiently explicit. The entries on the credit side for rent being only "By cash received from the tenant," no information is given as to the current expenditure on repairs, &c.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. Pt. 1. 631.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 11 and 12 Dec. 1727, William Parlett gave lands to extent of about 93 acres in Hingham and Woodrising for a free school in Hingham, the inhabitants of Hingham, Woodrising, and Southburgh to provide a schoolhouse and master's dwelling. 15 May 1728, Sarah Day contributed 40*l.* for master's house.

Deeds in hands of mortgagees. Scheme of management settled by Court of Chancery in 1856 accessible to public.

School property.—Estates now consist of 124 acres; gross annual income 224*l.*: net for school after all outgoings, 159*l.* Buildings good. Head master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, to teach gratis all sons of inhabitants of Hingham, Woodrising, and Southburgh, able to read the English Testament, of the age of six years at the least; masters to be allowed to teach sons of wealthy parents of other places for their own profit, so that foundationers be not prejudiced thereby, in judgment of trustees (founder). School open to all boys of eight years and upwards, qualified by elementary knowledge and good conduct, in preference to parish of Hingham (scheme 1856).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek and Latin tongues; Hebrew also for paying scholars. Usher to teach English, writing, and accounts (founder). Principles of Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, land measuring, geography, sacred and profane history, general English literature, composition, Latin and French languages, and other subjects in discretion of trustees (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Eleven trustees (of whom rector of Hingham *ex-officio*) to appoint master and usher, with power of dismissal for offences, both to be natives of Norfolk, and of Established Church, and master to be graduate of university (founder). By new scheme, master's only qualification is to be member of Established Church.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 100*l.* salary, 50*l.* capitation fees, small profits on boarders. Usher receives salary of 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—Twenty, from distances up to four miles, chiefly sons of small farmers and tradesmen. Pay 4*l.* a year, Greek and drawing 1*l.* extra each.

Boarders.—Six. Four meals a day. Meat once or twice. Every boy separate bed. Cubical contents of bed-room, 620 feet per boy. Rise, 6.30 or 7 A.M. Bed, 8.30 p.m. Highest bill, 36*l.*; average, 31*l.*; lowest, 27*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Slight knowledge of reading required on admission. School classified by groups of subjects.

Promotion by half year's marks, and marks of examination.

Master examines. Prizes given.

Prayers from Book of Common Prayer.

Punishments: caning and imposition.

School time, 40 weeks.

Playground, half acre, and covered shed.

Recently (1867) two pupils have passed the Cambridge junior local examination, and two the preliminary examination at the Royal College of Surgeons.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Of day boys:—12 farmers, 1 miller, 1 tailor, 1 blacksmith.

Of boarders:—1 surgeon, 1 banker's clerk, 1 coal merchant,
2 farmers.

TABLE B.—S

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Number of Boys in the Class.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	
Religious Knowledge.	25	3	Nil.	4	yrs. 14	2	hrs.	—	hrs. 3½	Riddle's Manual, 100 pages (twice over).	12
Greek	2	1	5s. pr. qr.	2	14	4	—	1	3	Xenophon's Anab., Bk. I., Chap. ii.	1
Latin	9	2	Nil.	6	14	2	¾	2	3	Cæsar, Bk. I.	3
French	15	3	Nil.	6	14	2*	¾	2	3	†Fiva's Reading Bk.	9
Arithmetic	25	5	Nil.	6	14	2	1	—	5	Colenso, Vulgar Fractions, Decimals, &c.	9
Book-keeping.	7	1	Nil.	7	14	2	1	—	2	Chambers' Single Entry (all).	1
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	1	Nil.	12	13	2	2	—	3	Practical (5 fields) and Nesbit's.	1
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	1	Nil.	1	14	2	—	—	2	Colenso's Algebra and Euclid.	
Physics.	15	Elementary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ Comprehensive Class Bk ; From Crossly's	As Class
Natural History.											
Chemistry.	25	3	Nil.	4	14	3	¾	—	3	Collier, 200 pages	12
History											
Geography	25	4	Nil.	4	14	4	¾	—	4	Nelson's England & Europe	12
English Grammar.	25	3	Nil.	4	14	2	¾	—	2	Constable's 2s. 6d. Edition, 100 pages.	12
English Literature.	13	1	Nil.	13	12	2	¾	—	1	Bell's Speaker	First
English Composition.	13	2	Nil.	13	12	1	¾	—	¾	-	"
Reading	25	3	Nil.	13	12	4	¾	—	16	-	-
Writing	25	Whole School 2½ hrs. per week.			—	—	—	—	—	-	-
Drawing	7	—	5s. pr. qr.	7 in whole School 2 hrs. per week (before breakfast).							-

* Six who do not learn Latin, do 4 construing lessons.

† This class is now reading Picciola, and has done 90 pages this half year.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Lessons, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hrs. 1	—	hrs. 3½	Riddle's Scrip. Hist. for Junior Classes, about 80pp.	9	yrs. 9	2	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 3½	Brudewell Barbers, about 30 pages.
¾	2	3	Henry's 1st. (all).							
¾	2	3	Fiva's Reading Bk., about 8 pages.							
1	—	5	†Colenso's Rule of Three, Practice, Interest, Tare and Trett.	10	9	5	1	—	5	Simple Rules.
½	—	3	§Collier, about 100 pages	9	9	3	¾	—	4	Miss Corner's, 50 pages.
½	—	4	Nelson's England and Scotland.	9	9	4	¾	—	5	Guy's England.
½	—	2	Cornwell, about 50 pages	9	9	4	¾	—	2	Simple Questions.
Second Class together.										
"	"	"								
—	—	—	• • • • •	9	9	6	¾	—	4½	Bible, Test., Eng. Hist., Script. Hist., and things of daily use.

† Tables 1 hour weekly.

§ This Class learns about six lines of History in Rhyme each day, which takes them 3 hours per week.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1860. Vincent Chamberlain gained honours at the Cambridge Local Examination; then went to Queen's College, Cambridge, and obtained an Open Scholarship.
1861. James Alcock obtained Title of Associate in Arts at Oxford Local Examination; afterwards went to King's College, London.
1862. Steven Smyth passed Cambridge Local Examination (in English Latin, French, and Mathematics).
- „ George Mason passed Literary Examination at Apothecaries Hall.
- „ William Webster passed Literary Examination at Apothecaries Hall.
-

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley.
 The Hon. and Rev. W. Wodehouse.
 Brampton Gurdon, Esq.
 The Hon. Henry Wodehouse.
 Robert Thomagh Gurdon, Esq.
 The Rev. Martin Baylie Darby.
 John Thomas Tallent, Esq.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edward Press, Solicitor, Norwich.

Head Master:

Thomas Spencer Turner:

HOLT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school was founded in 1554 for the education of boys in grammar.

By letters patent, dated 27th April 1554, the Fishmongers' Company in London were appointed governors and trustees of the school, and were empowered, with the advice and consent of the Bishop of Norwich, to make statutes for its governance and direction.

From time to time such statutes have been framed, and the school is now governed by a body of statutes made and ordained by the governors and approved by the Bishop in 1858.

These statutes supersede a code framed in 1821, by which the instruction given in the school had been considerably modified and lowered in its character.

The present statutes have revived the classical element, the subjects prescribed being reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography and Latin, and, at the master's discretion, mathematics, geometry and Greek.

Fifty boys from the town of Holt and its neighbourhood are entitled to instruction in the above subjects, free of charge.

The appointment of the master, to whom great discretion is allowed in the management of the studies, is renewable biennially. At the time of my visit the head master had for more than a year been unable to enter the schoolroom owing to very serious illness, which at the same time prevented him from being with safety removed from the school house. During this time, though he has been kept acquainted with all that is going on in the school, he has not taken an active share in its management. The higher classes have also been placed at a disadvantage by a change in the temporary teachers in charge of them. The gentleman, who first supplied the master's place, remained for about a year and had just been succeeded at the time of my visit by an undergraduate from Cambridge. The under master is a graduate of the year 1865. These gentlemen are competent to undertake the teaching required of them; but they are young and without much experience, and the school, which was in a flourishing state before the master's unfortunate affliction, is necessarily affected by the circumstances in which it is now placed.

Evidences of a good method of teaching were not wanting, but a general lack of proficiency was observable in the middle classes of the school, where the least intelligent and industrious boys are always to be found congregated. The two junior classes, which have remained for some time under the tuition of the master's own English assistant, showed considerable intelligence and knowledge of their subjects.

There were 57 boys present in school, 10 boarders and 47 foundationers. They were divided into five classes.

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I examined class 1 in dictation. Three of the boys were very bad, but the majority were fair, and three or four very good.

Class 2 answered remarkably well (*viva voce*) in history, geography, and Latin grammar. These boys were just beginning French.

Class 3 was examined by written papers in arithmetic. With the exception of two boys, whose work was fair, the whole of this class were very backward. One boy could not even attempt a simple division sum, and made the grossest blunders in multiplication.

Class 4 attempted Euclid, arithmetic and algebra. The Euclid was worthless, the arithmetic bad, and the algebra, though better than the Euclid, was unsatisfactory.

This class was examined *viva voce* in Livy. The result was not satisfactory. In history and geography this class was inferior to class 2. One boy, who was the most proficient in these subjects, knew a little French, but he was weaker than the rest in Latin. As he was comparatively a new comer, it would appear that more attention is paid to Latin than to the English subjects.

Class 5 was also examined on paper in arithmetic, algebra and Euclid. The arithmetic, though not quite accurate, was intelligently done, and the algebra was perfectly satisfactory. The Euclid, however, was defective, although the same boys showed by their answers *viva voce* that they knew and understood the propositions of the First Book, though they were not successful in transferring their knowledge to paper.

I examined this form *viva voce* in Herodotus. One boy was particularly good for his age, the rest were not so good.

In general, classes 1, 2, and 5 were satisfactory. Classes 3 and 4 were not.

All the boys were well conducted, and the papers, done in my absence, bore evidence that the boys were strictly honest under examination.

The schoolroom is a very good room, and, with a class room adjoining, can accommodate about 90 boys. There is a playground with a covered space, a kind of apology for a fives' court, and a good cricket field, all conveniently situated. The master's house is suited for the reception of 20 boarders. The rooms are large, cheerful and airy.

It is generally believed in the neighbourhood that the school income will before long be decupled in amount. This is no doubt an exaggerated estimate of the financial prospects of the foundation; but it is to a certain extent founded on fact, and cannot but give rise to some speculation respecting the future application of the trust revenues. I have appended rough estimates of the receipts and expenditure for some years to come, and from the remarks, which accompany the estimates, it will be seen that the foundation must undergo, at no very distant date, a gradual and important extension, and that in any legislation affecting the school its future prospects, rather than its present circumstances, will have to be considered.

The institution of local visitors, named by the company, is peculiar to the school, and secures for the foundation an amount of goodwill and interest in the immediate neighbourhood, which counterbalances the disadvantages arising from a board of directors resident at a distance.

The company have wisely given the master considerable latitude of discretion in the practical management of the school; but they have retained the power of dispensing with his services, by making the appointment biennial. Hard as it must appear in the case of a master, who is admitted to have done very good service, it seems inconsistent with the purposes of the trust that he should continue to hold his appointment after all hope of his immediate recovery is given up. The company have the power of awarding him a retiring pension, and this would seem to be the fair and proper course to adopt.

The master complains of a want of sufficient teaching power, and he has for some time employed an assistant paid by himself. It must be remembered, however, that the company are responsible only for the teaching of 50 boys, and that it is no part of their duty to provide assistants for the supervision of boarders or the instruction of non-foundationers. The liberal manner, in which they have administered the trust, is a sufficient guarantee, that a reasonable claim for further assistance would be fully considered.

The visitors are chiefly interested in the admission of boys to the foundation. In interpreting the term "neighbourhood of Holt" they have extended the meaning so as to include places 16 or 20 miles distant. No objection appears to have been made on the part of the inhabitants of the town, and the larger area thus opened for the selection of presentees has assisted to keep up the character of the education. Holt itself could not furnish 50 foundationers, who would require, or even submit to, instruction in Latin and history.

The attendance of boys from a distance has led to the establishment of unlicensed dames' houses in Holt, where boys are lodged without being subject to any control.

The company have lately purchased a house out of their own corporate funds, and intend to give a kind of licence or patronage to the lady occupying it, who has been represented to them as a proper person to have charge of scholars lodging in the town.

Out of the endowment there is provided an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum, tenable for four years at any university. It is restricted to foundationers.

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ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECEIPTS up to Christmas 1871.

Interest on 5,280 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> Consols, produce of purchase money received from Metropolitan Railway Company for Barbican messages	£	158
Rent, Fore Street, Cripplegate ($\frac{1}{8}$ ths)	-	131
„ Finsbury houses	-	100
„ Holt, land in master's occupation	-	8
„ „ (Spencer tenant)	-	235
„ Hanworth „	-	25
Timber, average for eight years, Net	-	12
Quit rents and fines, estimated at	-	12
Interest on 200 <i>l.</i> New 3 per cents., Jodrell Prize	-	6
Total estimated receipts	-	<u>687</u>

N.B.—The land in the master's occupation consists of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the farms in Hanworth and Holt leased to Spencer contain about 20 and 100 acres respectively. They are let at a full rent to a responsible tenant. The item of timber is taken from an average of the last eight years. The woodlands comprise more than 30 acres.

It will be found that the receipts will not vary much from the above estimate, unless the timber should prove more productive than hitherto.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

	£	
Master's salary	-	200
(1.) Allowance for assistant during master's illness	-	120
Usher's salary	-	110
(2.) Gratuities and expenses for writing books	(say)	87
(3.) Cost of books (two thirds of the price)	(say)	55
Printing examination papers and prizes (including Jodrell's)	(say)	23
Exhibition	-	20
Coals for school	(say)	9
Tithes, taxes, &c.	(say)	30
(4.) Expenses of deputation and dinner (say for yearly average)		20
(5.) Repairs	(say)	30
Steward's allowance and expenses	(say)	15
Interest on 4,849 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> at 4 per cent. (a debt for school buildings to be extinguished in May 1889)	(about)	195
Total estimated expenditure	-	<u>914</u>

(1.) Of these items, the allowance for assistance during the master's illness must be treated for the present as permanent, for in case of his resignation a pension of equal amount would probably be given.

(2.) The gratuities and expenses for writing books are estimated in accordance with a provision of the scheme of 1858, by which the master is allowed annually 10s., 15s., 20s., 25s. and 30s. for each boy in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Latin classes respectively, and 15s. for every free boy, to provide writing books, pens, ink and paper.

(3.) The governors pay two thirds of the cost of all books (except writing books) used by the free boys, who pay for the remaining one third.

(4.) A deputation from the company visits the school generally once in four years.

(5.) The repairs are set down according to an estimate made by the clerk of the company. They appear low when compared with the corresponding items in the account furnished by the governors, but in the year 1864 there were many extraordinary expenses, and, the school premises being new, no large outlay is anticipated just at present.

From a comparison of the estimated receipts and expenditure it will be seen that till the year 1871 an annual deficit of about 230*l.* must be expected. The present debt of the trust to the company amounts probably to 8,500*l.*

Of this 4,849*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* represents the original outlay (less about 500*l.*) on the master's house and schoolroom, including the charges of the surveyor and clerk of the works. On this sum the company are empowered to charge interest at 4 per cent.

The actual outlay was about 500*l.* in excess of the sum named, and though the company may not charge interest on this, the trust fund is debited with the capital sum. It is also charged with the purchase money of some cottages which were bought and removed at the time of the improvements in the school premises. They cost about 540*l.*

The balance of the debt, about 2,610*l.*, represents the running yearly deficit which has been carried on to successive accounts for some time past.

At the present rate, it is estimated that the trust property will in 1871 be in debt to the company to the amount of 10,000*l.*

In 1871 the lease of the Cripplegate premises expires, and it is estimated that they will let at a rent of about 800*l.* The increase in the school receipts consequent on this will be the difference between 700*l.* and 130*l.*, or about 570*l.* per annum.

By Christmas 1888 about 6,000*l.* of the debt might, according to this estimate, be cleared off. On the 10th of May 1889 the debt, to the extent of 4,849*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*, is to be wholly extinguished and discharged by the company in favour of the trust.

The foregoing calculations are necessarily subject to many contingencies. I assume, however, that the company, who, in order to meet the current deficits of the trust, have advanced from their corporate funds large sums on which they cannot charge interest, will in the first instance apply all surplus income to the liquidation of the debt on which no interest is charged. Even in that case, the interest charged in the later years of the

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period immediately preceding 1889 may be diminished so as to allow the trust to free itself of all liabilities to the company within the period stipulated by the order of the Charity Commissioners, bearing date 10th May 1859.

At all events, after 1889 the trust funds, being relieved from the payment of interest amounting to about 200*l.* per annum, will be in a flourishing condition, with a surplus income of about 540*l.* per annum; and they will receive a large accession of revenue after Christmas 1899, owing to the expiration of the lease of the Finsbury estate.

The increased rent of this property is roughly estimated at present at about 1,000*l.* per annum.

It will thus be seen that at the commencement of the next century the annual income of the school property may be fairly estimated at about 2,200*l.*

The propriety of imposing a capitation fee of one guinea per quarter on all the foundation boys is at present under the consideration of the court of the company. If such a payment were enforced, (and it would be no hardship on the parents of the scholars, while it would probably have a beneficial result on the education,) the income would be increased by 200*l.* per annum, and the trust freed from debt at a date comparatively not very far distant from this time.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 103. A.D. 1824 and xxvi. 289. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent 27 April, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, A.D. 1554. Subsequently Sir John Gresham conveyed to Fishmongers Company, for maintenance of school, manors of Holt Peerers and Holt Halet; all his lands in Norfolk to manor of Holt Peerers belonging; all other his lands in Holt and Peerers formerly belonging to the late priory of Beeston; all his freehold lands in Norfolk which he had lately purchased from Thomas Tolie; all lands in Holt, Sherington, Letheringsett, Bodham, Kellinge, Wayborne, Saxlingham, Stodrye, Beutrye, and West Wickham, in Norfolk, purchased by him of one Appleyard; and three houses in St. Giles, Cripplegate, known as the White Hind, the Peacock, and another. In A.D. 1856 Jodrell prize was founded, being interest of 200*l.* new 3 per cent. annuities, to be given in books for proficiency in mathematics combined with general good conduct.

School Property.—No trace in company's documents of manor of Holt, Hales, or property purchased of Appleyard, ever having been in their possession. Premises in Barbican have been taken by Metropolitan Railway. Annual income from endowment about 585*l.* gross, 323*l.* net for school, expenditure upon which by company exceeds income. Recent increase of income, 90*l.* per annum, from sale to railway; further increase expected on falling in of leases at Christmas, A.D. 1871 and A.D. 1899. An exhibition founded by Dr. L. Smith in 1604 for a scholar from Holt School at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and stated to be worth 7*s.* a week during residence, no longer so appropriated. Company have founded an exhibition of 20*l.* tenable for four years by a free scholar moving to any university in the United Kingdom.

Site and buildings erected between A.D. 1857 and A.D. 1859, at a cost of nearly 5,512*l.*, well adapted to their purpose. Master's house has accommodation for boarders. ENDOWED
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Objects of Trust.—For the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar (letters patent). Number of free scholars to be 50, chosen from town of Holt and neighbourhood, to be called Sir John Gresham's scholars, and to be of age of seven years or upwards, and able to read (statutes of governors, A.D. 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent), reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography, Latin, and, at master's discretion, mathematics, geometry, and Greek (statutes).

Government and Masters.—Statutes revised by governors, with sanction of Bishop of Norwich, 8 Sept. 1858. Some variations made since.

Wardens and commonalty of mystery of Fishmongers of London, governors, appoint master and visitors, and have power, with advice and consent of bishop, to make statutes.

Election of master takes place every second year on Monday before Midsummer-day. Master may take 20 boarders; may not hold other employment without previous written consent of governors. Usher must be a graduate, appointed and removed by master, with approbation of governors; may not absent himself without master's leave; statutes impose on him duty of directing the opening, shutting, and cleansing of school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment and fees about 250*l.** besides profits of boarders. Usher's salary 110*l.* per annum from endowment. An assistant provided by master at his own expense.

Day Scholars.—From various distances. [47 in number at Assistant Commissioner's visit].

Boarders.—[10 in number at Assistant Commissioner's visit]. In head master's house and in those of ladies sanctioned by him. Three or four meals a day. Meat once. Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Instruction in Scriptures throughout school. School opened with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination twice a year by visitors who have been distinguished examiners at Cambridge. 5*l.* given twice a year by governors in prizes, besides Jodrell prize.

Punishments: impositions, loss of play hours, and caning, or, in extreme cases, forfeiture of free nomination. Caning publicly and by head master only.

Playground about half an acre, besides recreation ground. Boys allowed to go in country freely.

On average of last five years one boy has within one year of leaving school gone to some university.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week.

* Master's *statutable* salary 200*l.*, with an allowance of 15*s.* a year for each free scholar (out of which he is to provide stationery for free scholar's use), and a further allowance of 10*s.*, 15*s.*, 20*s.*, 25*s.*, and 30*s.* for each boy in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Latin classes respectively.

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SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for YEAR ENDING CHRISTMAS 1864.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Half-year's rent of premises	-	30 0 0	Balance	-	7,725 2 9½
since taken by railway	-	12 17 4	Master (salary)	-	200 0 0
Fines, quit and fee-farm rents	-	231 4 10	" (gratuities)	-	48 15 0
London rents	-	268 14 0	" (gown)	-	3 13 0
Country "	-	6 0 0	" (writing books)	-	37 10 0
Jodrell prize	-	36 5 0	Usher's salary	-	110 0 0
Sale of timber	-	8,121 9 1½	Coals	-	8 10 0
Balance	-		Rates and taxes	-	13 4 8
			Repairs and improvements	-	123 3 7
			Books for boys' library	-	8 7 0
			" " school (two thirds cost)	-	49 10 10
			Steward, repairs, &c.	-	77 14 4
			Deputation expenses (about once in 4 years)	-	53 6 0
			Prizes and examination	-	28 18 4
			School feast	-	8 8 0
			Surveyor (sale of Barbican property)	-	8 8 0
			New committee book	-	0 18 1
			Allowed tenant	-	7 6 3
			Interest (as allowed by Charity Commissioners)	-	193 19 6
					<u>£8,706 10 3½</u>
		<u>£8,706 10 3½</u>			

LIST of TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees:

The Warden and Commonalty of the Company of Fishmongers of London.

Clerk to Trustees:

W. B. Towse, Esq.

Master:

Rev. C. A. Elton, B.D.

KING'S LYNN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

It appears from the congregation books of the corporation of King's Lynn, that in 1550 the master of an old chantry school, formerly taught by the charnel priest, was appointed "master of the grammar school." From that time to the present there has been in the borough a grammar school maintained, or supposed to be maintained, in part out of the town stock. Whether the school has any property of its own, and whether even the premises attached to it belong to the school or the corporation, are questions which can only be decided by a court of equity. In 1836 a case was submitted for the opinion of Mr. Jacob, the eminent chancery barrister, who came to the conclusion, though not without some hesitation, that the corporation held lands in Gaywood in trust for the benefit of the school, and that, if this were the case, a court of equity would very probably presume that the school premises had been by long use effectually dedicated to their present purpose.

This opinion is opposed to that of the Charity Commissioners as given in their report; but it is founded on a better and more certain knowledge of the facts of the case. The town council, however, in their answers to form A, adhere to the statement that the school possesses no property beyond the school house and premises.

The facts, so far as I can pretend to understand them, I propose to lay before the commissioners in a separate memorandum.

The school, however maintained, was always conducted as an ancient grammar school.

Much doubt exists respecting the extent and conditions of free education in the earlier period of its existence. In 1738 it was ordered by the corporation that the sons of freemen should be taught gratuitously, and in 1851 free education was formally abolished by the authority of the town council.

At present the subjects of instruction and the payments of scholars are regulated by a memorandum of conditions, drawn up by the town council and assented to by the head master at the time of his appointment. This memorandum seems to be of the nature of a contract, and the head master considers that the town council cannot in equity change its terms without his approval and consent.

In consideration of the use of a large house rent free, but subject to rates and taxes, and of a stipend of 75*l.* per annum, the master is required to provide for the sons of inhabitants of the borough, at a yearly charge not exceeding ten guineas, instruction in classics, mathematics, English, French, German and drawing. The school is attended by about 45 boys, of whom nearly 20 are boarders. The number of day boys approaches, but under the present master

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has never exceeded, 30. They are chiefly the sons of professional men, farmers and respectable tradespeople. All learn Latin, French, history, geography, English grammar and English literature are professedly taught throughout the school. About half the boys learn Greek, German, mathematics and drawing. The school thus attempts to combine a certain amount of preparation for the universities with a good general education of a more practical character.

It is in this latter respect that it is most successful. Various distinctions have been gained by the scholars in competitive or university local examinations, but although of late years a few boys have proceeded to the universities or to some kindred place of education, the competition in the classical department is not sufficiently brisk, and the teaching not sufficiently effective, to produce or develope any high standard of scholarship. None of the boys, for instance, could write an original exercise of any kind in Latin prose, or translate at sight a passage of any difficulty from Greek or Latin into English; but some few are taught to read the easier classical authors with sufficient accuracy for the ordinary examinations at Cambridge. The mathematical training is, relatively, of a higher stamp than the classical.

Subject to the above remarks, the efficiency of the school is generally admitted by all who are competent to pass a judgment on it.

I examined the scholars *vivâ voce* and on paper, and I consider the results to be perfectly satisfactory. A sound though moderate knowledge of Latin and Greek is imparted, and the lower branches of mathematics are well taught. The answers on paper in arithmetic were, for intelligence and accuracy combined, the best in my district. The English and other subjects in which the school enters more directly into competition with private commercial academies are, on the whole, as successfully taught as in the best of them. A lecture on mechanics which I attended was in its scope and treatment of the subject very similar to one I heard at a Newcastle private school, which devotes special attention to natural and physical science. It resembled the discourses which are intended to amuse and instruct holiday folk at the Polytechnic, but it would scarcely be regarded as an instrument of education proper by any one familiar with the process of requiring boys to master the demonstrations, and practise the applications, of mechanical principles for themselves.

The boys were well behaved both in school and in the cricket field. A more perfect confidence and sympathy exists between them and their teachers than was encouraged at public schools in former days. This produces a diminished respectfulness of outward manner, but does not appear to have impaired the tone or discipline of the school.

The schoolroom is large and well constructed. There is no class room, the boys' dining room being used for this purpose. The dimensions and arrangements of the schoolroom are such that four classes can repeat their lessons at once without interfering with each other.

The master's house is represented as capable of receiving 60 or 70 boarders. Forty is certainly the largest number that could possibly be received in it. The construction and design of the building are rather old-fashioned, and the accommodation, though not bad, is very inferior to that at Norwich and Beccles Grammar schools.

There is a gravel yard or enclosure adjoining the school, sufficiently large and, considering that it is in the centre of the town, tolerably open. It could be improved by the erection of a fives' court, especially as the cricket field is quite twenty minutes' walk from the school. This field, which contains seven acres, is an excellent playground. It belongs to the corporation, who let it to a tenant but reserve the right of using it as a place of recreation for the school.

For all such persons as require for their sons the kind of education imparted at this school, and are able and willing to give ten guineas per annum for it, the school is a most useful institution, and for most of them it is essentially a cheap school. But there is some dissatisfaction among certain rated inhabitants of the borough, who contend that the school is in part supported with their money, and that, by a reduction of the terms charged, it should be made available for a larger number of their body. At the request of the town council I held two public meetings for the discussion of this and other questions connected with the grammar school. They were not numerously attended. One speaker remarked that there was not a tradesman in the town, who would not desire to see the school shut up. So far as I could venture to draw an inference from the attendance and non-attendance of tradespeople, I should say that the majority of them were either satisfied or else took no interest in the matter. The few who took part in the discussion were, in general, temperate but decided in their opinions, and their remarks and suggestions are entitled to all respectful consideration.

At present it will be understood that I am speaking of the school as a proprietary school belonging to the corporation. The question, whether it is an endowed foundation or not, will be discussed elsewhere.

Every speaker was decidedly opposed to the reintroduction of free scholars.

All, with one exception, wished to see the present character of the education maintained. They did not want a simply commercial school.

The great majority of them were satisfied with the efficiency of the school under its present master. One or two found some fault with special points, but all these spoke from hearsay, and every parent of boys educated in the school expressed his approval of its present condition. The most important and decisive testimony was given by the master of the National school, who had a son educated there, and who spoke loudly in its praise. As, however, I have seen the work myself, there is no necessity for dwelling further on this point.

In connexion with the teaching two remarks were made, which deserve notice.

(1.) It was alleged that the progress of the junior boys was much impeded by constant changes in the assistant masters.

(2.) It was recommended that no boys should be admitted under a certain age, except after passing an entrance examination in the elementary subjects.

The former complaint, which I dare say is very just, is beyond the reach of remedy in a particular school where there is but one recognized master, with sole power to determine the number and salaries of his assistants; but it suggests certain questions in connexion with the qualifications, mode of appointment, payment and dismissal of assistant masters, which I shall allude to in my general report.

The second suggestion is a very proper one for all schools of this description. The master, it is true, objects to it, and attaches much importance to the utility of the school in teaching the very elements, such as reading, writing and the multiplication table; but it seems to be no part of the business of a grammar school to give this elementary instruction, and the engrafting of a preparatory school upon a classical school of limited numbers is injurious to the development of the higher branches of study.

The main objections urged against the school in its present condition, are—

(1.) That it has been made a class school for the wealthier inhabitants of the town, and that the persons who ought to have the first claim upon it, such as poor professional men, clerks and small tradesmen, are excluded from its advantages.

(2.) That, considering the benefits secured to the master, ten guineas per annum is too high a fee to charge for the sons of inhabitants of the borough.

The real point at issue is the amount at which the capitation fee should be fixed, so as to secure to the largest possible number of inhabitants the benefits of the education now given at the school.

With respect to the first or social objection, it is fair to the town council to state that they cannot be directly charged with any improper attempt to appropriate the school to themselves and their class. By their memorandum of conditions they require the master to admit all sons of rated inhabitants of the borough at a charge not exceeding ten guineas. And the speaker who pressed this objection most strongly, admitted that "the school" was quite a mixed one, and included representatives of classes "quite as humble as any he wished to see there." Still he maintained that there were many people able to pay more than the British school charges, but not able to pay ten guineas per annum, who ought to be, but were not, provided for at the Grammar school.

Such a reduction of terms as would benefit this class is highly desirable, but it was not shown to my satisfaction how the fee could be reduced and the standard of education maintained. A commercial course of instruction could be supplied for three or

four guineas a year; but as the complainants were almost unanimous in favour of a higher education, they must expect to pay more for it, especially as the money payment to the master is not large, his receipts from boarders are precarious, and his spacious accommodation may easily become an incumbrance rather than an advantage to him. Hence a classical education at Lynn Grammar School only admits of such an abatement in its cost price as leaves it still more or less of a luxury. Some persons may deny themselves in order to secure this advantage for their sons, some may not choose to do so; but one of the chief complainants, who remarked "that a man may choose to live in a hovel in order to send his son to school, or he may have only one son instead of a large family, and thus devote his whole income to his education," entirely ignored the fact that persons practising self-denial, and fathers with small families, have not in this single respect only, but in all others, a pecuniary advantage over other people. I am satisfied that there has been no wish on the part of the town council to make the school an exclusive class school, though they have been anxious to save it from becoming a mere English or commercial academy. Still a certain colour for complaint has been afforded by a regulation respecting the use of the cricket field, which the mayor, immediately on learning, undertook to see remedied; and also by some advertisements in various newspapers, which seemed to aim at representing the school as a genteel school free from the taint of "free boys." In fact, the system of advertising the school has been carried to an extent calculated to lower its character in the eyes of sensible people, and, in particular, one silly reference, by way of a "puff," to the proximity of Sandringham has excited considerable derision.

The second, or pecuniary objection,—viz. that the town council had made, so to speak, a bad bargain with the head master—is entitled to more serious consideration.

The head master stated in public his estimate of the cost to *him* of the education given, as founded on his own actual receipts and disbursements. He fixed the cost price at not less than 20*l.* per annum. I venture to think that in one particular his method of calculation was faulty, and if so, the cost price, according to his own figures, would be about 15*l.* per annum. I have, moreover, compared the charges of this school with those of the only private schools in my district, that admit of such comparison, and also with those of Beccles, Norwich, Yarmouth, Morpeth and Berwick Grammar schools. Certain comparisons were instituted at one of the public meetings between the terms at Lynn school and at other Norfolk schools, but they were made without a proper knowledge of the data requisite for arriving at a just conclusion; for unless the character of the teaching, the number of scholars requiring the special kind of instruction given, and the amount of endowment are all taken into account, general conclusions inferred from particular instances are quite fallacious. I have taken all these matters into account, and I believe that ten guineas per annum is not too high a charge for the pupils in the most advanced

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subjects at Lynn school. But it is a question whether a reduction is not possible in the case of some of the junior boys, of whom a larger number might be attracted to the school if the terms were somewhat lower; and I am inclined to think that a graduated scale of payments can be adopted, which would increase the utility of the school and not injuriously affect the master's receipts. The payments I would recommend are six, eight, and ten guineas for boys under ten and twelve years of age, and for boys over twelve years respectively. I also consider that no boy should be admitted to the school who is not able to read, write and spell correctly, and to work the four simple rules in arithmetic. Without some such condition it seems unintelligible that the instruction given in Latin can be advantageously commenced at once as it is at present

MEMORANDUM respecting the Old Chantry or Charnel House at King's Lynn, and the Foundation and Endowment of the Grammar School.

1339.—The first mention of the Charnel House belongs to the year 1339. It is a memorandum, still extant, that John Burghard in a codicil to his will ordered five priests to pray for him in the charnel for seven years at 100 marks.

1378.—Burghard's son-in-law made over to the corporation divers tenements, formerly Burghard's, the corporation covenanting to pay 10*l.* as a stipend to two charnel priests.

1391.—It is stated in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, that in the 15th of Richard II. a certificate (now missing) was returned to one of the superior courts in London, in which it was admitted, that out of the profits of the Common Staithe alms to the yearly amount of 30*l.* were given, among other purposes, to poor clerks keeping school in Lynn.

The Common Staithe was at that time the property of the Trinity Guild, and was afterwards granted to the corporation by charter of King Edward VI. for the defence of the town.

1407.—In the 9th Henry IV. a patent of licence (also missing) is stated, on the same authority, to have been granted to found a chantry.

1408.—William Lok left a stipend for a chaplain in the charnel, at the same time devising his estates to his son Thomas.

1464.—Under this date there is an entry in the corporation accounts of a quit-rent, payable to the Bishop of Norwich, on account of a tenement "some time of Thomas Lok, now pertaining to the charnel."

1484.—In this year a grant was made by the corporation to Thomas Tyard of the office of master of the charnel house, by the name of Cantarie.

From the memorandum of this grant it appears that the appointment of priest of the charnel was in the gift of the corporation, who held lands in trust for his benefit; but there were no educational conditions attached to this trust, so far as the memorandum goes to show.

1510.—From the will of Thomas Thorysby, proved 23rd Oct. 1510, a certified, but not altogether correct, copy of which is in the possession of the corporation, it appears that Thomas Thorysby devised four pieces of pasture in Gaywood to feoffees, in trust for the use of Sir Robert Burgh (in case he should be appointed charnel priest) and of his successors, on condition that he and they should daily teach six children in grammar and song sufficiently to maintain the said service in the said church as aforesaid, and for default by any of the said priests made in teaching of the said six children freely, the lands so devised were to revert to his right heir or heirs.

1511-1513.—By entries in the hall books of the corporation, who as above stated had the sole nomination of the charnel priest, it would appear that Sir Robert Burgh was *not* appointed charnel priest, and it may be inferred that the heir resumed possession of the lands at Gaywood; for on the 28th Sept. 1538 a Thomas Thorysby granted a lease of a portion of these very lands for twenty years.

1534.—The mayor, aldermen, and common council elected to their charnel priest William Leyton, chaplain; he to perform the testament of old Mr. Thorysby, and maintain a grammar school. This is the first mention of an educational condition attached to the office of charnel priest.

1538.—Sir Richard Hall was appointed keeper of the charnel, and his remuneration was to be 10s. for one quarter to Michaelmas, and his "service of the Trinity Guild; and the same Sir Richard to teach children in song and grammar frank and free."

1538.—Thomas Person was chosen to be charnel priest in September of this year; he to have his salary of eight marks and a licence to preach four times every quarter, and freely to teach six children.

1543, Oct. 1.—In an indenture bearing date *1st October, 35 Henry VIII., between Thomas Thorysby of the one part, and the mayor and burgesses of King's Lynn of the other part, it is recited that Thomas Thorysby, the father of the above-named Thomas Thorysby, by his will, devised to the mayor and burgesses and their successors four pieces of pasture in Gaywood, upon condition that they should appoint a priest to be master of the charnel in King's Lynn, being born within the counties of Norfolk or Suffolk, and of or above the degree of Master of Arts, who should instruct six poor children in grammar and song, without any other reward; which children should daily, on their knees, before the tomb therein mentioned, pray for the souls of the donor and other persons, and repeat certain psalms; and it was further recited that the said Thomas Thorysby, the son, had entered upon the lands for condition broken.

* The date of this indenture is not long prior to that of the dissolution of chantries. For the motives which induced representatives of founders and benefactors to resume possession of their gifts about this period, see Froude's History of England, vol. iv. p. 486.

It is clear that the will here recited, the date of which is not known, is not the will of Thomas Thorysby proved in 1510; and it would seem to refer to a subsequent will, either of the* first-mentioned, or of a second Thomas Thorysby. But if the pedigree of the Thorysbys in Blomefield's History of Norfolk is to be trusted, there are other difficulties which are not easy of solution.

1543, Oct. 20—The first document of real legal importance in this matter is a conveyance, dated 20th Oct., 35 Henry VIII., by Thomas Thorysby, the son, to the mayor and burgesses of King's Lynn of four pieces of pasture in the fields of Gaywood, on condition that they should appoint a fit priest to celebrate mass in the chapel in the Church of St. Margaret, called the Charnel Chapel, who should instruct six boys in grammar and plain song, without other reward; which boys should daily on their knees, &c. &c., and so on according to the terms of the indenture bearing date 1st Oct. 1543. It was provided in this indenture that on failure of such appointment or the performance of such services, the premises should revert to the son of Thomas Thorysby and his heirs.

The conditions named in this conveyance (which, if the corporation are now in possession of the lands at Gaywood or their equivalents, is *prima facie* their title deed to the property) are somewhat different from those named in the indenture of Oct. 1st, 1543, and they are essentially different from the terms of the will of Thomas Thorysby proved 23rd Oct. 1510, in that the specific rents of the lands are not devoted to the sole use of the charnel priest.

— 1546.—In 1546 the property of all chantries became vested in the King, by the provisions of 37 Henry VIII. c. 4. The Act 1 Edward VI. c. 14. confirmed the provisions of the above-named statute.

It is almost certain that Thorysby's gift and the other property belonging to the chantry were not seized by the crown, and all

* If the will recited in the indenture of 1st Oct. 1543 be a subsequent will of the first-mentioned Thomas Thorysby, it would not necessarily have been proved, as it related only to realty.

† The Act 37 Henry VIII. c. 4. empowered the King to commission persons during his life to enter into the possession of all property belonging to guilds, chantries, &c., "to have and to hold the same to the King, his heirs and successors, for ever." The Act 1 Edward VI. c. 14. was to the same effect, but the appointment of commissioners was not therein limited to the lifetime of the existing sovereign.

These Acts of Parliament throw some light on the conditions attending the foundation of the grammar school. By section 12 of the latter Act the commissioners were required in every instance to deliver certificates showing the results of their proceedings. If such a certificate respecting the old chantry at King's Lynn could be found, it would, doubtless, supply valuable information; if it cannot, this is *pro tanto* evidence that the Crown never came into possession of the property.

There are provisions in both Acts against collusive transfers of guild and chantry property, all such transfers made after the year 1542 being declared void. I cannot help suspecting that the conveyance of 20th October 1543 was the result of an arrangement of this nature between Thomas Thorysby the younger and the corporation.

By section 6 of 1 Edward VI. c. 14. rentcharges payable to the Crown were to be created on all property charged with payments for superstitious uses, to

the evidence goes to show that the four pieces of pasture at Gaywood were not included in the grant to the corporation made by the charter of the 2nd of Edward VI. for the defence of the town.

The questions to be determined are :

- (1.) Whether the corporation are now possessed of the lands at Gaywood, or their equivalents?
- (2.) If so, whether such lands are clothed with a trust?
- (3.) And if clothed with a trust, how is it possible or expedient to fulfil the conditions of the trust at the present time.

(1.) With respect to the first point, it is admitted that the corporation received the rents from these lands in 1553, and it is contended that the four pieces of pasture are included in a terrier of the corporation lands at Gaywood, made in 1577.

In 1836 Mr. Lane, the then town clerk, professed himself able to identify the school lands from the above-named terrier.

It is further admitted that in the 2nd of Edward VI. (1548) the corporation sold, of their own authority, the old school house and garden, the property of the dissolved charnel house. And in 1561, on an inquisition taken in 3rd Elizabeth, a presentment (now missing) made by the jury stated "that there did belong to the charnel house certain lands and tenements lying and being in King's Lynn, Wiggenhall St. Mary, and Gaywood, in the tenure of divers men, whose names they knew not, to the value of 10*l.* per annum."

All this property, which formed the endowment of the charnel house, and which included Thorysby's gift, is presumed to have remained vested in the corporation.

the amount of any sum specifically paid to a priest for obits, &c. in any one of the five preceding years.

Section 8 enacts that the commissioners, or two of them at the least, shall have power to assign and shall appoint in every place where the priest of a chantry in esse the first day of the then existing Parliament should or ought to have kept a grammar school, lands, &c. of such chantry to remain and continue in succession to a schoolmaster for and towards the keeping of a grammar school.

The chantry at King's Lynn seems to be a case in point; and it is remarkable that whereas the same section provides for the application of guild property to the defence of towns "against the rages of the sea," the property of the Trinity Guild was actually granted by charter of King Edward VI. to the corporation of King's Lynn for this very object.

On the other hand, sections 30 and 34 of the Act seem to secure Thorysby's gift to the corporation against the rights of the Crown, if not against the claims of the donor and his heirs. They are as follows:—

Section 30. Provided also . . . that this present Act or anything therein contained shall in nowise extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to the general corporation of any city, borough, or town within the realm . . . nor shall extend to any the lands or hereditaments of them or any of them; anything herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Section 34. Provided also, that it shall not be lawful to any person by reason of any remainder, use, or condition, to enter into, claim, or challenge any lands, &c. for the non doing, not naming, or non finding of any such priest as is aforesaid, obit, anniversary, light, or lamp from henceforth to be founden or done; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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There is certainly a very strong presumption that the corporation are* either in possession of the four pieces of pasture at Gaywood or have received equivalents for them. It is more questionable whether they can be identified.

Since my first visit to Lynn a professional gentleman has been employed by the town council to examine and arrange the muniments and evidences of the corporation, and he reports as follows:—

“With reference to Mr. Lane’s statement in 1836, that in consequence of a terrier of 1577 he felt certain of his ability to identify the school lands, I can only say that, on a careful inspection of that terrier, I am positively certain it affords no reliable data for doing so. The abutments of all the corporation lands in Gaywood are given, but no information is there given of the source from whence they came into the hands of the corporation. If a sketch of a map by Mr. Lane, with the grammar school papers, be intended to show his idea of which were the school lands, he is most assuredly wrong in all but one instance.” He then goes on to show that several mistakes, which he corrects, were made in the spelling of names in the hall book entries, and then adds: “I do not say that even with these corrections it is possible to identify these lands. The occupation in the first 50 years was constantly changing. But it possibly may be done on a patient and careful investigation of surveys, hall book entries, and descriptions in old expired leases.”

(2.) Assuming that the lands are in the possession of the corporation and can be identified, a question arises whether they are charged with a trust.

It does not appear that the corporation have ever regarded the lands, which formed the charnel house endowment, as other than their absolute property, since the time of the dissolution of chantries. And with respect to the particular gift of Thorysby, which they consider to have been made for selfish and superstitious rather than for charitable or educational purposes, they maintain, as I understand, that it is held subject only to any claims of the crown to seize for superstitious usages, and of the founder’s heirs to resume possession for condition broken.

(3.) It will be, of course, for a court of equity to decide this point, and also, if a trust be attached to the property, to direct how the conditions of that trust should be fulfilled.

But I am assured that the school would be pecuniarily damaged by the establishment of its claim to the property. Although it is very desirable that its existence should be secured by the possession of an endowment of its own, it appears from memoranda furnished to me, that the payments towards its support from the

* So far as can be ascertained at present, it would appear that the corporation are in possession of two of the four pieces of pasture, and not of the other two. Seeing that they at least have never regarded the land in question as trust property, they probably alienated some of it at some time or other.

town stock considerably exceed the rents from the Gaywood lands. So far as those lands can at present be identified, their rental would be about 55*l.* per annum; whereas the outlay of the town council on the school has, on an average of the last six years, exceeded 110*l.* per annum, not to mention the use of the school house and premises, which, however, according to Mr. Jacob's opinion, would, in case of the school being an endowed school, become part of the school property. In fact, the town is much indebted to the old corporation for keeping up the school and raising it from its original character at the time of the Reformation to its present standing and condition. The more intelligent and educated portion of the community are aware of this, and congratulate themselves that "Thorysby's unpromising germ has ripened, under the fostering care of later and more enlightened times, into what they now have, "a thoroughly good public school at half charge." No impartial person, having examined the history of the foundation, can doubt the general truth of this statement. But there is evidently a strong party feeling in some quarters of the town, and the conduct of the town council has been harshly, and I think unfairly, criticised. I believe that they are most anxious to adopt any reasonable suggestion that will extend the usefulness of this school.

The management and administration of the school are vested in the town council by order of the Court of Chancery. It was alleged that this arrangement had been obtained by fraudulent collusion with the local charity trustees; but as the order was made by the court after hearing all parties interested, and as not an iota of evidence was adduced in support of the charge, it must be ascribed to the violence and inaccuracy of a partisan speech.

The local charity trustees, however, have in their hands the administration of certain small exhibitions tenable at different colleges in Cambridge. The master complains of this divided management of property, in which the school is interested, and suggests that the exhibitions should be consolidated and placed under the control of the town council.

The arrangements for the tenure of these exhibitions (which are of ancient date, and prove that the donors regarded the school, if not as an endowed school, yet as having a definite and permanent existence) are very objectionable. The accumulations are paid to any youth proceeding to college, and it has happened that a boy has gone to college, taken the accumulations, and then left after a few months' residence.

If the consent of the different colleges could be obtained, they might either be formed into one exhibition of from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per annum, tenable at any college or university, or could be redistributed in the form of prize premiums, to be held by boys at the Grammar school, preference being given to boys from the British and National schools, whose parents could not well afford to pay the Grammar school charge.

Both these modes of applying the funds were suggested, and the only objection made was by a legal gentleman, who thought

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it more important to carry out punctiliously the directions of donors than to extend the practical usefulness of the school by a misappropriation of their gifts.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. p. 25. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Possibly by will of Thomas Thorysby, who died about A.D. 1520, and gave four pieces of pasture in Gaywood to corporation, upon condition that they should appoint a priest to be master of the chancel in King's Lynn, being born in Norfolk or Suffolk, and M.A. at least. Mrs. Titley, by will 14 February 1595, gave to corporation 130*l.*, and by it, and a subsequent deed between the corporation and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, it is directed 8*l.* of interest be for two scholars at Emmanuel College, Alexander Hall, by will 27 July 1597, gave a warehouse to one William Hall, upon condition of his and his heirs for ever paying 40*s.* a year for seven years to a poor scholar born in the town proceeding to Cambridge. This Exhibition now paid by Lynn Paving Commissioners, who have acquired the property left by Hall. Rev. Thomas Hopes, by will, 3 March 1615, gave part of tithes in North Runcton and Middleton to Trinity College, Cambridge, and by a subsequent deed between Richard Hopes (the brother) and the College, it is directed, *inter alia*, 1*s.* 4*d.* a week be paid to a poor scholar. John Pierson, by will, 22 October 1623, founded an exhibition of 40*s.* a year for seven years at any college in Cambridge for a poor scholar from school. Dr. Thomas Thurlyn, by will, 2 September 1708, founded an exhibition of 6*l.* a year at St. John's College, Cambridge, for a poor scholar from school. Documents in custody of corporation.

School Property.—Corporation allow master to occupy school premises rent free, and pay him stipend of 75*l.* out of borough fund. Total charge to corporation, 110*l.* a year.

Titley's exhibitions now worth 5*l.* 10*s.* a year each; but College take 3*l.*, part of the 11*l.*, leaving 8*l.* only for the two exhibitions.

Exhibitioners appointed by the Municipal Charities Trustees, whenever any boy fulfils the conditions under which same are payable. There are accumulations available.

Buildings and site believed to be well adapted to their purpose. Master's house has accommodation for sixty or seventy boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Master to instruct six poor children in grammar and song without reward (Thorysby's will). Master bound to educate sons of inhabitants of borough (in prescribed subjects) at not more than five guineas per half year. As well boarders as foundation scholars eligible as exhibitioners (memorandum of conditions, A.D. 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and song (Thorysby's will). Classics, mathematics, French, German, elementary science, English literature, arithmetic, writing, drawing, and generally subjects prescribed by middle-class examinations of universities, examinations of Society of Arts, and competitive examinations of Government (memorandum of conditions).

Government and Masters.—Memorandum of conditions drawn up by corporation 11 August 1858.

Master appointed by corporation; must be experienced in tuition; holds office during good behaviour.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Master receives 75*l.* per annum from corporation, besides fees and profits of boarders; appoints and pays assistants.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-six, more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of professional men and tradesmen; all but one from town; pay for general work, under ten, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above ten, 10*l.* 10*s.* Drilling (optional), 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Seventeen (since risen to 28), all, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Terms for board and tuition (according to age), 40 to 45 guineas. Seat at church, 10*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 808·2 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m.; retire 8½ to 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly, and subordinately by English subjects. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction carefully undertaken by head master. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks and examination combined.

Examination usually at Midsummer by graduates appointed by head master. Prizes given, besides gold medal by Prince of Wales, for which there is a special examination.

Punishments: impositions, restrictions of play hours, and for repeated misconduct or gross offences against discipline, corporal punishment; last by head master only, and generally before the school, very rarely used.

Playground 49 by 43 yards. Cricket field, seven acres.

Within the last five years four boys have gone to Cambridge, one to London University, two to Edinburgh, one to St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and one to Lampeter.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. Boarders 12 hours extra for preparation under charge of masters. Playtime about 20 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees:

The Corporation of King's Lynn.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thomas Goodwyn Archer, Town Clerk, King's Lynn.

Head Master:

Rev. Thomas White, M.A.

For Tables B. and A. see following pages.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of *DISTINCTIONS* gained within the last *TEN* years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The present master can speak of *six* years only.

(*a*) Sizarships at St. John's College, St. Peter's College, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Scholarships at St. Peter's and Queens' Colleges; high places in college examinations at Corpus and Queens'; three Matriculations at London University, and Edinburgh; 1 at St. David's, Lampeter.

(*b*) Civil Service: 1 East India House; Cadetship in Royal Navy; ditto at Sandhurst; pass for direct Commission.

(*c*) 1 First Class *Honours* and 1 Second Class *Honours* in Cambridge Local Examination; 1 Second Class *Honours* in Oxford ditto; several preliminary examinations for the legal and medical professions; 1 Elland Exhibition; 1 Goldsmiths' Exhibition; 1 Fellowship of Astronomical Society.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Number of Boys in the Class.		Average Age.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.				
Religious Knowledge.	all	4	—	6	yrs 16	2	hours 1	—	hours 2	Greek Test., St. Matt., ch. viii.-xii.; Deman's Scrip. History.	10	yrs 15		
Greek - -	22	4	—	5	16	5	1	3	5	Thucydides I., § 98-119; Homer, II. vii. 1-100.	10	15		
Latin - -	all	6	—	6	16	8	1	4	8	Virgil, Eclogues; Livy I., § 17-27.	10	15		
French - -	all	6	—	6	16	4	1	2	4	Tarver's Exercises, all -	10	15		
German - -	20	4	—	5	16	2	1	1	2	Ahn's German Course, all -	10	15		
Arithmetic -	all	6	—	6	16	1	2	2	2	Barnard Smith, all -	10	15		
Book-keeping.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swan's System -	3	14		
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	3	14		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	27	4	—	6	16	3	2	2	6	Euclid; Algebra -	10	15		
Physics.	20	1	—	20	20	15	1	1	1	Mechanics and Hydrostatics				
History - -	all	6	—	6	16	1	1	—	1	Collier's British History -	10	15		
Geography -	all	6	—	6	16	1	1	—	1	Hughes' Geography -	10	15		
English Grammar.	all	6	—	6	16	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	Deman's Analysis of Sentences.	—	—		
English Literature.	all	6	—	6	16	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pope and Shakespeare -	10	15		
English Composition.	all	6	—	6	16	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	Walker's Essay Writing -	10	15		
Reading - -	20	2	—	6	16	—	—	—	—	- - -	10	15		
Writing - -	all	6	—	6	16	1	1	—	1	- - -	10	15		
Drawing.	30	4	—	6	16	1	1	—	1	- - -	10	15		

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.	—	hours.		12	ys.	1	hrs.	—	hrs.	
1	—	2	St. Matt. ch. xiv.-xxvi. and in Greek, ch. viii.-xii. Ch. Catechism.	11	11	1	1	—	1	Matth. ch. xiv.-xxvi.; Catechism.
1	2	5	Xen. Anab., I., cap. i.-iv.							
1	3	6	Virgil, Eclog. iv.; Æneid viii. 1-200.	6	10	5	1	3	5	Accidence.
1	2	4	Tarver's Exercises (half)	6	10	4	1	2	4	Hall's First Course.
1	1	2	Ahn's Course (half).							
1	2	3	Barnd. Smith to Cube Root	6	10	6	1	3	6	Colenso's Ex., Part I.
1	—	2								
1	—	2								
1	2	3	Euclid and Algebra.							
1	—	1	Collier	6	10	3	1	—	3	Pictures of English History.
1	—	1	Hughes'	6	10	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Sullivan's Outlines.
—	—	—	6	10	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Lennie.
1	—	1	Constable's Dictation Book; Nelson's Reading Books; Shorter's Poetry.	6	10	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	Nelson's Reading Book; Shorter's Poetry Book; Constable's Dictation Book.
1	—	1	Walker.							
—	—	—	6	10	2	1	—	2	
1	—	2	6	10	4	1	—	4	
1	—	1								

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Innkeeper.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Solicitor.
" " - 2	Farmer.	" " - 2	Silversmith.
" " - 3	Clergyman.	" " - 3	Surgeon.
" " - 4	Mayor of Lynn.	" " - 4	Horse Dealer.
" " - 5	Schoolmaster.	" " - 5	Town Clerk.
" " - 6	Civil Engineer.	" " - 6	Schoolmaster.
" " - 7	Auctioneer.	" " - 7	Chemist and Druggist.
" " - 8	Gentlewoman.	" " - 8	Shipowner (coals)
" " - 9	Clergyman.	" " - 9	Farmer.
" " - 10	Brother of No. 4.	" " - 10	Gentleman.

All from Lynn close to the School, except one from distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer -	Norfolk.	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Lace Dresser -	Nottingham.	
" " - 3	Clergyman -	Norfolk.	
" " - 4	Farmer -	Do.	
" " - 5	Miller -	Do.	
" " - 6	Clergyman -	Essex.	
" " - 7	Physician -	Yorkshire.	
" " - 8	Farmer -	Norfolk.	
" " - 9	Solicitor -	Leicestershire.	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer -	Norfolk.	The Head Master.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Florence.	
" " - 3	Solicitor -	Norfolk.	
" " - 4	Bookseller -	Norfolk (Lynn).	
" " - 5	Farmer -	Norfolk.	
" " - 6	Farmer -	Do.	
" " - 7	Draper -	Northamptonshire.	
" " - 8	Farmer -	Norfolk.	The Head Master.
" " - 9	Clergyman	Herefordshire.	

GREAT MASSINGHAM SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

* IN 1676 Charles Calthorpe by his will gave a rentcharge of 20*l.* per annum for the free teaching of 25 boys in English, Latin and writing; the boys to be children of inhabitants of Great Massingham, or, in default of a sufficient number from Great Massingham, from Little Massingham, Harpley and Rougham, in that order successively.

The master was to be an able scholar; and the testator expressed a hope that some others in time would "make additions to his comfortable support."

This hope has not been realized; and though a tradition exists in the village that Sir R. Walpole at one time used to attend the old school over the church porch, yet for many years and beyond the memory of living men no Latin has been taught.

As the most useful mode of employing the endowment, it is now applied as a payment in aid of the National school.

I visited the place, but finding that the National school was only attended by the children of the poor, I did not examine the scholars.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 78. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Charles Calthorpe, 5 May 1676, who gave 20*l.* a year, clear of all charges, out of all his houses and lands in Massingham.

School Property.—Rentcharge of 20*l.* a year.

Objects of Trust.—Free instruction of 25 children and scholars, children of inhabitants of Great Massingham, all to be males. After Great Massingham, a preference to Little Massingham, Harpley, and Rougham, in that order successively.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and writing.

Government and Masters.—Ministers of Great Massingham, Little Massingham, and Harpley, to appoint master. Master to be young, single, an able scholar (founder).

State of School.

An agricultural village school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustee, *ex officio* :—

The Reverend C. Grenside, Great Massingham.

Master :—

Edward Lowe, National Schoolmaster.

NORWICH.—SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH'S FOUNDATION.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THE Great Hospital and Free School at Norwich were founded by letters patent of King Edward VI., bearing date 7th May 1547.

The objects of the foundation were threefold:—

- (1.) The relief of 40 poor persons, and the erection of a place and house for their residence.
- (2.) The maintenance of a chaplain for the poor of this house and for the parishioners of the parish of St. Helen's in Norwich.
- (3.) The support of a master and usher sufficiently learned to keep a grammar school in the town.

The management of the charity was, by the grant, vested in the corporation of Norwich.

At a court of assembly, held 27th April 1566, there were ordered to be 90 scholars at the grammar school, sons of inhabitants of the city who should continually abide there; and the master was not to be charged with any more, saving that, in respect of friendship towards the rest of the shire, the court of assembly were contented to permit him to receive some other children at his pleasure. Every boy on admission was to be able to say his catechism, to read perfectly both English and Latin, and to write competently.

The scholars were to learn certain specified authors, Greek and Latin, and those of the first form were daily to write one copy or example for the better exercise of their hands.

The master was to be learned in Latin and Greek, and a student of some university. He was to nominate the usher, who was to be learned in Latin; and the usher so nominated was, upon due examination, to be elected.

Both master and usher were removable; the former, if not diligent in his calling, the latter, if found disobedient to the high master and not diligent to the scholars.

The school long continued to be a classical boarding school, practically under the direction of the head master, who was required to teach, by himself or his assistants, a certain number of boys gratuitously in Latin and Greek.

At various times, and especially under Dr. Valpy, it was a very flourishing grammar school.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners inquiry the number of foundation boys was limited to 24. Every such boy was required to be between the ages of ten and eighteen, the son of an inhabitant, and able to read and ready to be entered in the Latin grammar.

Besides the foundation boys, there were 20 boarders and 27 pay-scholars, or 71 pupils in all.

The pay-scholars were charged ten guineas per annum for instruction in the classics, and two guineas per annum for writing and accounts.

The foundationers were charged two guineas for writing and accounts.

All, whether foundationers or not, paid an extra charge for mathematics.

After the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the management of the conjoint charity passed into the hands of the local charity trustees.

In 1858 a new scheme was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery. By its provisions certain specified estates belonging to the conjoint charity were alienated and set aside for the sole support of the school. The old trustees remained possessed of the great bulk of the charity property, and were called the "Hospital trustees;" while the specified estates above mentioned were vested in a new body, called "the Governors of the School in Norwich founded by King Edward VI." By this scheme the freedom of instruction was abolished, and the school was divided into two departments, called severally "the Grammar School" and "the Commercial School."

In accordance with the scheme, these departments are held in separate premises and are virtually two distinct schools, administered from a common fund and managed by the same body of governors.

In the Grammar school the education is mainly classical, with such instruction in mathematics as is required by students preparing for the University of Cambridge; but English, French, German and drawing are also taught; and there is a modern sub-department in which students are relieved from the necessity of learning Greek and mathematics.

In the Commercial school the education is a general English course with Latin and French.

The capitation fee in the Grammar school is ten guineas per annum; in the Commercial school,* two guineas and a half. It is proposed, however, to raise this latter sum to four or five guineas per annum.

I inspected both schools, and examined the pupils in each, both *viva voce* and on paper.

At the Grammar school there were present 68 boys, aged from eight to eighteen. Of these, 35 were boarders in the head master's house.

The tests, to which the upper classes of the Grammar school were subjected, were of a higher and more complete character than could possibly be applied to any other school in my district.

Fourteen boys translated a continuous passage from English into Latin prose, and six or eight boys a similar passage into Latin verse. These exercises were done in school, without any assistance or books of reference.

* Since raised to 3 and 4 guineas per annum, according to the age of the scholars. It will probably be found necessary to raise the fees again. (1867.)

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At no other school in the district could boys have been found qualified to undergo any such examination.

The upper class answered a paper in English parsing and analysis, although these were subjects not specially learnt by them.

They were also examined on paper in Euclid, algebra and trigonometry, the questions set to them being more difficult, and requiring more original thought, than those furnished to any other school.

The intermediate classes answered questions in arithmetic, as did also the juniors, aged nine to twelve.

The youngest of all, aged eight to eleven, wrote a dictation exercise.

With the exception of the arithmetic of the juniors, which was very inaccurate and in some instances grossly bad, all the work was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Some of the upper boys are well-educated youths, far in advance of any other boys I have met with in the course of my inspection.

Viva voce, I examined the first form in the Odyssey; the first and second forms in the Ion of Euripides, the Epistles of Horace, in Euclid and in French; the third form in the Odes of Horace, the Greek accidence and English history; and the juniors indiscriminately in English history and geography.

As the performances of the boys throughout the school were in general creditable, and in some instances highly satisfactory, I will not enter into details, which would be of little practical use. All points of interest in reference to the examination of this school are noticed in my general report.

I will merely remark that, having commenced my labours with inquiries into this school, and with an examination of some of the written work done there, and having again examined it more thoroughly almost at the close of my inspection, I have found no school anywhere that can pretend to compete with it as a school preparing boys for the universities and learned professions. Still, it is not in the first rank of public schools, educationally speaking; and a boy of very great promise would be with advantage removed from it to some other school, such as Shrewsbury or Marlborough, before entering at either university. One fault was observable in the teaching which there was little temptation to commit at any other school in my district; viz., a tendency to push the boys on too rapidly to the more difficult authors and to the higher subjects in mathematics.

The older boys behaved in all respects like well mannered and well educated youths, but the junior classes, though not absolutely unmannerly, were not so easy to manage in large bodies as at the Commercial school and at Newcastle Grammar school. It seemed to me that a certain petulance, observable of late in youths coming to the universities from the larger public schools, had taken root in the school. The head master, to whom I complained of the behaviour of his younger pupils, addressed to them

in public and in my presence, a proper and judicious reprimand; but the old respectful distance between teacher and pupil seemed to me to have been lessened more than is expedient for the due breaking in of the boys. Otherwise they are described to me as honourable and straightforward lads, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of this description.

The schoolroom, which is the chantry above an ancient charnel house (just as the old schoolrooms at Morpeth and King's Lynn were formerly) is a large substantial building; and a gallery in it forms a sort of class room. But if the number of boys were to increase at all beyond 100, it would be necessary to add one or two class rooms. Indeed, the master ascribes the falling off of the numbers since his first appointment mainly to the want of proper accommodation for the numbers he had at first, about 120. The governors in general admit this defect; though some consider that a room which,* it is alleged, held 250 boys in Dr. Valpy's time, ought to be sufficient for present requirements; but such persons do not bear in mind that modern ideas of school accommodation are very different from what they were 50 or 60 years ago. The governors further suggest that the boarders' dining room should be used as a class room, but the master objects to this, and not without some reason.

The arrangements for boarders are of the most complete kind. No school that I have seen, except Beccles, can compare with it in respect of the dormitories and other accessories. Modern notions of comfort, cleanliness and decency have quite superseded the rough simplicity of former days, and the boarders of Dr. Valpy's time or Mr. Kidd's would be astonished at the luxuries which their successors enjoy.

There are two spacious dormitories with separate private cubicles for each boy, each cubicle containing 520 cubic feet.

Twelve studies are divided among 24 boys, each being appropriated to an older boy and his "chum." For the other boys there are two common rooms, in which lessons are prepared under the supervision of masters.

There is a good airy room, set apart as an infirmary away from the rest of the establishment. Night water-closets, baths and hot-water apparatus are at hand; and the whole of the buildings are warmed and ventilated by special contrivances in the most satisfactory manner.

The boys are, in fact, as well taken care of as they could be in a most indulgent home.

For their amusement there is a cricket field of six acres, with a large pavilion, rented from the dean and chapter. It is about five minutes' walk from the school.

The old charnel house or crypt furnishes a gymnasium 58 feet by 22½, which is much used; and there is a carpenter's shop, of

* I cannot conceive that 250 boys were ever taught in this room, although it was so stated on apparently good authority. There cannot have been desks or appliances for writing in the school.

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which 15 or 16 boys avail themselves by paying one guinea per annum.

A library with 400 or 500 volumes is at the service of all the scholars, who pay 16s. per annum for its use.

One of the other masters has a house which he rents of the governors, who themselves hold it on lease. In it there are a few boarders, and the accommodation, which I inspected, is quite satisfactory. Three or four ladies keep dames' houses, with an average of four boys in each house. These are not recognized by the governors, nor are they under any supervision.

It will thus be seen that the number of inhabitants' sons attending the Grammar school as day boys is* not much more than 20.

Before examining the reasons for this neglect on the part of residents at Norwich to avail themselves of so useful an institution, I proceed to give an account of "the Commercial school."

This school was first opened in May 1862. At the time of my examination there were 202 boys, aged from eight to fifteen.

I examined different classes *viva voce* in the following subjects :

French ;

Latin ;

English history and geography ;

Euclid and Algebra on the black board ;

English grammar and analysis.

I also set papers to the juniors in dictation and arithmetic, to the 2nd class in arithmetic (a higher paper), and to the 1st class in Algebra ; and I further examined other exercises in English history and composition, which had been sent up as school work or at the private half yearly examinations of the scholars.

With the exception of the English history, which was defective, the work was most satisfactory. The written papers were especially good, and the English grammar, parsing and analysis were, taken altogether, the best in my district.

In my general report there is a comparison of the teaching and its results in the three most important commercial schools visited by me, viz., this school, Framlingham College and Newcastle Grammar School. For all particulars I must refer to what is there stated. It is sufficient to observe that I consider this school to furnish, on the whole, the best general training for commercial pursuits that I have met with.

The answers of the master to the schedules of questions are very worthy of attention, the information therein given being concise, pertinent, and in no way overstated. I need scarcely say that the same value is not to be attached to all the answers returned to the commissioners.

The boys are under complete control without any apparent exertion of authority. The school and class rooms proceed with

* The number of day boys in the Grammar school has considerably increased. There are now about forty-five, and an equal number of boarders. (1867.)

their work in a most quiet and orderly fashion, very creditable both to teachers and learners. This is in a great measure owing to the excellent accommodation provided. The school is in this respect very superior to the Grammar school, and is only equalled by the college at Framlingham. There is a spacious and handsome schoolroom, with three separate class rooms, capable of containing altogether more than 250 boys. These premises are leasehold, being held of the Corporation for a long term of years.

The master is allowed to take boarders; but he has none, the house provided for him not being suitable for their reception. Some boys lodge in unlicensed and unrecognized dames' houses.

There is a gravel yard or playground of some extent contiguous to the school buildings. It is in the centre of the town, and, as the school is a day school, it is not very much used. In it there is a covered place in which the boys are drilled, and where they can play in wet weather.

Though the school was only established in the summer of 1862, 8 boys passed the Cambridge local examination in 1864 and 11 in 1865. No candidate from this school has ever been rejected. Of the 11 who passed last year 3 obtained honours.

The subject of the university local examinations brings me back to the Grammar school. Great dissatisfaction is felt in many quarters in consequence of the refusal of the Grammar schoolmaster to send in candidates for these examinations. It is alleged that the epithet "middle class" at first applied to the examinations gave offence to the master and to some of his boarders' parents; but there can be no good reason for excluding from the examinations the day boys, whose parents resident in Norwich wish them to compete. Educationally considered, the effect of sending in candidates would be particularly beneficial to the school, as it would correct its chief defect, viz., the tendency above noticed to force the boys and to push them on too rapidly in their subjects. No invidious comparison between the results of the Grammar and Commercial schools need be dreaded by the Grammar schoolmaster; for however efficient the teaching of the lower school may be, and it is most efficient at present, it could never pretend to compete with that of the Grammar school, at least in the higher subjects. The difference between the two schools is one of kind, not of degree; and the local examinations are well adapted to test the quality of either kind of education.

The great success of the Commercial school has affected the numbers in the Grammar school. The governors do not admit this, but the Grammar schoolmaster is of a different opinion, and there can be no doubt that many boys, who in former days would have gone to the old Grammar school, are now sent to the cheaper place of education, where they obtain a sufficient general training for mercantile and commercial pursuits.

The governors are of opinion that the Grammar school is to be accounted a failure if there are not 100 day boys from the city

attending it.* The master thinks that this is too large a number to expect since the establishment of the Commercial school. I am inclined to believe that the master is correct in his opinion, and that from 60 to 70 is the largest number of boys, whose parents would not be tempted by the low charges of the Commercial school, and at the same time cannot conveniently send their sons away to an expensive public school.

The head master has sent me a long statement, in which he points out what he considers to be defects in the existing scheme. As an application is to be made for the modification of some of its provisions, I merely give an abstract of his letter for the information of the commissioners.

After stating that the scheme was framed in a spirit of hostility to a former master, and that the result of this was the insertion of clauses, specially intended to curtail his powers, but in their general effects prejudicial to the well-being of the school, the master complains in particular,

(1.) That the establishment of the commercial department, as a rival instead of a subordinate institution, has created a mischievous duality in the school.

(2.) That the outlay on buildings has thus been very much increased, and that consequently the staff of masters is insufficient for the number of *forms* in the grammar department, and for the number of *pupils* in the commercial.

The master takes occasion to point out that in a single school two of the lower forms in the grammar department might be merged with advantage into the upper forms of the commercial department.

(3.) That the partnership in masters established by the scheme, which provides the same French and drawing masters for the two schools, requires immediate modification.

This is obvious, and the governors admit it. The master enters into details, showing more especially the absurdity of the arrangement with respect to the French master. French is learnt by all the Grammar school boys and by 120 commercial boys.

(4.) That the governors have the sole power of determining in the case of boys liable to expulsion, and that they can also object

* In 1834, when there was no Commercial school, Mr. Kidd, an efficient master, had 51 day boys, including free boys. The population has increased by about one fourth since that time, and it must be borne in mind that some persons who in those days sent their sons to the Grammar school would not do so now that the facilities of travelling allow them to send their sons to the larger public schools. In 1566 90 boys were to be educated at the school. Probably the population has trebled itself since that time. Supposing, then, that 270 boys of all classes were to be provided for, 70 would represent the number not resorting to the Commercial school. But calculations based on figures derived from ancient times are of course very fallacious.

Practically at this moment (1867) there are about 260 or 270 day boys enjoying the benefits of King Edward's foundation; viz., 45 at the Grammar, and 220 at the Commercial school, the numbers in the latter school having lately increased.

to any boy being received or retained in the head master's house, and in his alone.

(5.) That the five subordinate masters in the Grammar school are entirely independent of the head master.

The evils of this arrangement are illustrated by cases stated to have actually occurred. On this point the governors profess themselves willing to leave the appointment of the assistants to the head master, subject to their veto.

(6.) That the qualification of residence required from a governor excludes from the board many county gentlemen and clergymen, who were educated in the school and feel an interest in it; and that such persons in general would be an acquisition to the body of governors, from their better acquaintance with the *régime* and management of a public school.

(7.) That the meetings of the governors are held too frequently.

At present they are held once a month; the master suggests quarterly meetings.

With respect to the first and second complaints, it is sufficient to observe that the schools are now distinct, and the outlay on the Commercial school buildings incurred, and that it seems therefore useless to reopen the question of two schools or one. The governors are further of opinion that social, no less than educational reasons, require the complete separation of the two departments. Whether this be so or not, the commercial department is at present so useful an institution that it is questionable whether the re-union of the schools, if it were possible, would be an improvement on the existing state of things. With respect to the second complaint, the governors are anxious to raise the capitation fee for the commercial department to four or five guineas per annum. The grammar department would thus be benefited by being relieved from the debt incurred on account of the Commercial school buildings.

The proposal to raise the Commercial school fee is unpopular in the town; but it seems to be necessary. The school is not paying its expenses. Relatively, however, the Commercial school education at five guineas would not be a cheaper education than the Grammar school education is at ten guineas.

As it seems probable that the two departments will in future be to some extent antagonistic institutions, each with its body of supporters in the town, I venture to think that at some future time the question will arise, whether they ought to be administered from a common fund and managed by the same body of governors. The interests of the higher kind of education provided at the Grammar school are likely to be placed in jeopardy, first, from the fact that its share of the endowment must necessarily be much larger than the share of the Commercial school; and secondly, because, however efficient and useful the Grammar school may be, the sympathies of a numerical majority of the population will always be with the other department. As, however, the school is at present in debt, and it is not easy to

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determine so soon after the establishment of the Commercial school what quota of the endowment should be appropriated to each, it is premature to settle, though it may be desirable to raise, this question.

Out of a clear income, derived from the endowment, of about 1,000*l.* per annum, a yearly sum of about 700*l.* is devoted to the Grammar school and 300*l.* to the Commercial school.

By section 33 of the scheme, three exhibitions are instituted for the benefit of Commercial* scholars, who may be desirous of entering the Grammar school. It is proposed to convert these exhibitions into gratuities for the best Commercial boys on leaving school. The Grammar master objects to this, partly because it severs the only connecting link between the two departments. On general grounds it would appear unreasonable and unmeaning to award the exhibitions except to boys intending to proceed to some higher course of study.

I have subjoined remarks to the master's third and fifth complaints. With respect to the others I have nothing to state except that the governors are opposed to any large infusion of a county element in their board.

Two provisions of the new scheme are not carried into effect, viz.:—

(1.) Lectures are not given in accordance with the directions of section 27.

(2.) The Commercial school has not been open to Government inspection.

In both these instances I consider that the governors have acted judiciously in not carrying the provisions into effect.

Though provision is made for the examination of the Grammar school, the examiner's reports are not required to be published. The master thinks that they should be published. The governors think not. I can see no satisfactory reason for their objection.

Three exhibitions, tenable at a university, or (with the sanction of the Governors) at some other place of education, are provided out of the endowment for the benefit of the Grammar school boys. There are also two exhibitions, founded by Archbishop Parker and tenable at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which are appropriated to scholars from Norwich, Aylsham, and Wymondham schools. The latter are worth 18*l.* and 24*l.* per annum with rooms, and are tenable for three years. The exhibitions provided out of the endowment are also tenable for three years, and may not be under 30*l.* or over 50*l.* per annum.

There remains but one point to consider in connexion with this important foundation, viz., its relations, former and present, with the Great Hospital. It was stated to me that the school was originally intended for the children of inmates of the hospital, and there are some grounds for this statement in the language of the charter itself; but as early as 1566 the school was recognized as being a school founded for the town. In course of time the

* No such scholars have hitherto proceeded to the Grammar school.

hospital swallowed up by far the largest share of the charity income, and it was not till 1858 that tardy justice was done to the educational part of the foundation. The division of the property then arranged is considered by most persons to be morally, though not legally, final. On such a question great difference of opinion naturally prevails. Among the governors themselves there is a strong feeling that any readjustment of the distribution of income is almost impossible. Some, however, think that, if possible, it would certainly be desirable; others think that it is not desirable in itself; and others again, that though perhaps desirable in itself, it is undesirable on account of the strong feeling of opposition it would excite.

I propose briefly to state the arrangement under the original charter, and to compare the provision therein made for the alms-people with the amount now expended on the same objects.

At the time of the foundation in 1547 the			
yearly value of the estates with which the	£	s.	d.
charity was endowed was	142	19	2½
Subject to a rent at the Court of Augmenta-			
tions of	9	0	0

Total clear rental value	-	-	£133	19	2½
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The yearly outgoings specified were to be as follows:—

		£	s.	d.	
For one chaplain	-	6	13	4	
„ one Guildhall visitor		6	0	0	
„ four matrons	-	6	13	4	
„ one steward	-	2	10	0	
„ one collector of rents		3	0	0	
„ one porter and butler		1	16	8	
„ one cook, baker, and brewer	-	1	16	8	
		<hr/>	<hr/>		
			£	s.	d.
			28	10	0
For one schoolmaster	-	10	0	0	
„ one usher	-	6	13	4	
		<hr/>	<hr/>		
			16	13	4
			<hr/>		
				45	3 4

Leaving for the support of 40 inmates of the } hospital	-	-	-	-	£88	15	10½
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Thus the almspeople's proportion was to be rather more than five times the amount appropriated to the masters' salaries.

The charity was from time to time enriched by subsequent bequests and gifts of lands, and these, with the single exception of some exhibitions founded by Archbishop Parker, were expressly intended for the sole advantage of the hospital.

It is impossible to estimate the exact proportion in value which the original endowment now bears to the subsequent benefactions, partly because in some cases it is not known by what title the

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lands are held, and partly because in other instances the lands comprised in the original gift have become intermixed with others subsequently devised to, or purchased by, the trustees. But it is stated roughly that in 1858, when the division of the property was made, about half the income of the conjoint charities was derived from the benefactions of individuals in favour of the hospital exclusively.

If this be at all a correct estimate, the school trust would have been entitled at that time to a twelfth part of the whole estates.

The rents of the specific estates vested by the scheme in the governors of the school, exclusive of the school house and premises, amounted to 1,278*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, which was more than a sixth part of the gross income of the charity at that period.

It would seem, according to this statement, that the school was not unfairly dealt with in the arrangements for the division of the estates.

But in some quarters it is still doubted whether the application of a net income of 5,000*l.* per annum towards the maintenance of a large body of aged and decayed pensioners is the most expedient use of the charity funds.

During the management of the Great Hospital trust by the corporation, it is stated that the hospital was the most convenient engine in the town for political jobbery and corruption, and that it was in consequence of this that the school was robbed of its fair share of the endowment. The institution is said to be no longer liable to the above charge; but some still consider that it offers a premium to improvidence and thriftlessness; that, at all events, the number of inmates (about 180) and the vast sums expended on them are out of all due proportion to the population of the town; and that the fact that individual trustees nominate in rotation is objectionable and demoralizing.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the condition of an inferior limit of age (*viz.* 65 years) for admission to the benefits of the hospital prevents the institution from encouraging improvidence; that it is now a useful and beneficial establishment, especially since the trading classes in Norwich contain an exceptionally large number of needy persons; and that as the original number specified in the charter was 40, and the hospital has been from time to time greatly enlarged by the benevolence of private individuals, it is not inconsistent with the intentions of the founder and of subsequent benefactors to maintain as many as 200 poor persons, decayed shopkeepers and others, in the hospital, regard being had to the increased population in the county of the city of Norwich.*

* It may safely be assumed that the population has trebled itself since 1547. I am aware that a different impression prevails among persons who place too implicit a confidence in the statements of Blomefield. But although Norwich at the commencement of the sixteenth century was no doubt the second largest city in the kingdom, the returns, obtained by actual enumeration in and since the year 1693, prove to demonstration that the statements alluded to can have no real foundation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

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(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 492. A.D. 1863.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 7 May 1547, who granted to corporation (subject to a yearly rent of 9*l.* to the Court of Augmentations) then late Hospital of St. Giles, rectory and advowsons of St. Helen's, and several manors, rectories, advowsons, lands, and rents in Norfolk, Essex, and Norwich, all of which formerly belonged to St. Giles's Hospital; for a house for poor persons, with provision for a chaplain; with salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; visitor of prisoners, &c., with salary of 6*l.*, and a schoolmaster and usher, with salaries of 10*l.* and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* respectively. By deed 20 June 1554, representatives of Robert Jannys, in pursuance of his will, conveyed to corporation (they paying thereout 10*l.* a year to schoolmaster of Aylsham), for maintenance of poor of hospital, moiety of manor of Pakenhams, and of lands thereto belonging in Shropham, Snitterton, Wilby, Harham, Larling, Brettenham, Rockland, Stobedon, Hotham, Illington, and Breals, and other lands given by will of William Rogers. Thomas Codd, by will 12 Oct. 1558, left to corporation, towards relief of poor in hospital, premises in St. Benet's parish, besides a lease of premises in St. Peter per Mountergate, out of which he directed certain sums to be paid for superstitious uses. Archbishop Parker gave to corporation 200*l.*, in consideration of which, they, by deed 24 June 1568, granted to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a rent of 10*l.* out of manor and farm of Hethel-with-Carlton, as to 8*l.* thereof for exhibition of grammar scholars at the college, and residue for sermons, &c. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent 5 Feb. 1572, gave to corporation lands in Cringleford, Intwood, Hetherset, Cantley, Cantelow, and Colney, or elsewhere in Norfolk, for better maintenance of poor in hospital, repairs of buildings in manor of Cringleford given by King Edward VI., and for an exhibition. Thomas Cory, by deed 8 Nov. 1578, gave to corporation, for better support of hospital, reversion of an orchard in parish of St. George, Colegate. By deed 11 Jan. 1582, school premises were confirmed to corporation, subject to a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* to dean and chapter. Francis Rugge, by deed, 4 March 1608, gave 18 acres of land in Alderford and Swannington, after the death of himself and his wife, for maintenance of two poor persons in hospital. Henry Fawcett, by will 14 May 1619, gave three houses in parishes of St. Paul, St. Augustine, and St. George, Colegate, for maintenance of two persons in hospital, as in his will mentioned. Thomas Tesmond, by will 7 July 1626, gave lands in Bixley for hospital and children's hospital. Augustine Blomfield, by will 9 May 1645, gave all his lands in East Winch to hospital, which were, by deed 31 Jan. 1650, exchanged for a rent of 18*l.* charged thereon. Barnard Church, by will 15 Jan. 1685, gave 400*l.* as to 2*l.* 10*s.* of yearly produce for a dinner for inmates of hospital. Michael Smyth, by will 28 Jan. 1686, charged all his lands in parish of St. John Sepulchre with 30*s.* per annum in favour of hospital. Rev. Samuel Chapman, by will 24 May 1700, gave 200*l.* to be laid out in land for hospital. John Hart, by will 20 May 1706, gave, after death of his wife, his lands in Shropham for hospital. John Drake, by will 6 Oct 1712, gave 50*l.* for hospital. Lawrence Godwin, by will 22 March 1722, gave 50*l.* for hospital. Richard Suckling, before A.D. 1734, gave 40*l.* to hospital. Henry Jay, by note to his will 10 Feb. 1734, gave 50*l.*, after death of Ann Lewis, to hospital. John Spurrel, by will 14 April 1762, gave 1,355*l.* to corporation, as to 52*l.* of yearly interest, as in his will mentioned, for hospital. William Pagan by will, 26 June 1769, gave 500*l.* for hospital. Charles Maltby, by will 28 Nov. 1789, gave 100 guineas to hospital. Property given by various benefactors has been added to by purchases made by corporation. Some of lands given cannot now be identified. Deeds in custody of corporation.

School Property.—Under provisions of existing scheme, certain property comprised in schedule thereto, consisting of about 590 acres of arable and pasture land, and certain other land let on long leases for building, rent-charges, and 500*l.* in money, appropriated to purposes of a grammar and commercial school, and vested in separate body of trustees. Annual value of land and rentcharges at date of scheme, A.D. 1858, 1,278*l.* Trustees

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are also patrons of perpetual curacy of Repps-cum-Bastwick, which is at present held by the Rev. G. F. Hill. Average income of school endowment, estimated by trustees at about 1,300*l.* gross, about 1,150*l.* net, all applied to schools. Now about 1,558*l.* gross, and after all outgoings for repairs, &c., and charges of all kinds, net disposable income about 662*l.* No probable increase. School shares with Wymondham and Aylsham schools in a Parker exhibition of 18*l.* a year, and with Aylsham in one of 24*l.* a year, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, with rooms rent free. Also shares with Wymondham in four exhibitions of 5*l.* a year each (founded at the same College by E. Colman in 1659) in default of candidates of founder's name. Scheme provides for establishment of three exhibitions (tenable with or separately from Parker exhibitions) of from 30*l.* to 50*l.* each, open to boys educated for three years in grammar school or five years in grammar and commercial school, who are proceeding to Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, or Dublin, or any theological, naval, military, engineering, mining, or agricultural college approved of by governors; such exhibitions may be held for three years during residence. Three exhibitions, from 25*l.* to 18*l.* annual value, tenable in grammar school by boys educated for three years in commercial school established by scheme.

In grammar school additional class rooms and accommodation required. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

In commercial school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose. Residence for head master only.

Objects of Trust.—Master to be sufficiently learned for instructing boys in the art of grammar (letters patent).

By scheme of 1858, in grammar school, all boys of age of eight years and upwards able to read and write, of good conduct and not afflicted with any infectious, &c. disease, capable of admission. In case of insufficient accommodation preference to be shown to children of inhabitants of county of city of Norwich. No boy allowed to stay beyond vacation next after he shall have attained age of 19 years.

In commercial school all boys of age of eight years and upwards, able to read and write, of good conduct, and not afflicted with infectious, &c. disease, capable of admission. In case of insufficient accommodation, preference to be shown to inhabitants of county of city of Norwich. No boy allowed to stay beyond vacation next after he shall have attained the age of 16 years.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—In grammar school, English, Latin, French, Greek, German, arithmetic, mathematics, elements of physical science, history, geography, writing, and drawing.

In commercial school, English, French, rudiments of Latin, modern history and geography, writing, drawing, arithmetic, elementary parts of geometry and mechanics, and principles of science and art as applicable to trade and manufactures (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery A.D. 1858.

Governors, 21 residents within radius of ten miles from cathedral, five a quorum, chairman a casting vote; make rules, appoint in grammar school French, drawing, and head master, and with his consent, mathematical, German, and sub-master; in commercial school they appoint all masters; with 21 days notice any master in either school removable for immorality, inefficiency, or neglect of duty.

In grammar school, head, mathematical, and sub-master (and by order of Master of the Rolls any other master with their consent,) allowed to take boarders; the first 60, the mathematical and sub-master 20 each. Must be of Established Church; may not hold other appointment without previous written authority of governors. Head master must be in priest's orders. Mathematical master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London.

In commercial school master allowed not more than 20 boarders, except with governors' consent, may hold no other appointment without their written authority.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment, 200*l.*, from half quarterages (as originally fixed by scheme at two guineas) 254*l.* 2*s.*, besides profits of boarders; of mathematical master, from endowment, 80*l.*, from one-sixth quarterages, (as originally, &c.) 84*l.* 14*s.*, besides profits of boarders; and of sub-master, from endowment, 100*l.*, from one sixth quarterages, (as originally &c.) 84*l.* 14*s.* Head master contributes towards payment of two assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—30 (50 in 1867), more than a third between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, farmers, &c.; from a circuit of four miles. Pay for general work, 10*l.* 10*s.* [Since raised to 12*l.* 12*s.*] Private tuition, 6*l.* 6*s.*, in fifth form, 8*l.* 8*s.* Stationery, 1*l.* Drilling, &c., 8*s.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—30 (45 in 1867) in head and mathematical masters' houses, and 7 in those of ladies, who, however, are not authorized. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board in headmaster's house, 52*l.* 10*s.* Chapel choir, 10*s.* Carpenter's shop (optional), 1*l.* 1*s.* School bills: highest, 98*l.*; average, 71*l.*; lowest (a clergyman's son's, 12 of whom are received, at a reduction of 15 guineas*), 58*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms (on "cubicle" system) in largest boarding house, 569 feet per boy. Rise 7 or 7½ a.m., retire 8½ to 9½ p.m. No permission necessary for boarding houses not kept by masters.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics; classical school being sub-divided for classics and modern languages, modern history, &c. School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for certain studies, are intended for certain lines of life, or appear disqualified for any part of school work. Church catechism taught, two divinity lessons a week in winter half. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book and a portion of Holy Scripture.

Promotions partly by half-yearly examinations, partly by head master's monthly examinations, and separate for classical and mathematical schools.

Examinations monthly by head master, half-yearly by two university examiners appointed at Midsummer by governors, and at Christmas by head master. At monthly examinations "mark money" is given (to not more than four or five boys in each form), at half-yearly examinations prizes for classics, mathematics, modern languages, history, and geography, divinity, and English.

Punishments: impositions, detention, confinement to (a.) school gates, (b.) Cathedral Close gates. Caning rare, publicly, and by head master only. Expulsion by governors only.

Cricket field of six acres within three minutes walk. Town out of bounds. Drilling taught to boarders and such day boys as choose to pay.

On average of last five years, four boys have within one year of leaving school gone to some university.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week, besides time for preparation of at least three fourths of lessons. Playtime, about 26 hours per week.

State of Commercial School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master, from endowment 100*l.*, from one third quarterages (as originally fixed at 10*s.* 6*d.* by scheme), 148*l.* 1*s.*; of sub-master from endowment 90*l.*; from one sixth quarterages (as originally, &c.), 74*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Day Scholars.—202, a considerable majority between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of tradespeople, clerks, &c.; all from city and neigh-

* It is in contemplation to make this advantage depend on proficiency of this class of boys at examination.

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bourhood. Pay for general work, 2*l.* 12*s.* [Since raised to 3*l.* 4*s.* for boys under 11 years, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for boys above 11.] Stationery, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Some boys (chiefly farmers' sons) lodge without supervision, in town, either with friends or elsewhere.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by proficiency in English subjects chiefly, but separately for Latin and French. School course not modified to suit special cases, but Latin, French, and drawing are optional. Religious instruction forms a regular part of school work. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Liturgy.

Promotions by marks and examination chiefly, seniority also being taken into account.

Examination annually by examiners chosen by governors. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and, rarely, caning; last by head master only, and usually after school, before such boys as happen to be present; sometimes publicly.

Playground 112 feet by 81. Drilling taught.

No boy gone to any other place of education since school opened.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for YEAR ENDING MIDSUMMER A.D. 1865.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Quartermages, &c. (commercial)	553	7 6	Deficiency	882	15 9
" (grammar)	632	12 6	Examiners' fees	28	7 0
Tithe rentcharge	535	6 10	Prizes, &c.	10	0 0
Rents, &c.	717	7 11	Rent, &c.	24	8 4
Ground rents	166	10 7	Repairs, &c.	85	5 2
Sale of timber	5	0 0	Rates, &c. (grammar school)	66	7 11
" bark	89	9 9	Coals, gas, cleaning, &c.	13	19 9
Income tax returned (two years)	70	7 4	Printing	10	10 0
Mr. Woolsey (amount of covenants and half stamp on valuation)	423	2 6	Exhibitions	67	10 0
Sundries	9	9 3	Masters' salaries	667	10 0
Deficiency	983	3 0	" shares of fees	423	10 0
			Commercial school (934 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>):—		
			Repairs, &c.	161	16 9
			Masters' salaries	478	15 0
			" shares of quartermages	222	1 6
			Sundries	14	10 4
			Tradesmen's bills	2	14 9
			Printing and advertising	4	17 6
			Rent	19	9 2
			Coals, cleaning, &c.	12	8 5
			Rates, &c.	17	15 10
			Debentures and interest	65	0 0
			Bankers' interest	38	3 1
			Tithes	140	0 9
			Rates, taxes, &c.	48	14 7
			Commission, &c.	47	11 11
			Insurance	15	9 10
			Rev. G. F. Hill's salary	150	0 0
			Mrs. Shaw (amount of covenants and half stamp on valuation)	423	2 6
			Sundries	43	6 4
£4,185 17 2			£4,185 17 2		

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

1. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School	
" " - 1	Clergyman.	" " - 1	Solicitor.
" " - 2	Widow of manufacturer.	" " - 2	Gentleman.
" " - 3	Retired Commander in Navy.	" " - 3	Clergyman.
" " - 4	Surgeon.	" " - 4	Banker's Clerk.
" " - 5	Artist.	" " - 5	Farmer.
" " - 6	Clerk.	" " - 6	Land Agent.
" " - 7	Widow of a Surgeon.	" " - 7	Clothier.
" " - 8	Farmer.	" " - 8	Clergyman.
" " - 9	Surgeon.	" " - 9	Do.
" " - 10	Clergyman.	" " - 10	Solicitor.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School			
" " - 1	Clergyman -	Covington, Hunts	All boarding in the School House.
" " - 2	Do. -	Bromley, Kent -	
" " - 3	Widow of Physician	Southampton -	
" " - 4	Landed Proprietor	Ringstead, Norfolk.	
" " - 5	Solicitor -	Huntingdon -	
" " - 6	Clergyman -	Longstratton, Norfolk	
" " - 7	Surgeon -	Reepham, Norfolk	
" " - 8	Clergyman -	Buckenham, Norfolk.	
" " - 9	Solicitor -	St. Neots, Huats	
" " - 10	Clergyman -	Taperoft, Norfolk	
Boys lowest in School			
" " - 1	Literary Man -	Esher, Surrey -	Do.
" " - 2	Clergyman -	Loddon, Norfolk	
" " - 3	Do. -	Sparham, Norfolk	
" " - 4	Landed Proprietor	Tring, Norfolk -	
" " - 5	Engineer -	Fakenham, Norfolk.	
" " - 6	Landed Proprietor	Confederate States of N. America	Rev. E. D. Smith, Math. Master.
" " - 7	Do. -	Do. -	
" " - 8	Do. -	Mendham Priory, Norfolk.	
" " - 9	Merchant -	London -	Miss Beck.
" " - 10	Clergyman -	- - -	

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS—*cont.*

2. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Banker's Clerk.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Printer.
" " - 2	Professor of Music.	" " - 2	Chief Constable.
" " - 3	Hotel Keeper.	" " - 3	Chemist.
" " - 4	Tailor.	" " - 4	Tailor.
" " - 5	Commission Agent.	" " - 5	Commercial Traveller.
" " - 6	Schoolmaster.	" " - 6	Farmer.
" " - 7	Auctioneer.	" " - 7	Commission Agent.
" " - 8	Plumber & Glazier.	" " - 8	Grocer.
" " - 9	Builder.	" " - 9	Linen Draper.
" " - 10	Farmer.	" " - 10	Shoe Manufacturer.

For Tables B. see pages 354-7.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last six years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

I have no means of making anything approaching to a correct return for any time previous to my own appointment as head master. No books were kept. No record taken. No register existed. I give, therefore, only those distinctions which have been gained by Norwich boys during the last six years. The list of distinguished degrees is necessarily small at present. When I came to Norwich, little more than six years ago, only a single Norwich boy was then in residence at either university. Far the larger number of distinctions have been gained during the last three years. (*Statement by head master.*)

University of Cambridge.—Classical Tripos.—Two First Class Men.

One Second Class Man.

Mathematical Tripos.—One Junior Optime.

Open Scholarships won by competition before residence - - - Five.

Scholarships won by examination after residence - - - Four.

College Prizes - - - Eleven.

University of Oxford.—Open Scholarships won by competition before residence - - - Two.

Scholarships won by examination after residence - - - One.

(Post-mastership, Merton.)

Civil Service of India.—One.

Sandhurst.—One.

Direct Commissions.—One.

Naval Cadets.—One

Examinations at Apothecaries Hall.—Two.

Incorporated Law Society.—Nine.

2. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

This school has only been open for three years. At Christmas last, 1864, eight boys were sent up to the Cambridge Local Examination, all of whom passed, three of them being placed in the Honours Class, and three being classed as *specially distinguished* in English subjects.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1867).

Governors :

Sir William Foster, Bart., Norwich.
Charles Evans, Esq., Norwich.
John Barwell, Esq., Norwich.
Donald Dalrymple, Esq., Thorpe, Norwich.
Francis John Blake, Esq., Norwich.
Robert Wiffen Blake, Esq., Norwich.
John Godwin Johnson, Esq., Norwich.
John Longe, Esq., Spixworth, Norwich.
William Birkbeck, Esq., Thorpe, Norwich.
The Rev. Joseph Crompton, Bracondale, Norwich.
Robert Willett, Esq., Thorpe, Norwich.
Osborn Springfield, Esq., Catton.
John Oddin Taylor, Esq., Norwich.
J. J. Colman, Esq., Bracondale.

Clerk to Governors :

P. E. Hansell, Norwich.

1. GRAMMAR SCHOOL :

Head Master ;

Rev. Augustus Jessopp, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters :

Mons. Carlier, French Master.

C. L. Nursey, Drawing Master.

2. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL :

Head Master :

T. Richmond Pinder, LL.B., B.A. Lond.

Other Foundation Masters :

T. W. Jones, Assistant Master.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average of Time per Week given to each Subject.					
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	23	yrs. 15½	2	hours. 1	—	hours. 2	Gospel of St. John in Greek; Procter's History; Prayer Book; Books of Kings and Chronicles.	15	yrs. 14½		
Greek - -	31	4	—	8	17	5	1½	3	6	Herod. Bk. I.; Plato, Crito; Esch. Agamemnon; Euripides, Medea.	15	14		
Latin - -	All	7	—	8	17	5	1½	5	6	Juvenal, Sat. I. to VIII.; Virgil, Georgics III. and IV.; Virgil, Æn. VI.; Horace, Sat. II.; Cicero, in Vatin.	15	14½		
French - -	All	5	—	13	15	4	1	2	4	Corneille Cid. Xavier de Maistre le Lepreux de la Cité d'Aoste; Boileau's Lutrin.	13	14		
German - -	11	3	—	2	16½	2	¾	2	1½	Schiller's Neffe als Onkel; Hizig's Peter Schliemihi.	5	14		
Arithmetic -	All	5	—	22	15	3	1	—	3	Coleuso's Arithmetic, the whole book.	18	13½		
Mathematics, pure or applied, heside preceding.	42	3	—	5	16½	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Bks. I. to VI. and Bk. XI.; Todhunter's Algebra, including Binomial Theorem; Todhunter's Trigonometry, including Solution of Triangles. One boy finished his Conic Sections (Analytical).	13	14		
History - -	All	7	—	8	17	2	½	—	1	Smith's Hist. of Greece to the End of Peloponnesian War.—History is a subject which the VI. are required to get up for examination without much direct tuition; their reading is tested and directed in the lessons, and they are expected to be able to explain all historical allusions that may occur. The same holds good of the Geography.	15	14		
Geography -	All	4	—	8	17	2	½	—	1	Adam's English Language to the Syntax.	15	14		
English Grammar.	18	2	—	11	15	4	¾	—	3	Chambers' English Literature. The Lesson is a kind of Lecture, of which notes are taken.	7	12	4	
English Literature.	9	1	—	9	15½	4	¾	—	3	- - -	Only one En			
English Composition.	All	4	—	19	15	1	1	1	—	- - -	17	13	1	
Writing - -	23	2	—	—	—	4	¾	—	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Music - -	All boarders 2 hours a week.													
Drawing - -	14	1	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

(Grammar School.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Book used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hours.	—	hours.		11	yrs. 11	4	hours.	—	hours.	
1	—	2	14 Chapters of St. John, Greek and English; Ch. Catechism; Books of Judges and Samuel.				$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Books of Exodus and Genesis, and Church Catechism.
1	2	5	Hom., Il. I., II.; Eurip., Androm., and a little Lucian.							
1	3	5	Virgil, Æn. I., II.; Horace, Odes III.; Cicero pro Milone.	11	11	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	Woodford's Cæsar, 60 Chaps.; Kennedy's Lat. Gr., to the End of Syntax; Muir, Henry's 1st Lat.
1	2	2	Voltaire's Henriade and about 100 pp. of Mignet's Hist. de la Revolution.	17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	2	2	Collis' Praxis Gallica; the Accidence; Ahn's French Reader, including the Anecdotes; Gasc's First French Course, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the book.
1	2	2	Tiarcok's German Reader, about 60 pp.							
1	—	6	Colenso Arith., about $\frac{1}{3}$ ds of the book. In this subject boys are very unequally divided.	9	11	6	1	—	6	Thrower's Arithmetic to end of Vulgar Fractions.
1	—	4	Euclid, Bk. I. to III. (incl.); Colenso's Algebra, including Quadratics and Problems involving Quadratics.							
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Liddell's Rome, the Punic Wars; Gleig's History of England, the Georges.	11	11	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hist. of England, the Stuarts (Collier's School History).
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	Anderson's Geog., Europe and N. America.	11	11	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Anderson's Geog., Europe and British Isles. A map every week.
$\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	Morell's English Grammar and Exercises.	See under Second Class.						
English Literature Class.										
1	1	—	- - - - -	11	11	1	40 m.	1	—	A letter or an essay once a week

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—

Subjects.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.	230	7	—	21	yrs. 14	3	min. 50	—	hrs. 2½	I. and II. Kings, Ezra, and St. Luke; Ch. Cat.	33	yrs. 13	4
Latin - -	83	7	—	7	13½	3	60	3	3	Ovid's Fasti, Bk. III., and portions of Cornelius Nepos.	11	13½	3
French - -	120	6	—	26	14	2	90	2½	3	Lamartine's Christophe Colomb; Boileau's Le Lutrin, Bks. I., II., III., and IV.; Gase's 2nd French Book, Ex. 16 to 42.	12	13	2
Arithmetic -	230	7	—	21	14	3	45	2	2½	Barnard Smith's higher Rules.	33	13	4
Bookkeeping -	88	3	—	21	14	1	60	—	1	Chambers' Book-keeping, Single Entry.	33	13	1
Mensuration -	Taught in conjunction with Arithmetic.												
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	36	2	—	21	14	3	45	—	2½	Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations; Euclid, Bks. I. and II.	15	13½	2
History - -	230	7	—	21	14	2	50	—	1½	James I. to Anne, from Collier's British History, and oral Lectures.	33	13	3
Geography -	230	7	—	21	14	3	45	—	2½	Darton's Geography, and oral Lectures.	33	13	3
English Grammar.	230	7	—	21	14	2	45	—	1½	Morell's Grammar, throughout.	33	13	2
English Literature.	Not taught as a <i>distinct</i> subject.												
English Composition.	193	6	—	21	14	1	60	1	1	- - - -	33	13	1
Reading -	230	7	—	21	14	1	30	—	½	Longman's Graduated Series, Bk. V.	33	13	1
Writing - -	230	7	—	21	14	2	30	—	1	- - - -	33	13	1
Drawing - -	72	3	—	17	13½	2	60	—	2	- - - -	29	12½	1

Commercial School.)

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
min. 50	—	hrs. 2½	Pentateuch and Joshua; St. Luke.	37	yrs. 9½	4	min. 45	—	hrs. 3	Outlines of Pentateuch, and St. Matthew.
60	3	3	Eutropius, Bks. II. and III.; Arnold's 1st Bk., Ex. 47 to end,	12	11	3	60	—	3	Smith's Principia Latina, 20 exercises, Pt. I.
90	2	3	Ahn's Advanced Fr. Reader, 60 pp.	14	11½	2	90	—	4	Gase's 1st Fr. Book, to Ex. 30.
40	1	2½	Barnard Smith's higher Rules.	37	9½	9	45	—	6½	Irish Arithmetic, simple rules.
60	—	1	Single Entry.							
55	—	1½	Colenso's Algebra, Simple Rules.							
45	—	2½	Collier's British History, Henry VII. to James II.							
45	—	1½	Darton's Geography, Europe and Colonies.	37	9½	2	45	—	1½	General outlines, by oral teaching.
45	—	1½	Morell's Grammar, generally.	37	9½	2	45	—	1½	Morell's Small Grammar.
60	—	1								
45	—	½	- - - -	37	9½	6	45	—	4½	S.P.C.K. 3rd Reading Book.
40	—	1½	- - - -	37	9½	5	40	—	4	
60	—	2	- - - -	26	10½	2	60	—	2	

NORWICH.—NORMAN'S SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

ALDERMAN NORMAN by his will, bearing date 19th Feb. 1720, devised all his real property to trustees for the foundation, at the expiration of 60 years from the time of his death, of a hospital to be built at Catton, which hospital should eventually contain 120 boys. The boys were to be received, entertained, taught and brought up in one or more convenient houses to be erected for that purpose, and were to receive premiums and gratuities on being apprenticed and on setting up a trade. They were to be, in the first instance, descendants of relations of the testator and of his first wife; in the second instance, taken out of Ber-street or Conisford Wards, or Catton; and, finally, in default of a sufficient number from these sources, out of the neighbouring parishes in Norwich, at the discretion of the trustees.

Among the subjects of instruction, specified in various parts of the will, Latin and Greek are invariably mentioned, and the head master was directed to be a master of arts, regularly educated at one of the Universities.

Although the education was to be mainly for boys entering upon trade or intended for the sea, and none were to be kept, as a rule, beyond their fifteenth year, the trustees were empowered to continue one boy in every 15 till the age of sixteen or eighteen, and then to send him to the University of Cambridge, to be admitted as a sizar and educated for six years, and to be allowed 30*l.* per annum.

The directions of the testator, specifying the several buildings to be erected, and arranging all the details connected with the future charity, are curiously minute, and are based upon computations of the value of the property at the end of the period named in the will, and of the future expenses of the establishment.

Directions are also given for an interim management and application of the funds, whereby, at the end of 60 years from the testator's death, 30 of the 120 boys were to be already receiving their education out of the trust.

These 30 were to be placed in the new hospital as soon as it was erected, and other boys appointed, two, three or four every year, until the full number of 120 should be complete.

In 1784, the term of 60 years having expired, it was found that, partly owing to the defalcations of a former treasurer and to some mismanagement of the funds, and partly to the mistaken computations of the testator himself, the produce of the estates would not admit of the designs and intentions of the testator being carried out, except in an extended form of the provisional scheme. In consequence of this no hospital was built.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry, a person keeping a school on his own account had been appointed to in-

struct 37 boys at the terms usually charged in schools of the same description; and each boy's parents received 10*l.* per annum from the charity, to enable them to pay the schoolmaster's charges, and towards the boy's maintenance.

Afterwards the number of the master's private scholars having decreased on account of the admission of the charity boys, a salary of 10*l.* was allowed him; and finally, upon his giving up his private pupils and attending exclusively to the charity boys, the salary was increased to 30*l.* At that time the parents paid from 7*s.* to 10*s.* a quarter for each boy, according to the instruction given, the subjects being chiefly reading, writing, and arithmetic, with geography, &c., if required.

Since then a different system has been adopted by the trustees.

In 1839 a *schoolroom and master's residence were built, and the master now has from 60 to 70 scholars, all founder's kin, whom he teaches freely, in consideration of the use of the house and of a salary of 100*l.*, besides an allowance towards two pupil teachers.† About half the scholars are on the foundation; in other words, the parents of every such scholar receive a *douceur* of 8*l.* per annum, and the scholar himself has a premium of 15*l.* at the age of fourteen, on being bound apprentice, and a gratuity of 10*l.* at the age of twenty-two to set him up in trade.

With a few exceptions, the scholars who receive for themselves and confer upon their parents the above-mentioned benefits are named, without regard to merit, by the trustees in rotation.

The present instruction is that given in the National schools, with the addition of drawing, a little English grammar, history and geography. The master holds a certificate of merit.

The Charity Commissioners report that a boy was sent to Cambridge in 1742, and the trustees that only one boy has been so sent, and that that was in 1779.

I visited the school on two occasions, but did not examine the scholars, as they were preparing for a diocesan examination, and it was not worth while for the direct purposes of the commission to interfere with the arrangements of a school attended almost exclusively by the children of labourers and mechanics. Moreover, the school is under Government inspection.

The inspector speaks in very favourable terms of the teaching. Some of the scholars' papers in arithmetic and grammar written in their ordinary yearly examination and submitted to me by the trustee, who acted as examiner, were very creditable. I have no doubt that of its kind the instruction is quite satisfactory.

The schoolroom is a small modern building of the usual type, suited for the reception of 70 or 80 boys.

It is very desirable that a scheme should be obtained for the direction of the trustees in the management of this charity.

* The premises are leasehold, held of the Great Hospital Trustees.

† Till the year 1865 this school, which is a very largely endowed school for the benefit of a limited number of families, actually received a Government grant for pupil teachers. It is still under Government inspection.

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Neither the original intention of building a hospital for a number of boys not exceeding 120, nor the provisional * plan of keeping and putting to school 30 boys, is carried out, and the trustees have been left to their own discretion to apply the income of the charity, which is considerable, as they think best. In the exercise of this discretion they have no doubt wished to adhere, as far as possible, to the conditions of the trust. Still the payments to the children's parents and the absolute nominations by individual trustees in succession, though they may be justified under the terms of the will, are in themselves objectionable. It cannot be advantageous to the families themselves or to the public that any such patronage should be left at the disposal of private persons, one of whom, at least, as I happen to know, and many, as I am given to understand, have never read a copy of Norman's will.

The right to the benefits of the charity will in all probability be always confined to favoured families, but it would seem proper that a court of equity should determine on what principles the conflicting rights of the different families interested should be settled.

It will readily be imagined that the right is much valued by those who possess it. As it passes through female descendants, the possession of it by a young woman is accounted a kind of dowry. Registers of all persons entitled to it are now carefully kept.

For the great majority of candidates, qualified for admission to the school, a National school education is quite sufficient; but exhibitions tenable at the Commercial school would be a desirable and effective mode of applying some portion at least of the income. Supposing the payments to the parents to be discontinued, more than the full number of boys now taught at the school might, by means of such exhibitions, receive a higher kind of instruction than is afforded at present, and it would not be inconsistent with the testator's dispositions if an occasional exhibition were tenable at the Grammar school.

The testator was evidently a staunch adherent of the Church of England. The trustees are not behind him in this respect. Every boy is required to bring a certificate of baptism, and sometimes, to use the words of my informant, a family, in order to qualify, is "baptized in a batch." In other respects, however, the testator, if he could see the results of his benevolence, would be disappointed at the difference between his intentions and their present realization.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 601. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Norman, by will 19 Feb. 1720, after making some small charitable and other bequests, gave to trustees all his real estate in Great and Little Witchingham; premises in parishes

* The provisional plan did not require that the boys should be all sent to the same school, or that there should be a school building at all.

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of St. Peter per Mountergate, St. John Timberhill, Catton, Spixworth, and Sprowston, and all his other real estate in Kent and in England, and all his residuary personal estate, upon certain charitable trusts, until the expiration of 60 years from his death (which took place 10 May 1724) when he directed a school and chapel should be built for the reception, entertainment, teaching, and bringing up of 120 boys, with apprentices fees of 15*l.* a piece, and fixed stipend of head master for teaching 40 boys at 50*l.*, with directions for appointment of an usher, with salary not exceeding 50*l.*, to teach rest of boys. Testator also gave 10*s.* per annum to poor of Catton. Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Consists of property of 365A. 2R. 27r., and 2,500l. consols. Average annual income from endowment 776l. gross, 537l. net, of which 405l. is applied to school. In 1864 income 803l. gross, 621l. net. No probable increase.

Buildings well adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For reception, entertainment, teaching, and bringing up of 120 boys. Majority of trustees to place in school two, three, or four boys yearly of testator's or testator's first wife's relations or their descendants, if they can be known or made out to trustees, and if not, sons of the age of eight and not exceeding ten years of inhabitants of Ber Street ward or Upper Conisford ward in Norwich, or in Catton if enough be there to be had; if not, out of the neighbouring parishes of Norwich, until the age of 14 or 15 years. Male children of strangers to be chiefly of such whose parents have been reduced by losses and have paid to church and poor (founder's will).

Subjects of instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, Greek, and Latin, according to boys' several capacities (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Twenty trustees (of whom founder directed that at first appointment, 60 years after his death, bishop, dean, and chancellor of Norwich, two parliament men for county, and two parliament men for city should be seven; and eight others chosen from Court of Mayoralty, appoint and remove masters and other needful persons. Surviving trustees elect others to fill vacancies in the trust.

Master to be preferentially M.A., educated at one of universities.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master's stipend, 100*l.* from endowment, besides house.
Two pupil teachers at 4*l.* per annum each.

Day Scholars.—Sixty-four; more than nine sixteenths between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of artisans, &c., from distances up to mile and a half. No fees. 29 receive gratuitous instruction; parents of remainder receive 8l. a head in lieu of maintenance, &c. Attend parish church on Sunday mornings. No Boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write from dictation, letters, and figures.

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET for YEAR ENDING 31st DEC. 1864.			
<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Balance in hand	-	439	13 6
Dividends, consols	-	75	0 0
Income tax returned	-	3	9 3
Banker's interest	-	5	4 6
Rents	-	719	12 0
<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Parents of boys	-	272	0 0
Apprentice fees	-	96	10 0
Benefactions to set up trades	-	30	0 0
Gratuities to boys	-	2	8 0
" parents	-	12	10 0
Master, salary	-	100	0 0
" rates, &c., coals	-	29	2 1
Pupil teacher	-	9	0 0
Stationery and books	-	7	3 4
Repairs, &c.	-	107	10 11
Purchase, 200 <i>l.</i> consols	-	180	15 0
Sermons, &c.	-	3	12 6
Boys' treat	-	5	0 0
Insurance	-	8	19 2
Sundries	-	0	13 9
Land and income tax	-	2	1 3
Steward's salary	-	30	0 0
Peer of Catton	-	0	10 0
Balance	-	345	3 3
£1,242 19 3		£1,242	19 3

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School classified by general proficiency and separately for arithmetic and drawing. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Scriptures and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination by examiners appointed by trustees and by Government inspector. Prizes given, besides foundation scholarship, annually offered to competition of boys between 10 and 12 years of age.

Punishments: impositions chiefly; corporal punishment inflicted publicly.

No playground. Drilling taught.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours in the week.

FORM A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Bricklayer (Master).	Boys lowest in School 1	Whitesmith (Journeyman).
" " - 2	Shoemaker (Journeyman).	" " - 2	Gas Works do.
" " - 3	Tailor do.	" " - 3	Shoemaker do.
" " - 4	Leather Cutter do.	" " - 4	Waterman.
" " - 5	Bank Messenger.	" " - 5	Carpenter (Master).
" " - 6	Dealer, &c.	" " - 6	Sailor (Fisherman).
" " - 7	Bookseller and Agent,	" " - 7	Fishmonger (Master).
" " - 8	Cabinet Maker (Journeyman).	" " - 8	Butcher (Master).
" " - 9	Shoemaker do.	" " - 9	Weaver (Journeyman).
" " - 10	Turner (Master).	" " - 10	Brickmaker (Master).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of Norwich, Treasurer and Chairman.
The Lord Bishop of Norwich.
The Dean of Norwich.
Thomas Starling Day, Esq., Sussex Street, Norwich.
Sir Samuel Bignold, Norwich.
John Virtson, Esq., Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.
Henry Staniforth Patteson, Esq., Thorpe, near Norwich.
Edward Steward, Esq., Eaton Hall, Norwich.
Sir William Foster, Bart., Norwich.
John Henry Gurney, Esq., Catton Park, Norfolk.
The Rev. Jonathan Chase Matchett, Norwich.
Henry Kett Thompson, Esq., Great Witchingham Hall, Norfolk.
Robert John Harvey Harvey, Esq., Crown Point Park, Norfolk.
The Rev. W. A. Ormsby, Smallburgh Rectory, Norfolk.
Frederick Elwin Watson, Esq., Norwich.
Henry Browne, Esq., Norwich.
John Godwin Johnson, Esq., Norwich.
The Rev. Henry Symonds, Precentor of Norwich Cathedral.
The Rev. William Cufaude Davie, Cringleford, Norfolk.
The Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, Canon of Norwich Cathedral, Norwich.

Clerk to Trustees:

C. W. Millard, Norwich.

Master;

Joseph B. Brown.

SCARNING FREE SCHOOL.*

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

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WILLIAM SECKER, by his will dated 26th Oct. 1604, devised certain houses, lands and tenements to trustees, to dispose the profits and revenues coming and growing thereof towards the maintenance of a free school to be kept for ever in a house at Scarning.

In former times the school was, at least in part, a classical school, and the schoolmaster was a clergyman.

It has now been converted into a free parish school. This has been done by the trustees acting on their own interpretation of the terms of the will, without any sanction or authorization on the part of the Court of Chancery or of the Charity Commissioners. The benefits of the charity are thus at present almost confined to the children of the labouring classes.

The school is free to all children residing in Scarning. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and the outlines of geography. Of 128 children on the books 16 are children of small occupiers of land. The rest are children of mechanical and agricultural labourers. The number of boys and girls is about equal.

The endowment now yields a yearly income of about 200*l.* net. Out of this is paid the master's salary of 100*l.* He occupies a house rent free, but subject to rates and taxes; and he also provides coals for the school and pays a schoolmistress, who is engaged to teach the girls plain sewing, knitting and marking.

The residue of the clear rents is applied as a fund for supplying books, repairing premises and providing for the fines (arbitrary) on the admission of new trustees to the copyhold lands.

Negotiations have been opened for effecting an enfranchisement. In 1865 there was an accumulated balance of 355*l.*, which, with a yearly surplus of about 80*l.* per annum, will be applicable in the first instance to this purpose, and eventually to the further extension of the school.

The school is a Church of England school. I am informed that the poorest classes in this district all belong to the Established Church, and that the Dissenters would not desire the instruction given at an elementary school of this character.

There is a very good schoolroom, which can be divided into two compartments for boys and girls by means of folding doors.

The master is a man of experience in teaching, having been 44 years engaged in scholastic pursuits. From his conversation and correspondence, and from what I saw of the school, although I did not formally examine the scholars, I am satisfied that he is a very intelligent and competent person, and that the school is a useful institution.

But the district is not a poor one, and the same results might be obtained if a small capitation fee were imposed and some amount of local support enlisted in the service of the school. At all events, the surplus income might in future be advantageously employed in the form of exhibitions, tenable by natives of Scarning at some school, where a higher kind of education is imparted.

* Not a grammar school by foundation or by present practice. See p. 426.

SNETTISHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

IN 1708 Anthony Hall by his will devised, after the decease of two grandchildren therein named, certain lands and tenements situate in Snettisham, for a schoolmaster "to teach 20 poor boys to read, write, and cipher, and to learn them Latin." It was directed that the boys should have entered into their primers before they were sent to the school, that they should be educated freely, and that they should be children of parents not worth 20*l.* per annum, and not reputed to possess 400*l.* in goods, houses, lands and tenements, except in the case of founder's kin.

On the death of the last surviving grandchild named in the will, no school was established until an information had been filed in chancery by the Attorney-General, at the relation of certain inhabitants of Snettisham.

The result of the legal proceedings was, that the lands, freehold and copyhold, devised by Anthony Hall for the object aforesaid, were conveyed and surrendered to certain trustees, and a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1801.

By this scheme it was settled that the school should be established in Snettisham, as having been the residence of the testator; that the trustees should make rules for the good order and government of the school and for the management of the charity estate; and that the instruction should be in reading, writing, accounts and Latin, free to 20 boys, sons of inhabitants of Snettisham.

The school is governed by a body of rules drawn up in 1854. Provision is made for the payment of the clear rents to the master, after the necessary working expenses have been defrayed. Among these are included—

- (1.) Repairs of school premises;
- (2.) School fittings, maps and plans;
- (3.) School books, slates, &c., for the use of the 20 free boys;
- (4.) One pound per annum for the school library;
- (5.) Rewards at the annual examination, not exceeding 1*l.* per annum.

The free boys are to be taught and treated in all respects like the master's private pupils.

They must produce certificates of baptism and attend church twice every Sunday.

The master, in case he has private pupils, must provide an assistant for every 20 scholars above the number of 5.

The school is to be examined by a Government inspector.

The subjects of education are to be,—

- The Church catechism;
- The Old and New Testaments;
- Latin (not compulsory);
- English reading, writing and grammar;
- English history and geography;
- Arithmetic, including fractions;
- Vocal music.

Besides the above, the master is required to teach, if requested—

The first book of Euclid ;

The first four rules of algebra ;

Book keeping, mensuration, land-surveying and linear drawing ;

Elements of chemistry and of natural philosophy.

None of the free boys learn anything beyond reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and the outlines of geography.

The school is not under Government inspection, but is examined by the master.

The free boys are admitted after an examination by some of the trustees, chiefly in the Church catechism. They are generally from seven to fourteen years of age.

The free boys belong to a class at least as humble as that which the founder intended to benefit. The other boys are chiefly the sons of farmers and respectable tradespeople.

I found 58 boys in attendance, viz. : the 20 free boys, 24 boarders and 14 pay scholars.

They are all taught together and divided into three classes. One boy professed to learn French, and four had begun Latin. The knowledge displayed in these subjects was of the scantiest description imaginable.

With the exception of the arithmetic, which was fair, the teaching of the school was indifferent. The grammar of the 1st class was meagre and unintelligently taught; while in the 2nd class, grammar, geography and spelling were all bad. The boys of the 3rd class could barely read and perform the simple processes of arithmetic.

The education is of a low character and not good of its kind. The discipline is effective.

There is considerable competition, whenever a vacancy occurs among the free boys, and so far the parents seem to value the benefits of the foundation. Regularity of attendance is enforced by a stringent regulation in the rules of 1854. Still it cannot be doubted that in a school under Government inspection a better education is provided for the children of the class to which the free boys belong.

There is a good schoolroom, built at a cost of 500*l.* by the present master, who, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, borrowed that sum and charged the trust estate with the payment of principal and interest, to be repaid within 20 years. A large dining-room for the boarders is used as a class room.

The master has also improved the accommodation for boarders, which is now very good of its kind, the rooms being conveniently arranged and well ventilated.

There is a playground close to the school, and a cricket-field for the boarders and other scholars who choose to subscribe to a club. The boys are taught drilling and vocal music; they have their own cadet corps of volunteers, with their own fife-and-drum band.

The school, as a commercial boarding school, is a success. The

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boarders are the sons of a class who care for nothing beyond the practical and instrumental branches of instruction, but who are very particular about the way in which their children are fed and treated at school. To such persons the master's establishment offers every advantage desired at a low scale of charges. It is the counterpart of many Norfolk private schools, attended by the same class of scholars. Little attention is paid to the educational department of the business, but great pains are taken to ensure the health and comfort and (it is only fair to add) the good and orderly conduct of the boys.

I am informed that any attempt to abolish the existing freedom of instruction would be very unpopular, except among the class which furnishes the boarders and pay-scholars.

By the rule, which requires a certificate of baptism from every free boy, and which enforces the learning of the Church catechism, and attendance at church twice every Sunday, the Dissenters are subjected to a restriction which, apparently, was not contemplated either by the testator or the Court of Chancery.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 846. A.D. 1835.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Anthony Hall, 14 Sept. 1708, who left land and houses for a schoolmaster. School first established by order of Court of Chancery in 1801, approving scheme of management. School estate increased by awards of Inclosure Commissioners.

School property.—Land of 48a. 2r. 20p. in Snettisham to the annual value of 118*l.* From this, at present, 40*l.* deducted for debt on new buildings. Net income for school about 59*l.* Buildings well adapted.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach and educate 20 poor boys, to have entered their primers before being sent, without payment more than that specified. Schoolmaster to have no other employ, living, or curacy; and no other children to be taught free but such whose parents should not be worth 20*l.* per annum, or 400*l.* in goods, except those of founder's own family, they being of any worth whatsoever (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, ciphering, and Latin.

Government and Masters.—Vicar and nine other trustees elect master; and by rule of trustees of 1854, master has to provide an assistant for every 20 pupils after the first five, not counting the 20 free boys. Trustees appoint annually a standing committee of four to superintend the school, select books for library, &c.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master receives 62*l.* from estate, takes 26 boarders in rent-free schoolhouse, and pays assistant master.

Day Scholars.—Twenty poor boys, taken generally by merit in reading primer, free of all charge.

Boarders.—Twenty-six, from short distances mostly.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission, foundationers required to read primer.

School classified by group of subjects.

Promotion by merit proved at examinations.

Religious instruction according to the Church of England forms a distinct part of school work, and school is opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Latin taught to six boys; French to one. Corporal punishment rare; public when inflicted. School library open to all, and winter playground. Summer playground open to members of the cricket club and boarders only; three acres.

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School time, 41 weeks. Study hours, 25; or for boarders, 36. Lessons learnt mostly out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School (foundations) - 1	Labourer.	Boys lowest in School (non-foundations) 1	Plumber, &c.
" " - 2	Do.	" " - 2	Chemist, &c.
" " - 3	Do.	" " - 3	Plumber, &c.
" " - 4	Baker.	" " - 4	Farmer.
" " - 5	Tailor.	" " - 5	Widow.
" " - 6	Labourer.	" " - 6	Surgeon.
" " - 7	Do.	" " - 7	H.M. Customs.
" " - 8	Blacksmith.	" " - 8	Trinity Lighthouse.
" " - 9	Labourer.	" " - 9	Farmer.
" " - 10	Carpenter.	" " - 10	Widow.

6 non-foundations from villages beyond Snettisham, to distance of 6 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
" " - 2	Do.	" " - 2	Do.
" " - 3	Surgeon and Merchant (Guardians).	" " - 3	Surgeon and Merchant (Guardians).
" " - 4	Clergyman & Merchant (Guardians).	" " - 4	Farmer.
" " - 5	Farmer.	" " - 5	Draper.
" " - 6	Brewer.	" " - 6	Farmer.
" " - 7	Chemist and Druggist.	" " - 7	Butcher.
" " - 8	Farmer.	" " - 8	Farmer.
" " - 9	Do.	" " - 9	Do.
" " - 10	Do.	" " - 10	Do.

Head master only keeps boarding house.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

There are 46 boys in the school; all of whom are taught religious knowledge, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, English composition, reading and writing; 6 learn Latin; 1 French; 1 Euclid; 2 book-keeping; 2 music (piano); 3 mensuration and surveying; and 7 drawing.

Latin, French, music, and drawing are extras, 1*l.* 1*s.* each a year.

There are 24 boys divided into the first and second classes. Average age in first, 13 years; in second, 11 years. In the lowest class are 10 boys of the average age of 9.

Text books used:—

In the first class, History of British Empire (Collier); Guide to Science (Brewer); O. and N. Test. Histy. (Brewer); the Bible; Geography (Scottish School Book Association); History (by "a Lady"); Grammar (Lennie); Arithmetic (Melrose and Colenso).

In the second class: History of British Empire (Collier); History of England (Rodwell); Bible; Geography (Chambers); History (by "a Lady"); Arithmetic (Melrose, Colenso, and Walkingame).

In the third class: History of England (Rodwell); Geldart's Stories of England and 40 counties; Bible; Geography (Chambers); History; Grammar (Lennie); Arithmetic (Crossley, Melrose).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Henry Coldham, Esq., Anmer Hall.
John Davy, Esq., Ingoldisthorpe.
Rev. John Coldham, Vicar of Snettisham.
C. F. Neville Rolfe, Esq., Headsham Hall.
John Calthorp, Esq., Stanhoe Hall.
Hamon Styleman le Strange, Esq., Thurstanton Hall.
Rev. James A. Ogle, Vicar of Sedgeford.
Thomas Davies, Esq., Surgeon, Snettisham.
Rev. William Law Hussey, Rector of Ringstead.
W. C. J. Campbell, Esq., Snettisham.

Master:

Robert Lubbock.

THETFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

Sir Richard Fulmerston by his will, bearing date 23rd Jan. 1566, directed that provision should be made for the payment of a preacher in St. Mary's Church, Thetford, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, and for the relief of two poor men and two poor women.

These intentions not having been properly carried into effect by his executors, an act was passed (7 James I.) in 1610, whereby the preacher, schoolmaster, usher and poor people aforesaid were incorporated under the name of the "the Master and Fellows of the school and hospital of Thetford, founded by King James according to the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston;" the preacher being the master, and the schoolmaster, usher and the almspeople, fellows of the same.

By this act the property devised under the will of Sir R. Fulmerston was vested in this body corporate; but the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of Thetford were appointed governors, and all grants or leases made without their consent were to be void. The preacher, schoolmaster, &c. were to be governed by such ordinances as should be made by the mayor, burgesses and commonalty, with the approval of the Bishop of Norwich and judges of assizes for the time being.

	£	s.	d.	
The preacher was to have from				
the clear rents -	30	0	0	per annum.
Schoolmaster - -	26	13	4	„
Usher - - -	20	0	0	„

And each of the poor people 2s. per week.

They were all to have buildings or rooms for habitation provided for them, and every three years all surplus income was to be divided between them, according to the discretion of the governors, who also had the right of appointment of the master and fellows of the said school and hospital.

Out of this endowment grew an ancient grammar school, which, according to Martin, the historian of Thetford, was "at first very flourishing, though for many years past" (in 1779) "in a declining condition, without any probability of its recovering its former eminence."

The education in classics was, as usual, free; but the master and usher had each a house for the reception of boarders.

In 1740 it was ordered that no boys should be admitted to the school till they were able to read English, and fit to be entered upon the "accidence."

That all sons of "foreigners" should pay an entrance fee of 10s.

That the usher should instruct all the boys under his care in writing and accounts three half days in the week, each boy to pay one sum of 2s. 6d. when he entered on these subjects.

In 1791 it was ordered that the usher should not be compelled to take any boy under eight years of age, and that he might charge 2s. 6d. per quarter for every boy taught by him, this payment not to include the charges for pens, ink and paper.

A scheme for the management of the school was approved by the Court of Chancery in 1817, but it does not refer to the subjects of instruction or to the class of foundation boys.

At that time the income of the charity had increased, so as to allow, *apparently*,* of all the payments made out of it to the preacher, schoolmaster, usher and almspeople being raised in the ratio of five to two.

	£	s.	d.	
The preacher thus received	- 75	0	0†	per annum.
Schoolmaster - - -	- 66	13	4	,,
Usher - - - - -	- 50	0	0	,,

And each of the almspeople 5s. per week.

These salaries were confirmed by the scheme, but it was ordered that there should be no triennial division till the debt was liquidated and the preacher's house repaired. After that, the triennial division of surplus income was to be resumed according to the ratio of allowance prescribed by the Act of Parliament.

In 1822 it was ordered, among other things, with the approval of the Bishop of Norwich and of Lord Tenterden and Mr. Justice Gaselee, judges of assizes, that the foundation boys should be limited to 30, of whom not more than eight could claim instruction in classics ;

That no boy under eight years of age or above fourteen should be on the foundation ;

That the sons of freemen should have a first right to the foundation, and after them the sons of settled inhabitants ;

That the foundationers should be charged only for pens, ink and firing ;

That the nominations to the foundation should be made by the committee appointed by the corporation for the management of the charity ;

That the master should have power to expel a boy for just and reasonable cause on reporting the case to the committee.

While these regulations were in force there never were eight free grammar scholars ; but the number of free boys learning writing and accounts was nevertheless limited to 22.

In March 1834 there were under the schoolmaster one free grammar scholar, five pay-scholars‡ and seven boarders ; and under the usher 21 free boys and 13 pay-scholars.

As reported by the Charity Commissioners, the school was then of little use to the town as a classical school.

After the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the government

* The charity was considerably in debt at that time.

† In addition to about 35l. per annum in lieu of a residence.

‡ These boys were entitled to free instruction, but their friends preferred to pay for them.

of the school was transferred to the charity trustees of the borough.

In 1860 the Court of Chancery gave its sanction to a new scheme, whereby it is prescribed that the course of education shall be an English course, including arithmetic, mapping, land surveying and mensuration, and that any boy whose parents require it shall be instructed in the classics. The trustees are empowered to make provision for instruction in French, drawing, music, and other branches of education, as may seem good to them; and every boy between the ages of eight and sixteen is to pay a sum of 10s. per quarter in full for all instruction, including expenses of pens, ink and paper.

The master is to be a graduate of an English university.

I inspected the school and found in attendance 25 boys, of whom only 3* were foundationers paying 10s. per quarter.

Of the other 22, 6 were pupils of the usher and 16 pupils of the head master, paying to each respectively his own terms.

The usher's six pupils were one boarder, one day boarder, and four day boys.

The schoolmaster's sixteen were five boarders, one day boarder, and ten day scholars.

The three foundationers, not learning Latin, were taught by the usher with his other scholars. A French master, however, comes once a week, and teaches some of the schoolmaster's and some of the usher's boys indiscriminately.

I examined the majority of the boys in arithmetic, which was tolerably well done, though not so well or so rapidly as in many schools. The geography was very good. The dictation of the juniors was indifferent. The Latin, though far better than in most private schools, was not quite satisfactory. The French was in some instances decidedly good. The best boys are qualified to pass the Cambridge local examinations for juniors without honours; they could not go much beyond that. Although the scheme provides for an examination yearly or half-yearly, the trustees have never appointed an examiner, and the master has always examined and reported on his own boys. The papers set by him are printed with the examination lists, and are simple and judicious. The method of teaching in the school appears sound, but the results might be more effective.

The school is held in an old but substantial building, capable of containing 50 boys. There is a class room, the ancient chamber provided for the schoolmaster; but its services have not been required for more than a century.

Both the schoolmaster and usher have the use of houses more or less suitable for the reception of boarders, but of late years there have been but few.

For the schoolmaster's boarders there is a playground, not large enough for cricket, but none for the other boys.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that this school is not producing results commensurate with its endowment.

* In December 1865 there was only one foundationer.

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The present scheme provides that no future preacher, schoolmaster, usher or inmate of the almshouses shall have any right to a share in the division of the* surplus income of the charity; but existing interests are reserved. When all such interests shall have determined, the preacher is to receive 75*l.* per annum and a residence, or an allowance in lieu of a residence; and the almspeople are each to receive 5*s.* weekly.

The schoolmaster is to have a salary of not more than 250*l.* per annum, and the usher a salary of not more than 150*l.* per annum, out of the endowment. They are also to share the produce of the capitation fees, which are not likely to be of any large amount.

The imposition of capitation fees has given rise to much dissatisfaction, and since my visit to Thetford the charities of the town have been made the subject of a special inquiry, in which the question of free education at the Grammar school was, among other matters, investigated by an inspector of charities.

The majority of the trustees are favourable to the new scheme. A minority, supported by a large body of the inhabitants, are urgent for the abolition or reduction of the school payments.

On the one side it is contended that the effect of the fee has been to drive away from the school those scholars who formerly went to the usher for writing and accounts, and that the burden of supporting a British school to do the work, for which the Grammar school is endowed, is thus thrown upon the inhabitants of the town.

On the other hand, it is argued that such scholars are better provided for at the British school, and that the fee is of use in preventing the conversion of the Grammar school into an elementary school; that the fee is not unreasonable, when the actual subjects taught, together with the option of instruction in classics, are taken into account; and that all persons who require such an education for their sons can well afford to pay it.

I venture, however, to doubt whether there will ever be a sufficiently important classical or semi-classical school in the town to justify the application of 400*l.* per annum (besides the use of boarding houses) to the payment of its masters; while, on the other hand, the expenditure of so large a sum on a mere elementary school would be positively mischievous.

A portion of the endowment might be given in aid of schools intended for the poor, and the balance devoted to exhibitions tenable at such schools as Norwich or King's Lynn Grammar schools, Norwich Commercial school or the college at Framlingham.

If the school is to continue on its present footing, the arrangements, by which the head master and usher are to a certain extent

* The present sum divided is about 150*l.* per annum; the master, usher, and almspeople receiving their proportionate shares. The preacher's dividend has been allowed to accumulate, but some of the trustees think that it should be divided between the master and usher. The master receives the *payment* apportioned to the preacher, by virtue of his holding that office.

independent of each other, will have to be reconsidered. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry some inconvenience had resulted from the division of the school into two schools, each under its own independent master (see 29th Report, p. 870); and though the subordination of the usher to the head master is now more complete, and no dispute has ever arisen in consequence of the arrangements made in section 9 of the scheme, any difficulty that might arise would be found difficult of solution, especially as there seems to be no provision whatever for the removal of either functionary.

The head master is of opinion that an infusion of the county and clerical element would be of advantage in the constitution of the board of trustees.

The present head master is also the preacher or master of the hospital and has a cure of souls in the town. If the school were really what it should be, this accumulation of offices in one and the same person would be most mischievous; at present the school is not much affected by it.

There is a well endowed charity in the town for apprenticing boys to trade. About 12 are bound apprentices yearly at the rate of 20*l.* each.

The general charities of the town, exclusive of the school and hospital, but inclusive of the binding charity and of the poor allotments, amount to about 600*l.* per annum.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 866. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Act of Parliament 7 James I., Sir Richard Fulmerston, by will 23 Jan. 1566, directed a demise to be made by his executors for a preacher in St. Mary's Church, gave premises in Thetford for residence for master and usher, site for school and a hospital for four almspeople, and gave to Edward Clere and his heirs an estate in parish of Croxton, upon condition that they settled other lands of 35*l.* clear yearly value towards maintenance of a preacher, &c.; and, in default of such settlement, gave Croxton estate to his executors upon trust to dispose of profits for above-mentioned purposes. Deeds at office of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Land 1435*a.* 3*r.*, and Government stock 898*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Average annual income from endowment, about 746*l.* gross, 448*l.* net, of which about 250*l.* is applied to school. No probable increase.

Site and buildings well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school (Act of Parliament). All sons of inhabitants or deceased inhabitants of Thetford entitled to benefits of school. No boy admissible under eight years of age or who is unable to read English. No boy to remain in school after attaining age of 16 (scheme A.D. 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Act of Parliament), English education, including arithmetic, mapping, land surveying, and mensuration. Any boy whose parents require it to be instructed in classics. Trustees may, if they think fit, provide for instruction of boys in French, drawing, music, and such other subjects as they think fit. Religious instruction (subject to a conscience clause) according to doctrine and discipline of Church of England (scheme).

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Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery,
15 Dec. 1860.

Master and usher, appointed by majority of borough charity trustees at a meeting duly convened, may, with their sanction, or sanction of committee of them appointed for general purposes of school, take boarders. Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A. of Cambridge, incumbent of St. Mary's, preacher, and chaplain to union. Average income from endowment, 128*l*.; from fees, about 5*l*. Usher's average income from endowment, 95*l*.; from fees, about 5*l*.*

Day Scholars.—Twenty-three, all from town and immediate neighbourhood. Pay for general work, eight on foundation, 2*l.*; other boys 1*l.* 10*s.*, or without classics, 4*l.* 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Five; three and sometimes four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and tuition in head master's house, above 12 years of age, 50 guineas, under 12, 40 guineas; in usher's house, 25 guineas. Rise 7 to 7½ a.m.; bed 8½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Foundation boys must be able to read English on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course would be modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction based on Bible and Prayer Book chiefly. School work begins and ends with Rev. G. W. Kitchin's school prayers.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for YEAR ENDING 11th OCT. 1864.

[illegible]

* Scheme directs income of endowment to be thus applied :—

(a.) During existence of any of then (15 Dec. 1860) existing interests :—

Then preacher's salary 75*l.* with $\frac{225}{731}$ of surplus income.

Then schoolmaster's salary, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with $\frac{200}{731}$ of surplus income.

Then usher's salary 50*l.* with $\frac{150}{731}$ of surplus income.

Each then inmate of almshouse 13*l*. with $\frac{39}{731}$ of surplus income.

Any future preacher's salary 75l.

Any future schoolmaster's income from charity (not more than) 250*l.*

Any future usher's income from charity (not more than) 150l.

(b.) When all then existing interests have determined:

All division of surplus profits to cease.

Preacher's salary to be 75l.

Schoolmaster's salary to be (not more than) 250*l*.

Usher's salary to be (not more than) 150%.

NOTE.—Scheme fixes master's share of surplus fees (after providing for stationery) at four sevenths, and usher's at three sevenths.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination half-yearly hitherto by head master. Scheme provides for appointment of examiners by trustees. Prizes given by masters and their friends.

Punishments: impositions, deprivation of holidays, indulgences, etc., and occasionally cauing; last publicly.

School yard about a quarter of an acre. Boarders and non-foundations may also play in head master's field of half an acre with his leave. Field 50 yards off. Boarders may not go beyond bounds without master's permission.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half a day for boarders.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
" " 2	Solicitor.	" " 2	Miller.
" " 3	Grocer.	" " - 3	Gardener.
" " - 4	Merchant.	" " 4	Grocer.
" " - 5	Widow.	" " 5	Cordwainer.
" " - 6	Captain.	" " 6	Paper Manufacturer.
" " - 7	Farmer.	" " 7	Builder.
" " - 8	Miller.	" " - 8	Stonemason.
" " 9	Solicitor.		
" " - 10	Engineer.		

All from Thetford, except one from a distance of 4 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Manufacturer	Selby, Yorkshire	} Rev. A. F. Smith.
2	Mercer	Cambridge	
3	Gentleman	Croydon, Surrey	
4	Farmer	Bridgham, near Thetford.	
5	Do.	Croxton	} Mr. J. H. Gates.
6	Coffee Planter	Near Candy, Ceylon	

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SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.
Religious Knowledge - - -	All	-
Greek -	7	2
Latin - - -	17	2
French - - -	12	2
German - - -	2	-
Arithmetic - - -	All	-
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding -	4	-
History - - -	All	3
Geography - - -	All	2
English Grammar - - -	All	2
English Literature - - -	All	-
English Composition - - -	All	-
Reading - - -	All	3
Writing - - -	All	-
Drawing - - -	3	-

Books used in the school:

Bible, Prayer Book, Whateley's Christian Evidences, Homer, Greek Testament, Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, Hutton's Principia Græca, Horace, Ovid, Cæsar, Henry's 1st Latin, Ellis's Exercises, Eton Grammar, &c.

In French: the Middle Class Exercises. Subject, Grammar, &c.

In German: the Middle Class Exercises. Subject, Grammar, &c.

Colenso. Barnard Smith.

Todhunter's Algebra; Colenso's Algebra; Lund's Algebra; Potts's Euclid.

Liddell's Rome; Student's Hume; Markham's History; Cornwell's Geography; Junior Geography; Morell's English Grammar; Shakespeare; Recitations from the Poets, &c. Themes and Letters. History of France, England, &c.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

At the last Cambridge Local Examination, in December 1864, one of the pupils passed the examination in the Third Class of Honours.

I have only held the Mastership about four years, and during that period this was the only boy old enough for me to send up to an examination. (Head Master.)

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Leonard Shelford Bidwell, Justice of the Peace for the county of Norfolk and also for the borough of Thetford.

Shelford Clarke Bidwell, Esq.

Henry Woodruffe Bailey, Esq.

Cornell Henry Fison, Esq.

James Cronshey, Esq.

Mr. Cornell Fison, Merchant, Thetford.

„ Henry Roberts Tyrell, Merchant, Thetford.

„ John Withers Gill, Farmer, Thetford.

„ George Wise Mackenzie, Surgeon, Thetford.

„ Edward Frost, Currier, Thetford.

„ James Colby, Ironmonger, Thetford.

„ William Watts Wickes, Aylsham.

Head Master:

Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith, M.A., Camb.

Usher:

John Henry Gates.

NORTH WALSHAM.—SIR WM. PASTON'S FREE SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school was founded in 1606, for a master and usher to instruct freely forty boys (sons of inhabitants of North Erpingham, Tunstead, Happing, East Flegg and West Flegg Hundreds) in the rules of grammar and the knowledge of the Latin tongue.

The charity is now governed by a decree of the Court of Chancery made in 1760; but no modifications were introduced by this decree either in the subjects of instruction prescribed or in the class of boys intended to be benefited by the trust. Till a late period the school has been a large classical boarding school, and but few boys from the favoured hundreds have applied for admission for a long time past.

In September 1832 there were 6 foundation boys and 56 boarders in the school house.

The present master has had between 30 and 40 boarders.

At present both foundationers and boarders have almost entirely deserted the school.

At the time of my visit there were eight pupils from the favoured hundreds, of whom three were boarders; besides these, there were three other boarders in the master's house.

I saw only seven pupils in the schoolroom. The others were young boys receiving instruction from the master's wife. One older boy was preparing for the Cambridge local examination, and has since passed, as a senior, without honours.

I heard the ordinary lessons in scripture and Latin. I also examined an arithmetic class and saw one boy's work in algebra. But the school cannot be treated as a public school; the master's functions are those rather of a private tutor. The boys were modest and unaffected; and the whole establishment had an air of quiet domesticity quite unlike that of a busy grammar school.

It will be seen from the above description that the persons mainly interested in the trust attach but little value to the education given at the school.

The schoolroom, erected in 1826, is a large substantial building, detached from the house, but standing in the same grounds. It has not been used for many years, and there is not a single unbroken pane of glass in it. School is held in a room in the master's house. The master's house is capable of receiving 35 to 40 boarders. One or two rooms only are occupied by the half-dozen boys at present there. The building is falling out of repair, having been externally painted twice only in 22 years. The whole place wears an aspect of decay and desolation.

The boys' playground is somewhat less than half an acre in extent; but the boarders play in the master's garden, which is larger.

The present state of this charity, of which the income is nearly 300*l.* per annum, with a prospect of increase, is most lamentable.

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Some time ago the trustees were anxious to have a new scheme; but the master objected, and his interests are protected by Act of Parliament. There ought to be an usher on the foundation; but this functionary has disappeared, the trustees thinking it better to save his salary and add it to their accumulations, now that his services are not wanted. For similar reasons they decline to spend anything on the buildings beyond what is necessary for preventing them from going to absolute ruin. No one takes any interest in the place. One trustee told me that he had purposely kept away from the meetings for many years "from sheer despair and disgust," and I understand that a quorum is with difficulty collected to pass the annual accounts for the Charity Commissioners. Some attribute the collapse of the school to a want of energy on the part of the master; others think that he is too good for the requirements of the place; all agree that a classical school will no longer succeed, now that parents of a better class are sending their sons to the large public schools, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood do not require Latin or Greek.

The total population of the hundreds interested in the charity was, in 1861, 37,234; but they are scattered about in agricultural villages and parishes, the largest town being North Walsham, with a population of 3,000.

Under these circumstances, it is suggested either that the restriction imposed by the founder should be relaxed, or that the privilege of free education for 40 boys should be commuted for exhibitions tenable at this or some other school by selected scholars from the favoured districts.

At present the education of the foundationers is not absolutely free. It is interpreted that the master is required to give gratuitous education only in Latin. For other subjects, including Greek, mathematics, arithmetic and English, the foundationers are charged 8*l.* per annum.

The trust possesses the advowson of a small benefice, which should be sold for the benefit of the charity.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 318. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir William Paston purchased two acres of ground, and thereon built a schoolhouse, and by deed 1 Oct. 1606 gave, for maintenance of school, master, usher, and preacher, rectory with advowson of Horsey, lands in Horsey and Waxtonesham known as Fords, and containing 120 acres, and six pieces of land in Walcot, and directed surplus of profits (if any), after defraying all charges, to be for relief of poor. Original endowment augmented with four pieces of land containing nearly 38 acres under Horsey Inclosure Act, 52 Geo. 3. Rev. William Rees, 26 May 1818, gave a small piece of copyhold land to increase school site. Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Total acreage of lands, including school premises 217*A.* 3*R.* 8*P.* Average annual income from endowment, 297*l.* gross, 263*l.*

net, of which 153*l.* is applied to school. In 1864, 305*l.* 13*s.* gross, 266*l.* net. On expiration of a lease for 21 years, from 11 Oct. 1850, an increase of income may be expected.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for training up, teaching, and instructing of youth. Forty scholars to be freely taught and instructed in the rules of grammar and the Latin tongue, children of inhabitants of hundreds of North Erpingham, Tunstead, Happing, and East and West Flegg (foundation deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of religion; rules of grammar and the Latin tongue (foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery 16 Feb. 1760.

Goveruors, honest, able, and sufficient persons resident near town, and such of the name of Paston as for the time being enjoy founder's chief mansion house at Paston, have power to nominate and displace master and usher, there being no issue male of founder's grandson Edmund Paston or of Edward Paston in foundation deed mentioned. In practice appointment of usher is left to head master.

Master and usher must be sufficient, honest, discreet, and learned men.

State of School in Second Half-year 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment, 140*l.*

Day Scholars.—Six, all on foundation; five between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of tradesmen, &c.; all from town. Pay for general work, 8*l.*, or if not on foundation, 12*l.* French, drawing, and music, 4*l.* each.

Boarders.—Three, all in head master's house, one on foundation. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board: foundationers, 22*l.*, other boys, 23*l.* Laundress, 2*l.* School bills: highest, 44*l.*; average, 40*l.*; lowest, 35*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1399·3 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for religious knowledge, English, classics, and mathematics. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Daily instruction for three quarters of an hour in Old and New Testament history, church catechism, and evidences of Christianity. Prayers taken from Prayer Book morning and evening.

Promotions by proficiency at discretion of master, and separate for every group of subjects.

Prizes given by master once a year.

Punishments: Impositions, and, very rarely, caning, all by head master only.

Playground 80 yards by 21. Boys walk out with master, and occasionally by twos and threes without him.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week; about half of lessons prepared out of school under a master's supervision. Playtime about 30 hours per week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for A.D. 1864.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rents	-	191	0	0	Lecturer's stipend	-	12	12	0
Half-year's dividend on 426 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	-				Master's "	-	140	0	0
consols	-	6	4	4	Clerk's "	-	10	0	0
Half-year's dividend on 578 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	-				Insurance	-	3	4	8
consols	-	8	9	1	Carpenter, bricklayer, &c.	-	6	3	7
					Income Tax	-	5	8	6
					Land "	-	0	18	9
					Balance	-	127	5	11
		£305	13	5			£305	13	5

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c OF PARENTS.

	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
	1 2 3 4 5	Draper - - - Do. - - - Ironmonger - - - Independent Minister Tailor - - -	} All of North Walsham.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Retired Colonel - Surgeon - - - Clergyman - - - Clergyman - - - Miller - - - Draper - - -	Norwich. London. Edingthorpe. Edingthorpe. Burgh. London.	} The Master.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) 1862. One boy obtained a third class in honours with especial distinction in Latin at the Cambridge Local Examination held at Norwich.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Lord Suffield, Gunton Hall, Norfolk.
 Lord Kimberley, Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.
 Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart, Beeston Hall, Norfolk.
 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Colne Lodge, Crome.
 John Berney Petre, Esq., Westwick Hall.
 Henry Ramer Upcher, Esq., Sherringham Hall.
 John Thomas Mott, Esq., Barningham Hall.
 Rev. Thomas John Cooper, Mattishall.
 Rev. Francis William Cubitt, Fritton, Suffolk.

Clerk to Trustees :

George Wilkinson.

Head Master :

Rev. Thomas Day, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.													
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.							Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.							Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.						
				Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.			
Religious Knowledge.	11	3	—	1	16	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	hrs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old and New Test.; Church Cat.; Horæ Paulinæ.	9	12	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	hrs. 3	Old and New Test. and Church Cat.	4	11	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	hrs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old and New Test. Church Cat.
Greek -	1	1	—	1	16	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	3	hrs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Euripides, Phœnissæ; Acts of Apostles; Arnold's Exercises.	6	12	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	6	hrs. 6	Smith's Principia Lat., Part III.; Ellis's Ex.; Latin Grammar.	4	11	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	6	hrs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Latin Grammar; Henry's 1st Lat. Book.
Latin -	10	3	—	1	16	4	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	3	hrs. 3	Virgil, Georgic iv.; Livy xxi.; Arnold's Exercises, P. II.	2	12	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	hrs. 3	Colenso's Fractions	4	11	4	hrs. 1	—	4	Colenso's 1st Part.
French -	—	4	—	—	16	—	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 4	Colenso's Fractions and Decimals; B. Smith's do., and Stocks.	3	14	4	hrs. 1	—	—	Colenso's Fractions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	1	—	1	16	4	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 4	Euclid, Books vi. and xi. B. Smith's Algebra, Quadratic Equations, Progression, Variation.	6	12	4	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	—	Collier's British Empire	4	11	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	6	hrs. 3	Collier's Brit. Emp. Gaultier's Geo.
History	11	3	—	1	16	2	hrs. 1	2	hrs. 2	Collier's British Empire	6	12	4	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	—	Collier's British Empire	4	11	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	6	hrs. 3	Collier's Brit. Emp. Gaultier's Geo.
Geography	11	3	—	1	16	2	hrs. 1	2	hrs. 2	Cornwell's Geo.; Mapping	6	12	4	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	—	Cornwell's Geo.; Mapping	4	11	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	6	hrs. 3	Collier's Brit. Emp. Gaultier's Geo.
English Composition.	1	1	—	1	16	1	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 1		1	13	4	hrs. 1	—	—		4	11	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	3	Various.
Reading	11	3	—	1	16	1	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 1		6	12	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	3	Various	4	11	6	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	3	Various.
Writing	11	3	—	1	16	4	hrs. 1	—	hrs. 2		6	12	4	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	2		4	11	4	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	2	
Music -	1	1	—	1	13	4	hrs. 1	4	hrs. 1		1	13	4	hrs. 1	—	4		4	11	4	hrs. $\frac{2}{3}$	—	2	

LITTLE WALSHINGHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school was founded in 1650, in pursuance of the will of Richard Bond, bearing date 5th Nov. 1639.

The instruction intended by the parties to the deed of trust was most elaborately set forth in a schedule thereto annexed. In it was enumerated a long list of Latin and Greek authors; and writing, arithmetic and navigation were included in the course.

The master and usher were both required to be skilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and the former was to be a graduate of one of the universities.

The class of scholars was so far defined that children of the meaner sort born in the town, or of parents who had resided three years together there, were to be preferred, and the sons of poor men to the sons of rich men. The number of free boys specified was 30, who were to be taught freely, if able to read well.

Pay-scholars from the town and from a distance were recognized as an element of the proposed school; but those from the town, that is to say, all Walsingham boys in excess of the 30 free boys, were to pay not more than 20s. per annum.

It would thus appear that the school was intended for the benefit of all classes, but that the free education was, in the first instance, to be the privilege of the poorer inhabitants of Little Walsingham.

The unsatisfactory state of the school at the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry is described in the Report; but it afterwards grew worse, and for some time before the appointment of the present master there was neither usher, school, nor pupils, the master's place being a sinecure of about 100*l.* per annum.

On the election of the present master there was, for a time, a certain resuscitation of the school. I am informed by him that at one period he may have had 30 pupils (say 12 free boys, 10 pay-boys, and 8 boarders), some of whom proceeded to a university. But as it became apparent that the education prescribed by the deed of settlement was not required by the inhabitants of the town, the trustees obtained a scheme from the Court of Chancery in 1861. The master complains that this was done without his knowledge, and, in a certain measure, against his wishes.

The new scheme does away with the free education and fixes a capitation fee of 16s. per annum for every pupil under the age of sixteen. Of the amount thus raised one half is paid to the master and one half to the trustees.

The subjects now taught are practically reduced to reading, writing and arithmetic.

At the time of my inspection there were 14 boys in the school, of whom one was just beginning the Latin grammar. The only

subject in which the boys acquitted themselves with any credit was the arithmetic. Everything else was unsatisfactory, and the discipline was not effective.

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The master complains of great irregularity of attendance, the boys being detained at home by their parents on slight occasions. He also considers that the trustees should not admit boys grossly ignorant. Some of the scholars, he assures me, cannot read a verse of the New Testament on their first coming to the school.

There is no schoolroom, master's house, or playground. In addition to a salary of 70*l.* per annum, the master is allowed 30*l.* per annum towards hiring a school house, and he is permitted to take eight boarders, a privilege which will not be continued to his successor.

It is intended, so soon as the accumulations of surplus income amount to 1,500*l.*, to build a school. But before this is done, it would be well to consider whether this will not be money thrown away. Next door to the house hired by the present master is a National school, which would satisfy the chief requirements of the town as well as, and (if properly inspected) much better than, the so-called Grammar school. It was suggested to me by the rector that the most useful application of the school income would be to pay a subscription out of it to the National school, and to convert the residue into exhibitions tenable at a school or schools in other parts of the county. The circumstance that there are no school buildings makes such a plan comparatively easy to be carried out, and the fact that there is no middle-class private school at Walsingham goes to prove that there is not even the pretence of a general demand for any education beyond the very lowest.

About 120*l.* per annum would be available for exhibitions or prize premiums of the kind suggested by the rector, supposing the subscription to the National school were fixed at 40*l.* per annum.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. Pt. 1. 670, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Richard Bond, 5 Nov. 1639, who left 500*l.*, and a share of his residuary estate to be laid out in lands for maintenance of a free school. The 500*l.*, and 540*l.* more out of residue, bought house and 69½ acres. Additions made by inclosures.

School Property.—Lands let at gross rent of 189*l.* Spent on school, 108*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

Surplus income invested with view to building school.

No school buildings at present.

Objects of Trust.—To teach free of all charge 30 scholars of Little Walsingham; children of poor people preferred. To maintain for that purpose schoolmaster and usher. Schoolmaster to be well learned in the Greek and Latin tongue, a graduate. Usher skilled in Greek and Latin. To provide two learned preachers annually to examine the scholars, how they profit in their learning; and the schoolmaster and usher as to their orderly course in teaching (schedule to trust deed, 11 Feb. 1650).

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Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek and Latin authors, other profitable books, as approved in the best schools; knowledge of God, as well as humane learning; arithmetic too, and sea-cards (schedule to trust deed).

Greek and Latin (when required), algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and also such other languages, arts, and sciences as the trustees may from time to time direct (scheme of 1861).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1861. Incumbents of Great and Little Walsingham, with guardian of the poor, and two churchwardens of Little Walsingham, are *ex-officio* trustees; seven others from the neighbourhood.

Master appointed by trustees, who by scheme are not bound to appoint a graduate for the future.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—Receives 105*l.* per annum, with capitation fee of 2*s.* per quarter from each scholar.

Day Scholars.—Thirteen, sons of persons employed in trade or agriculture living within half a mile.

Boarders.—None. Present head master allowed to take eight. New scheme allows no boarders.

Instruction, Discipline. &c.—Children required to read well on admission.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and by other subjects subordinately.

Religious instruction forms part of school work.

School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion according to attainments.

Examinations yearly, by examiners appointed by the trustees. Small prizes of books after the examination.

No playground. No school library.

Master lends books at his discretion.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week. Most of the lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Perpetual Curate of Little Walsingham	} <i>ex officio.</i>
Perpetual Curate of Great Walsingham	
The Guardian of the Poor of Little Walsingham	
The Churchwardens of Little Walsingham	
Henry J. Lee Warner, Esq., Walsingham Abbey.	
Samuel Waters	} of Little Walsingham.
Peter Hudson	
John Gamble	
Rev. R. E. Brooke, Great Walsingham.	
Rev. J. C. Platten, North Barsham Rectory.	
Wm. Brooke Adcock.	

Master:

Robert Leeder.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Cordwainer.
" " - 2	Station Master.
" " - 3	Labourer.
" " - 4	Shoemaker.
" " - 5	Police Superintendent.
" " - 6	Farmer.
" " - 7	Tailor.
" " - 8	Baker.
" " - 9	Coachman.
" " - 10	Foundry-man.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Carpenter.
" " - 2	Servant.
" " - 3	Station Master.
" " - 4	Cordwainer.

All resident in Walsingham, not more than a mile from schoolhouse.

WYMONDHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

THIS school, the foundation of which is referred to the reign of King Edward VI., is an ancient grammar school, in which the Latin and Greek languages were formerly taught gratuitously, the master charging his own terms for other subjects of instruction.

It is now governed by a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1826. By the provisions of the scheme the master is required to be a clergyman of the Church of England, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and qualified to teach Latin and Greek.

In consideration of a salary of 60*l.* per annum, and of the use of a house which is kept in repair by the charity trustees, he is to teach, in person and by his assistants, all such sons of inhabitants of the parish of Wymondham as the governors shall approve of, in reading, writing, arithmetic and the learned languages, without fee, reward or gratuity; and no boy is to be admitted under eight years of age or above thirteen; or to continue at the school after eighteen years of age.

The present practice is to charge the Wymondham boys a capitation fee of 2*l.* per annum for the subjects above specified, French, German and drawing being accounted extras. Other pupils are charged 6*l.* per annum for general work, under which head French is included.

At the time of my inspection there were present 49 boys, of whom 25 were boarders. From 12 to 15, on an average, are foundationers, and the rest are day boys, who come from a distance varying from two to five miles.

Only one boy is returned as learning Greek.

I examined the scholars *visd voce* in Latin, arithmetic and dictation. The first class translated Cæsar with more spirit and accuracy than is usual in schools of this description. The Latin of the lower classes was relatively not so good. The arithmetic was particularly good throughout the school. The dictation varied very much; some of the boys were very indifferent and some very good. The country boys at this, as at other similar schools, are said to be very ignorant on their first admission, and this school contains a large proportion of this class of pupils. For some time French has been very successfully taught, the master having secured the services of a superior resident teacher.

Boys from this school have passed the Cambridge local examination with considerable credit, and the general education appeared to me to be very satisfactory of its kind.

The school is held in a large dining room lately added to the master's house. This room is not adapted to, or large enough for, this purpose, and in hot weather it can scarcely be healthy. It is very desirable that the large handsome building, known as

Beckett's Chapel, should be fitted up and employed, as in former times, for the purposes of the school. This suggestion has already been made in a report by Mr. Boase, Inspector of Charities, dated 11th March 1864; and as the charity trustees hold a large cash balance sufficient to cover the outlay, as estimated by an architect who has prepared plans, considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in consequence of an apparent reluctance on the part of the trustees to carry out the work. The plans include the restoration of the schoolroom and the provision of a classroom adjoining.

In other respects the master's house is convenient and well suited for the reception of a large number of boarders. Close to his residence there is a playground of about an acre in extent.

With the above exception, every one seems satisfied with the working of the school, and it is justly considered a useful institution for the town.

There is no separate school trust, several local charities, of which the school is one, being administered conjointly under the name of the "town lands." The total income is about 200*l.* per annum, out of which the master receives his salary of 60*l.* The largest annual payments are for coals for the use of the poor. They have been of late years as follows:—

1861	140 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	1863	93 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
1862	174 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	1864	118 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>

It has been the practice of the trustees to hold large cash balances in hand, and until the year 1864 no interest has been paid in respect of them.

This school, in common with Norwich and Aylsham schools, enjoys a preference to one of the Parker exhibitions at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, but no scholars have proceeded from the school to the university for some years.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 639. A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir William and Sir Thomas Wodehouse gave, by deed 14 May 1550, messuage known as Guildhall and 11 acres of land belonging thereto. William and Elizeus Kett, by deed 20 Oct. 1577, gave Beckett's Chapel, then schoolhouse, Abbey steeple, part of St. Margaret's chapel, aisle and vestry on south side of parish church, and other adjoining premises lately belonging to dissolved monastery of Wymondham. Stephen Agas, 11 Oct 1636, gave for grammar school, copyhold lands in Silfield, Kyds Hyrne, Kyds Falgate, and all lands in Wymondham known as town lands, formerly held for St. Peter's Guild. Thomas Taylor, by will 24 July 1670, gave all his real estate in Wymondham, for poor of parish. Robert Dey, by will 22 Jan. 1672, gave 40*l.* to be laid out in land for apprenticing once in three years a poor child of parish, and also gave a house in Chapel-gate Street for schoolmaster's residence. Rev. John Ellis, 9 May 1737, gave for schoolmaster's maintenance premises known as town lands, copyhold of manor of Wymondham, Cromwell's, a pigstel at Ingham, and other premises in Wymondham. Trustees also in possession of four acres of land in Wattlefield known as Blyth Meadow. Under Commissioners award, 15 June 1810 (appointed under Enclosure Act, 46 Geo. 3.) divers of charity lands (including Dey's land and Blyth Meadow)-exchanged and allotments received. Deeds in custody of trustees.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-three; chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of farmers principally; from distances up to three miles generally; 13 on foundation. Pay for general work 2*l.*, French 4*l.* 4*s.*; general work, non-foundations, 6*l.* 6*s.*; no charge for French. German and drawing (extra for all) 6*l.* 6*s.* each.

Boarders.—Twenty-seven; all in head master's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and tuition, 20 to 40 guineas per annum. School bills; highest, 53*l.*; average, 33*l.*; lowest, 24*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 308 feet per boy. All except brothers have separate beds. Rise, 6½ a.m.; retire about 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No examination on admission.

School variously classified according to subjects. School course modified to meet parents' wishes. Religious instruction under entire direction of head master. School work begins and ends (for boarders at least) with family, extemporaneous, and other prayers.

Promotions according to proficiency.

School never examined. Boys are, however, prepared and sent to Cambridge local examinations. No prizes at present, there being no available funds.

Caning and impositions only punishments.

Playground more than an acre.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Day scholars in school 30 and boarders 51 hours in the week. Playtime 21 hours in the week.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Several boys have passed the Cambridge Local Examinations. One in 1863 gained the Local French Prize, and was in the Second Class in Honours. One in a previous year was in the Second Class in Honours, and was specially distinguished.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees:

John Mitchell, Esq., Wymondham.

Edward Palmer Clarke, Esq., Wymondham.

Ex-officio Governor:

The Vicar of Wymondham.

Clerk to Trustees:

Caudell Clarke, Wymondham, Norfolk.

Head Master:

Rev. Joseph Grisdale.

Second Master:

Mr. Copley (1867).

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer	Wymondham.	
" - 2	Merchant -	Do.	
" - 3	Clerk -	Do.	
" - 4	Gentleman	Do.	
" - 5	Farmer	Burnham Broom-	5 miles.
" - 6	Stationer -	Wymondham.	
" - 7	Merchant	Barningham	27 do.
" - 8	Gardener -	Kimberley -	2 do.
" - 9	Silversmith -	Wymondham.	
" - 10	Gentleman	Downham Grove	do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Hotel Keeper -	Wymondham.	
" - 2	Farmer	Burnham Broom -	5 do.
" - 3	Do.	Great Melton	3 do.
" - 4	Do.	Do.	3 do.
" - 5	Do.	Do.	3 do.
" - 6	Do. -	Suton -	2 do.
" - 7	Do. -	Silfield -	2 do.
" - 8	Tradesman	Wymondham.	
" - 9	Farmer -	Wattlefield -	3 do.
" - 10	Do. -	Wicklewood	2 do.
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman	Bridgham Rectory	} Rev. J. Grisdale.
" - 2	Do. -	Do.	
" - 3	Farmer -	Crownthorpe	
" - 4	Merchant -	Norwich -	
" - 5	Farmer -	Carleton Rode	
" - 6	Merchant -	Norwich -	
" - 7	Farmer -	Mundesley -	
" - 8	Banker -	E. Dereham	
" - 9	Vet. Surgeon	Fakenham -	
" - 10	Farmer	Billingford	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer	Runhall -	} Rev. J. Grisdale.
" - 2	Miller	Cringeliford	
" - 3	Surgeon	Loddon -	
" - 4	Merchant -	Bradford(Ykshre.)	
" - 5	Farmer	Kimberley -	
" - 6	Merchant -	Hartlepool	
" - 7	Farmer	Mundham -	
" - 8	Do. -	Rondham	
" - 9	Do. -	Do. -	
" - 10	Gentlewoman	Old Buckenham -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.																	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantities of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1884.	Yrs.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantities of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1884.	Yrs.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantities of Authors read or Text Books used by the Third Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1884.
Religious Knowledge.	50	5	—	10	13	Uncertain: boarders more especially instructed.	—	—	—	Catechism; Lewis' Catechism; Whateley, Riddle's Comp. Valpy's Gr. Del.; Wordsworth's Gr. Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek	1	1	—	1	13	6 30m	—	—	—	Ovid's Fasti; Caesar, 1 bk.; Cor. Nepos; Virgil, 1 bk.; Arnold's Exercises.	12	12	6 40m	4	7	Cor. Nepos, 6 lives; Arnold.	7	Cor. Nepos, 6 lives; Arnold.	8	12	6 40m	4	7	Arnold's Henry; Delectus; Valpy's Latin Grammar.		
Latin	30	3	—	10	13	6 40m	4	5h.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French	14	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
German	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arithmetic	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Book-keeping	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
and Surveying.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
History	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Geography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Grammar.	50	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Literature.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English Composition.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reading	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Writing	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Music*	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Drawing	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

We have lately declined, it being too expensive.
 50 3 An hour every morning to history, &c. and reading, in the Latin classes. Two hours or more are devoted to the English subjects mentioned, by an able master of great experience and industry, who manages to have lessons in English history, &c. in the afternoon, and occasionally lessons in geography.

Attended to in the morning.

Ditto.

Once a week an especial lesson in dictation.

Every day.

Do.

4 Vocal music well taught half an hour every evening.

— One lesson a week by visiting master. Time allowed to prepare, every day, under supervision.

* The Masters receive their charges without any deduction, to induce them to come.

GREAT YARMOUTH GRAMMAR AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT.

FROM the time of the Reformation till the year 1797 there was a grammar school at Great Yarmouth, supported, as would appear from the Charity Commissioners' Report, by a voluntary grant from the corporation funds. This grant was discontinued in the year above mentioned, probably because there were no free scholars attending the school.

In 1863, the trustees of the municipal charities being of opinion that the system of boarding, lodging and clothing a number of poor children in the Children's Hospital was working badly, obtained the sanction of the Charity Commissioners to a scheme for the application of a portion of the hospital funds to the establishment of a school, which should provide a good and useful education for the sons of inhabitants of the town. The school is called the Grammar and Commercial School, and, unlike the endowed school of King Edward VI. at Norwich, is a single establishment, in which an attempt is made to combine classics with commercial subjects of instruction. The latter, however, predominate. Latin, French, Euclid and Algebra are taught; and, besides these, the ordinary English and commercial course, including drawing. The sons of inhabitants of Great Yarmouth pay 6*l.*, and those of inhabitants of Southtown and Gorleston 8*l.* per annum. All other boys pay 10*l.* yearly for all the instruction given at the school. An annual sum from the hospital revenues, amounting to about 300*l.*, is applied to meet the deficiency in the receipts from the capitation fees of the scholars.

At the time of my inspection there were about *70 scholars, who were undergoing the ordinary half-yearly examination; but nevertheless I took the different classes in Latin, French, arithmetic, history, geography, and dictation. In all these subjects the work was quite satisfactory. Some of the drawing, which is taught by the Master of the School of Design, was particularly good. The Latin, in the case of the higher boys, would entitle the school to be considered as a classical† rather than as a commercial school; but little or no Greek is taught. Viewed as a commercial school, the school in respect of its best boys is even superior to the Commercial School at Norwich; but it probably has a larger infusion of scholars preparing for some professional pursuit. No boy, however, is allowed to remain beyond the age of 16, a regulation which contracts the scope of the education given, and prevents the school from ever becoming one which can prepare boys directly for the universities.

* Since increased to 100. The present master has about 15 boarders, although no residence is provided for him. (1867.)

† The school is now divided into two departments, the classical and the modern. Both the departments are conducted in the same premises, and are under the control of the head master. (1867.)

Though but lately established, the school has been very successful at the Cambridge local examinations. It sent up five candidates last year, all of whom passed, while one obtained a first, and one a second, class in honours. The working staff of the school seemed particularly efficient. The boys, while under the eyes of their master, were very orderly; but one class, which I took privately in a class room, was rather difficult to manage. There is, of course, no school tone, all the boys being day boys, who may occasionally meet together in play hours for a game of cricket or football on the Denes. There is no playground or master's house. Although the masters may take boarders, there are only one or two living with the third master. The school premises—one large and two smaller rooms, with offices—are confessedly of a temporary character. Their cost, about 650*l.*, was defrayed from the hospital revenues. They will accommodate about 100 to 110 boys.

It is intended at some future time to erect a permanent building; but as the discontinuance of the old charity arrangements is regarded in some quarters as an injustice to the lower classes, and was not effected without considerable opposition, it is impossible to say when this intention will be carried out. There is little likelihood of a master's residence being built; and if boarders are to be taken by the head master, it is suggested that the best plan will be to grant him an allowance towards the expense of hiring a suitable house.

That such a school was needed is proved by the circumstance that there is only* one other school of a similar description and with equal numbers in this large town. This latter school, which is a private establishment kept by a certificated master, is one of the best commercial schools in the county; but the Latin instruction is decidedly inferior to that given at the Grammar and Commercial School. The remaining schools are either limited in their numbers or humble in their character.

The development of the school into one of a more pretentious character is prevented by the regulation which imposes the maximum limit of age. Even its existence in its present form is somewhat precarious as long as it has no specific endowment assured to it. The enlightened portion of the community is in its favour, and to judge from the numbers and enthusiasm of the company at a public distribution of prizes which I attended in 1865, and which afforded a strong contrast to a similar meeting at Norwich for the distribution of prizes to successful candidates in the local examinations, the school has already established itself in the good graces of the middle classes. But probably a numerical majority, consisting partly of benevolent and partly of ignorant persons, would prefer the old philanthropical objects to the modern educational scheme. The intervention of the Charity Commissioners is the best guarantee that the school will not be sacrificed

* This school has also increased since my visit. It contains at present 90 boys, of whom 30 are boarders. (1867.)

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to mere popular or local caprice, and that its existence is assured against every contingency except the palpable and acknowledged failure of its objects.

The Children's Hospital, which has now been converted into a day school for the children of the poor, is attended by about 180 boys and 100 girls. Besides the usual elements, the boys receive some instruction in navigation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 334. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Old grammar school supported by corporation as early as 1612, with salary to master amounting in 1646 to 20*l.*; afterwards increased to 50*l.*, provided master had nine free scholars. In 1797 payment to master, which was entirely voluntary, discontinued. Present school established in connexion with the Children's Hospital by scheme of Charity Commissioners in 1862.

School property.—Trustees of Children's Hospital at liberty to apply a sufficient part of yearly income of that charity in support of school. Average annual income of whole charity, 943*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* gross (in 1867 it was 974*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*); 777*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* net. Trustees applied to school in 1864 267*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, and in 1867 the amount was 239*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* from endowment, apart from school fees. Buildings good; erected in 1863 at cost of 718*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain "The Great Yarmouth Grammar and Commercial School," for boys from 8 to 16 years of age; with preference to Yarmouth boys, in case accommodation be not sufficient for all applicants.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, French, German, and Latin languages, history, geography, and navigation, writing, drawing, arithmetic, comprising book-keeping and the elementary parts of algebra; geometry and mechanics, surveying and measuring work, and the principles of science and art as applicable to trades and manufactures.

Government and Masters.—Trustees of Municipal Charities appoint, and by majority at special meeting may dismiss, master. Assistant masters appointed by master, with approval of trustees. Master and assistant masters are to be members and communicants of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from trustees 150*l.*, and from scholars' payments 2*l.* a year for each boy.

Assistant master receives from trustees 150*l.*, and no other income.

English master receives from trustees 100*l.*, and from scholars' payments 1*l.* a year for each boy.

Other teachers for French, German, and navigation.

Drawing taught by Master of the School of Art.

Day Scholars.—Sixty-three. Pay 6*l.* school fees, if children of inhabitants, otherwise 10*l.*

Boarders.—Six in house of assistant master. Eight not in masters' houses.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading and writing to a certain extent practically required on admission.

Proficiency in Latin determines a boy's place in English and French; but in mathematics there is an altogether different classification. Promotion by merit in work of half year and examination.

Head master supreme over discipline; sole inflictor of corporal punishment, which is generally private. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy, and others of a special character.

No playground. No gymnasium. No drilling at present. School time, 41 weeks a year. Study, 30 hours a week.

Midsummer examination by university men of distinction; after which 10l. granted to be expended in books for prizes.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH, for year ending December 1867.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.	General—	£	s. d.
Jan. 1, 1867.			Land tax	10	11 6
Balance in hand	340	2 1	Rentcharge to corpora-	91	3 6
Dividend on 1,500l. consols	45	0 0	Insurance	3	4 0
Interest on bonds (1,800l.)	73	0 0	Rates of Irish estate	5	18 9
Rent of Irish estate	100	0 0			110 17 9
Town rentals	745	19 0	<i>Hospital—</i>		
Alienation fines	8	13 0	Painter, carpenter, brick-		
Payments by adult school	0	10 0	layer, ironmonger, ha-		
Bank interest	1	6 10	berdasher, carter	26	0 7
	£1,314	9 11	Water, fires, lighting, &c.	38	5 11
Cash from Grammar School (i.e.,			Surgeon	5	0 0
amount of school fees, less portion			Drilling boys	6	2 0
due to masters)	394	8 1	Garden	10	0 0
			Books and stationery	11	3 6
			Schools of Navigation		
			and Art	14	7 6
			Salaries	349	2 0
			Allowances	24	10 6
			New works	35	0 0
			Incidents	9	4 6
			Income tax	2	17 8
					530 14 1
			<i>Grammar school—</i>		
			Salaries and examina-		
			tions	635	7 0
			Stationery, books, and		
			advertisements	67	19 9
			Fires, lighting, rent,		
			water, rates, insurance	19	2 11
			Repairs and incidents	11	6 10
					633 16 6
			Balance in hand		433 9 8
					£1,708 18 0
	£1,708	18 0			

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees :

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia.
 Sir Edmund Henry Knowles Lacon, Bart., M.P.
 William Johnson, Esq.
 Charles John Palmer, Esq.
 Thomas Brightwen, Esq.
 Benjamin Jay, Esq.
 John Wilton Shelly, Esq.
 Edward Harbord Lushington Preston, Esq.
 William Norton Burroughs, Esq.
 Charles Cory Aldred, Esq.
 Charles Cory, Esq.
 Richard Hammond, Esq.
 William Postle Dowson, Esq.

Head Master :

The Rev. J. J. Raven, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Assistant Master :

Mr. R. Charlton Harding.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School -		Boys lowest in School	
1	Wine Merchant.	1	Ship Agent.
2	Schoolmaster.	2	Gentleman.
3	Chemist & Druggist.	3	Baker.
4	Shipbroker.	4	Government Clerk.
5	Chemist & Druggist.	5	Fish Salesman.
6	Corn Factor.	6	Stationer.
7	Tavern-keeper.	7	Cabinet Maker.
8	Shipbroker.	8	Chemist.
9	Lientenant, N.A.M.	9	Hotel Keeper.
10	Retired Tradesman.	10	Ironmonger.

All from Great Yarmouth, except two from distance of two miles each.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 89.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND END								
			Deeds and ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Manage- ment.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Pub- lic. Accessi- ble to				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	divid- ing
<i>Classical— Schools—</i> Holt -	1,635	Mixed -	Fishmongers' Hall, London.	Ex- tracts acces- sible.	Modified, A.D. 1858.	Good re- built 1857	Fishmon- gers' Company.	£ 524	£ 500	£ All	1
King's Lynn -	16,170	Trading, seafaring, and agri- cultural.	Corporation muniment room.	Yes	Modified, A.D. 1858.	Good	School- buildings only.	—	—	75 from Boro' Fund.	
Norwich -	74,891	Trading and manu- facturing.	City corpo- ration.	Yes	Scheme, 1859. Can be varied by Master of Rolls.	Inad- ac- com.	By Gover- nors and clerk.	1,300	1,150	1,150 to two schls.	8
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Hingham -	1,605	Farming -	Deeds with mortgages.	Copy acces- sible.	Scheme, 1856	Good	Trustees	224	171 11s.	All	8
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.) -	74,891	Trading and manu- facturing.	City corpo- ration.	Yes	Scheme, 1858	Good	Trustees	1,300	1,150	All to the 2 schls.	8
Thetford -	4,208	Farming and manu- facturing.	With clerk to trustees.	With Trust- ees' con- sent.	Scheme, A.D. 1860.	Good	Trustees	746	448	250	8
N. Walsham -	2,896	Farming -	Custody of Governors.	With con- sent of Trus.	Modified by Court of Chancery, 1760.	Good	Trustees	297	263	153	1
Wymondham -	2,152	Farming -	Documents of title with Trustees.	To parties inter- ested	Scheme, 1826	Good	One of the Trustees.	253	191	60	
Yarmouth, Great.	34,810	Seafaring	Trustees' clerk.	Yes	Scheme, 1862	Good	Trustecs	943	777	542	1
<i>Non-classical and Element- ary Schools—</i> Attleburgh -	2,221	Farming -	- - -	—	School merged in village school.	—	Trustees	21	20	20	

(Continued on p. 410.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Office, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundations absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
1	20	—	—	Fish-mngrs., Compy.	—	Master	Yes	By charter, no limitation By stat., neighbourhood of Holt.	Boys	Preferential	- -	Stat. 50	Classical	None
6	24 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes	Poor boys - (Thorpe's will.)	Boys	Absolute as to sons of inhabitants.	Pay 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> a year.	—	Classical	None
6	170	—	—	Local	—	Master	No	Norwich boys.	Boys	- - -	Order of Governors.	Rather dim.	Classical	None
—	—	—	—	County, Rector ex. off.	—	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Capitation fee.	—	Semi-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Master	Yes	Norwich boys.	Boys	Preferential	Order of Governors.	Inc.	Semi-classical.	None
None	—	None	—	Borough Charity Trustees.	—	Trustees.	—	Unrestricted.	—	Sons of inhabitants, &c. absolute.	- - -	Dim.	Grammar	Alms-house, &c.
—	—	—	—	County	—	Master	—	40 scholars from neighbouring hundreds.	Boys	- - -	Application.	fallen low.	Semi-classical.	None
4	20	—	—	Local	—	Master	Yes	Male children of Wymondham.	Boys	- - -	Application.	—	Classical	Coals; apprenticeship.
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Master	Yes	Sons of inhabitants.	Boys	Preferential	Trustees admit.	Inc.	Semi-classical.	Children's hospital.
—	—	—	—	Local	—	- - -	—	Inhabitants	—	Residence	- - -	—	Non-class.	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	MASTERS.							CHARACTER		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
<i>Classical—Schools—</i> Holt . . .	3	Governors.	Governors	Master	Master	Graduate of English University.	Master.	Both	- . -	1
King's Lynn .	1	Corporation.	Corporation in case of misbehaviour.	H.M.	H.M.	Experience in tuition.	H.M.	Both	Continuous with Borough.	3
Norwich .	6	Governors.	Governors Peoffees and Charity Commissioners.	Governors.	Governors.	Fit person, Ch. of Eng. in priest's orders.	H.M.	Both	No change.	4
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Hingham .	2	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	Originally graduate in Eng. Univ.; now member of Ch. of Eng.	1	6 B. 20 D.	Was classical; is commercial.	4
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.)	5	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	Fit and proper person.	1	D.	School only opened May 1862.	—
Thetford .	H.M. and usher.	Majority of Trustees.	Trustees for just cause.	- . -	- . -	Graduate of English University of Church of England.	H.M. and usher.	5 B. 23 D.	- . -	—
N. Walsham .	2	Trustees.	- . -	Trustees.	- . -	Discreet and learned man.	1	Both	- . -	—
Wymondham .	3	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman and graduate, to teach Lat. and Greek.	H.M.	Both	- . -	3 day boys.
Yarmouth, Great.	3	Trustees.	Trustees	{ H.M. with consent of Trustees.	Trustees.	Member and communicant of Ch. of Eng.	None	Both	- . -	1
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—</i> Attleburgh .	Rector is nominal H.M.	Rector, churchwardens, overseers.	Same		- . -	Well learned and sober graduate (found.)	—	D.	- . -	—

(Continued on p. 412.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.												
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional Mercantile Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.				Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boards.	Day Scho- lars.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Educa- tion.	(a)	(b)					(c)						
Per cent.	Per cent.									£	£	£				
-	-	1	2	H.M.	-	Master and ladies.	H.M.	Yes	-	-	-	(a) 7 a.m. (b) 9 p.m.	General supervision.	-	1	
45 A. 55 B.	65 A. 35 B.	1	1	H.M. alone may keep one.	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	59	-	50	(a) 6½ a.m. (b) 9 p.m.	By 3 resi- dent mas- ters.	800	-		
All A.	70 A. 30 B.	4	Not stated	Gover- nors.	H.M., math. master, 2 ladies.	No cntrl. of H.M. exc. in sch. house. Master.	Yes	97	71	58	(a) 7 a.m. (b) 9½ p.m.	Prefect, and supervisi- on of H.M.	600	16		
20 A. 80 B.	95 B. 5 C.	2 in 5 yrs.	1 in 5 yrs.	Statutes	Master	-	Yes	36	81	27	6:30 a.m. 8:30 p.m.	Master	620	-		
-	10 A. 90 B.	-	-	Scheme of 1858.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
50 A. 50 B.	44 A. 44 B. 12 C.	-	1	? None necessary.	H.M. and usher.	-	Yes	-	-	-	(a) 7-7½ a.m. (b) 8½-9 p.m.	By senior boy.	-	None		
66 A. 33 B.	All B.	-	2	Statutes	Master	-	Yes	44	39	34	7:0 a.m. 9:30 p.m.	Master	1,400	-		
20 A. 80 B.	10 A. 90 B.	-	-	Statutes	H.M.	-	Yes	53	83	23	6:30 a.m. 9:0 p.m.	Supervision	310	-		
-	10 A. 90 B.	-	-	-	Assistant Master.	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Master of house.	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, <i>i.e.</i> , by one Sub- ject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, <i>i.e.</i> , by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School; (b) out of School, under Supervi- sion; (c) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan- guages.
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Holt - -	40	28	Reading and writing.	Mixed -	Marks for les- sons and for examination.	$\frac{2}{3}$ in School -	—	—	—	—	—
King's Lynn -	40	28	Read and write English.	By classics chiefly.	Marks for les- sons and for examination.	Mostly out of School. (b) boarders. (c) day boys.	43	22	43	20	—
Norwich - -	40	26	Reading and writing.	Separate -	Marks of exa- mination.	(a) one fourth. (b) boarders. (c) day boys.	90	31	90	11	—
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Hingham -	40	24 to 29	Slight know- ledge of reading.	By groups of subjects.	Marks for les- sons and by examination.	Most (a). Some (b). Very little (c).	9	2	15	—	—
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.)	42	28	Read and write.	Mainly by English sub- jects.	Marks for les- sons and by examination.	- - -	83	—	120	—	—
Thetford -	40	Abt 27	Reading -	Separate -	Mark and exa- mination.	Boarders $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. per diem (b).	17	7	12	2	—
N. Walsham -	40	28	Reading, writ- ing, and first 4 rules in arithmetic.	Separate -	Master's judg- ment.	(a) (b) equally	11	1	2	—	—
Wymondham -	40	D 30 B 51	- - -	Separate for each group of subjects.	Proficiency -	B. all in School D. all at home.	30	1	14	1	—
Yarmouth, Great.	41	30	Reading and writing.	Division by mathematics, division by languages.	Marks of half- year and of examination.	Upper boys learn $\frac{2}{3}$ out of School.	60	8	48	11	—
<i>Non-classical and Element- ary Schools—</i> Attleburgh -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on p. 414.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (q) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematic; (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
(a) No. (b) Yes, or notes.	Yes P.V.	Yes P.V.	P.	P.	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.	—	—	(a) usually; (b) (c) occasionally.	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(a) for juniors, (b) & (c) seniors.	—	27	All three ways	3	3	20	—	—	Lectures; experiments by tutor.
Mostly without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(a) for juniors, (b) & (c) for seniors.	90	42	All three ways	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Big backward boys given a translation. All given help.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Exercise books	25	1	Text books	7	12	15	15	15	Very elementary.
Grammar and dict. only.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	130	36	Chiefly text books.	88	130	—	—	—	- - -
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences chiefly.	All	4	All three	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught.
Aid of tutor	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Text books generally.	11	1	Text books generally.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Tutors may help.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	50	8	All three methods.	1	4	—	—	—	- - -
Notranslations; other aid not discouraged.	P.	—	P.	P.	No original composition.	71	19	All three methods.	15	—	—	—	—	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION—cont.												Examination conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.					
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Holt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.	-	-	-	Examiners appointed by visitors.
King's Lynn -	43	43	43	43	43	20	43	30	-	G.D.; P.; D.F.	-	-	-	Examiners appointed by head master.
Norwich -	90	90	18	9	90	-	23	-	36	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; C.; T.M.; P.M.	-	-	-	H-M. month- ly, Govern- ors Mids., H.M. Christ- mas.
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Hingham -	25	25	25	13	13	25	25	7	-	-	-	-	Master	-
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.) -	130	130	130	-	193	130	130	72	-	D.F.; D.N.; C.	-	-	-	Appointed by Govern- ors.
Thetford -	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	3	-	None as part of system.	-	-	H.M. half yearly.	-
N. Walsham -	11	11	-	-	1	11	11	-	1	None	-	-	-	-
Wymondham -	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	5	3	?	-	-	-	-
Yarmouth, Great.	60	60	-	25	47	71	60	30	-	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M. †	Navigation, 9.	-	-	Appointed by Master, with sanction of Trustees.
<i>Non-classical and Element- ary Schools—</i> Attleburgh -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on p. 416.)

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Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	DISCIPLINE.						RECREATION -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars.	
<i>Classical Schools—</i> Holt - -	Yes - -	Public -	Cane - -	None - -	- -	—	Half acre.	Ad- joining.	All	
King's Lynn -	Yes - -	Generally public.	Corporal -	- -	In charge; or out on leave.	30	Large cricket field; small play- ground.	Ad- joining.	All	
Norwich -	Yes - -	Publicly -	Corporal -	Certain priv- ileges; not fag- ging. Punish- ments with H.M. subse- quent visor.	Not con- stant.	26	Small, Close by ad- joining. Also, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 6 acres for cricket.		All	
<i>Semi-classical Schools—</i> Hingham -	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal -	None - -	Super- vision.	38 for meals and play.	Half an acre.	Ad- joining.	Botl	
Norwich (Commercial School of King Edw. VI.) -	Yes - -	Public -	Cane - -	- -	- -	—	112 ft. x 81 ft.	Conti- guous.	No board- ers.	
Thetford -	Trustees ex- pel founda- tion boys.	Public -	No express re- gulation.	Merely report misconduct.	None -	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre.	Close	Botl	
N. Walsham -	Yes - -	Public, but rare.	All - -	- -	No rule.	30	80 yds. by 21.	Ad- joining.	All	
Wymondham -	Yes - -	- - -	Caning and impositions.	- - -	Mas- ters.	21	Full acre.	Close by	All	
Yarmouth, Great.	Yes -	Generally in private.	Corporal -	- -	- -	—	None	- - -	-	
<i>Non-classical and Element- ary Schools—</i> Attleburgh -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

(Continued on p. 418.)

[illegible]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Popula- tion of Town.	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW.								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Rent- charge, requiring no Man- age- ment.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Access- ible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, or sta- tionary.
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.</i> Aylsham - -	2,388	Farming -	- - -	—	School merged in parish school.	—	None -	£ 10	£ 10	£ 10	—
Cromer -	1,367	Agricultural and seafaring.	- - -	—	Obsolete -	—	Gold- smiths' Company.	10	10	120	—
Feltwell - -	1,553	Agricultural.	Sec. 10, Ch. Com. Office.	—	Chancery Scheme, 1846.	Good	Trustees	—	—	70	—
Grimston -	1,300	Farming -	Iron chest in church.	Yes	Varied by different authorities.	Good	Rector, who is Treasurer	98	94	40	—
Harleston -	1,302	Farming -	Copy with Archdeacon Ormerod.	—	Varied by original authority.	—	Rent- charge.	—	30	30	Stat.
Great Massing- ham,	934	Farming -	- - -	—	- - -	—	Rent- charge.	—	30	30	Stat.
Norwich (Alderman Norman's School).	74,891	Trading and manu- facturing.	Will of Founder in Registry, Norwich.	Yes	Funds inad- equate for whole plan.	Good	Trustees	775	536	404	Stat.
Snettisham -	1,173	Farming -	Founder's will with attor- neys at Lynn. Other docu- ments in iron chest in S. H.	Yes	Scheme, 1854	Good	Trustees	118	112	72	—
Little Walsing- ham.	1,060	Farming -	Copy of in- denture of 1650, with Governors.	Yes	Scheme, 1861	None	Trustees	189	108	108	Stat.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.								
Number.	Exhibitions at Universities.		Total annual Value.	Exhibitions at School.	Total annual Value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Office, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
—	—	£	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Goldsmiths' Cmpny.	—	Some control by Goldsmiths.	—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	—	—	—	Grammar	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	Local	—	Trustees.	—	Inhabitants	—	None	—	Stat.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	County	—	Master under Trustees.	—	Children of parish.	Boys	All parishioners free.	Claim, and pay 5s.	Stat.	"Grammar, writing, and ciphering."	Taxes, rates, reprs. of ch., &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Emmannel Coll., Camb.	—	—	No	Neighbours	Boys	—	—	—	"Useful learning."	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Village and neighbours	Boys	—	—	—	Semi-class.	—
One de- signed by Fndr.	30	—	—	—	—	County Gentry and Clergy.	—	Chiefly Master.	Yes	Founder's kin.	Boys	Preferential	Trustees appoint from Founder's kin.	Slight inc.	Classical	Feed, clothe, apprentice, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	County	—	Master	Yes	20 poor boys	Boys	Poverty, pref. for merit in reading primer.	Certif. of baptism; entrance exam.	Stat.	Semi-classical.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	7 local; 5 ex. off.	—	Chiefly Master.	Yes	Inhabitants	Boys	Absolute	Admission by Trustees.	Slightly inc.	Classical	None

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	MASTERS.								CHARACTER.			
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Schol- ars (D).	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.		
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.							
<i>Non-classical— and Elementary Schools—cont.</i> Aylsham	One	-	By Committee for Trustees.		H.M. appoints monitors.		Well learned in grammar (found.)	One	D.	-	2½	
Cromer	One	-	Gold- smiths' Compy.	Goldsmiths' Company.	-	-	Priest cunning in grammar.	—	D.	Class of scholars.	4	
Feltwell	One	-	Trus- tees.	-	-	-	Member of Ch. of Eng.	Mas- ter.	D.	Nochange	2	
Grimston	1	-	Lord of manor.	Feoffees and Charity Commis- sioners.	-	-	None specified	1	8 B. 27 D. [7 D. in 1867.]	Scholars greatly dim.	4	
Harleston	One	-	Master and fel- lows of Emm. College, Camb.	-	-	-	-	—	D.	-	—	
Great Massing- ham.	One	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	D.	-	—	
Norwich - (Alderman Norman's School.	One	-	Trus- tees.	Trustees	-	-	M.A. (founder's will), now member of Ch. of Eng.	Mas- ter.	D.	No	1½	
Snettisham	2	-	Trus- tees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	No other employ, living, or curacy.	1	Both	-	3	
Little Walsing- ham.	1	-	Trus- tees.	Trustees	-	-	Knowledge of Latin and Greek; graduate.	None	D.	-	½	

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising, (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.	
Boarders.	Day Scho- lars.	Any Univer- sity.	Other Places of Educa- tion.					(a)	(b)	(c)					
Per cent.	Per cent.														
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	25 B. 75 C.	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 A. 75 B.	60 B. 40 C.	-	-	No authority given.	Master	Master.	Yes	-	22	(a) 6'30 a.m. (b) 8'45 p.m.	Master	-	620	-	
-	B. C.	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	C.	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	10 B. 90 C.	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30 A. 70 B.	60 B. 40 C.	-	-	-	Master	Master.	Yes	34	32 108.	20 6'30 a.m. 8'30 p.m. in summer.	Master at hand.	-	560	-	
-	30 B. 70 C.	-	-	None by new scheme.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION											
Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission	Classification Uniform, <i>i.e.</i> , by one Sub- ject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, <i>i.e.</i> , by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School; (b) out of School; under Supervi- sion; (c) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan- guages.
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.</i> Aylsham	46	30	Letters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cromer	44	27½	None	Uniform	Proficiency; examination quarterly.	Mostly in school a few home lessons daily.	—	—	—	—	
Feltwell	43	27	Alphabet	Uniform	Proficiency	—	—	—	—	—	
Grimston	41	27 to 35	Read, make figures, write alphabet.	Separate for each subject.	Proficiency	Latin and Fr. out of School, under sup., rest in School.	4	—	7	—	
Great Massing- ham.	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Harleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwich - (Alderman Norman's School.)	42	27	Read and write letters and figures.	Separate for arithmetic and draw- ing.	Marks for les- sons, and for examination.	Mostly in school. Home lessons daily.	—	—	—	—	
Snettisham	41	36 to 25	Read in primer.	Group of subjects.	Examination	Mostly in School. Few out of Sch., under sup.	6	—	1	—	
Little Walsing- ham.	43	25	Able to read	Chiefly by leading sub- ject.	Promotion by attainments.	Mostly in School, none under sup. out of School.	6	—	—	—	

INSTRUCTION

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	All	—	Text books black-board.	—	—	—	—	—	None.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Text books and oral dictation.	—	—	—	—	—	None.
Aid of master.	P.	—	P	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	32	—	All three	—	—	—	—	11	Johnson's agricultural text book.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	60	19	Mostly text or books orally.	20	20½	20	—	—	By lectures.
(a) No. Mostly with use of grammar and dict.	P.	—	P.	—	From exercise books.	46	1	All three methods.	2	3	—	—	?	Chemistry by lectures.
Aid of master	P.	—	—	—	Sentences from exercise books.	13	—	All three methods.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	INSTRUCTION—cont.													Examination conducted by	
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.				Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.						
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.</i> Aylsham -	20	20	20	—	—	148	100	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cromer -	30	60	60	—	30	All	All	60	30 sing ing.	-	-	-	Navigation	Quarterly	Trustees and vicar examine.
Feltwell -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	-	Diocesan inspector.
Grimston -	16	16	16	—	16	32	32	16	32	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; P.M.	-	-	-	-	-
Great Massing- ham.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harleston -	—	—	—	—	—	50	40	—	—	None	-	-	-	-	H.M. inspector.
Norwich - (Alderman Norman's School.)	40	60	60	19	40	60	60	45	40	G.D.; P.; D.F. D.M.; T.M.; P.M.	Domestic economy, especially with regard to sanitary matters.	-	-	-	By Trustees.
Snettisham -	46	46	46	—	46	46	46	7	2	G.D.; P.; C.	-	-	Masters	-	-
Little Walsing- ham.	13	13	13	6	—	13	13	—	—	-	-	-	Dictation, 13.	-	Appointed by Govern- ors.

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
—	—	—	All	—	Vicar	Common Prayer morning and evening.	—	Vicar.	—	—
Yes	Seafaring	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayers by S.P.C.K.	All	Curate	Sunday school morn. and even.	No rule.
—	Yes	—	32	Open to all.	Master.	Book of C.P. before and after school.	All	Rector	—	Boarders to church. Days boys wherethey please.
—	—	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	—	—	—	Rector.	—	—
—	—	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	Arch-deacon.	Com. Prayer	—	Archdeacon.	—	—
No	No	No	60	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book	—	—	—	—
—	Yes	—	46	Ch. of Eng.	—	Book of C.P.	All will be.	Vicar and H.M.	Three	Whole school, except private day scholars.
—	—	—	13	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Book of C.P.	All	Minister of parish.	None	With parents.

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	DISCIPLINE.						RECREATION - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.	
<i>Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.</i> Aylsham - -	Yes - -	—	—	—	—	—	25 yds. by 35.	Adjoin- ing school.	—	
Cromer -	Yes - -	Public -	All - -	Report master.	to - -	—	Small	Adjoin- ing.	- -	
Feltwell - -	Yes -	- - -	Yes - -	- - -	- - -	—	None	- - -	-	
Grimston -	Yes -	Public -	Master -	None	- - -	27	Board- ers $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Day boys 12 perches.	Close	Private prop- erty. Board- ers only.	
Great Massing- ham.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Harleston -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwich - (Alderman Norman's School.)	Yes - -	Publicly -	All - -	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Snettisham -	Yes - -	When in- flicted, which is rare, pub- licly.	- - -	- - -	Super- vision.	26	3 acres	Ad- joining.	Board- ers.	
Little Walsing- ham.	Yes -	Publicly	All - -	- - -	- - -	—	None	- - -	-	

- - - RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	Bishop of diocese.	-	-
No - -	Drilling -	-	No library	- - -	- - -	Examiners are appointed by Goldsmiths' Company.	Yes; especially navigation.	None.
No - -	- - -	-	Open to 1st class.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	No views -	- - -	Yes - -	Irregular attendance.
Barn	- - -	-	-	Thorough Eng. with Fr., Latin, chemistry.	Plain English	Expedient -	To some extent expedient/or possible.	Irregular attendance. Gang system of labour.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - -	- - -	-	All -	Good plain English.	Same - -	Inexpedient	No - -	-
No	Drilling -	No	All -	Thorough Eng. plain education.	Read, write, cipher.	Uncertain -	-	-
None	- - -	-	- - -	1st. Thorough English. 2nd. Latin, Greek, Fr., mathematics.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin.	Examined already.	Inexpedient.	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION
OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY
TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[See Explanatory Note on p. 111.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment (1866).			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb. (in 1866) under Instruct	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.					
BAWDESWELL -	515	John Leeds -	1728	£ 49*	£ 29	£ —	No -	1d. to 4d. (7 boys and 5 girls free).	Farmers, tradesmen, and agricul- tural labour- ers.	50	4
BEESTON -	645	Rev. Wm. Barnwell.	1806	6	6	1	Yes -	1d.	Labourers and small trades- men.	22	4
BLOFIELD -	1 155	Rev. Chas. Reve.	1727	16 (mixed charity)	10	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers.	3	
BRANCASTER -	1,002	Robert Smith	1596	94 (mixed charity)	40	—	Yes -	None	Field labour -	20	
BRANDON PARVA	208	A. Costivel -	1692	1	(As returned in 1834). No endowed school (Return 1834)						
BRESSINGHAM -	596	Elizabeth Bar- ker.	1735	16	16	—	Yes -	1d.	Small farmers and labour- ers.	32	5
BURNHAM THORPE	427	Rich. Bunting	1601	44	44	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly labour- ers.	30	2
COLTISHALL -	973	John Chapman	1719	?	20	—	Yes -	(2s. a qrtr.)	Chiefly agri- cultural.	19	
COLTON -	228	{ Rev. Henry 1726 Rix. E. Brown - 1732 }	{ 1726 1732 }	87. 8s.	77. 8s.	1	No further information.				
LITTLE CRESSING- HAM.	243	Wm. Farrer -	1809	9	9	—	No -	1d.	Labourers, far- mers, trades- men, &c.	29	4
DICKLEBURGH -	395	H. Kett -	1813	29	29	—	No -	1d.	Generally labourers.	63	
NORTH ELMHAM	1,251	Rich. Milles -	1813	40	40	—	Yes -	(14 or 15 pay 5s. a qrtr.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	72	

* Part of income belongs to school at Foxley.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number of (in 1867) Scholars learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer- tified.	School under Govern- ment In- spection or not.	Number of Teachers.				
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)											
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.												
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A.; 1 boy M.B.	None	-	Two	-	Rector, church- wardens, and overseers.	Neither	-	No	-	Mast. and sewing mist.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Rectors of Beeston and Mileham.	Neither	-	No	-	One.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Min. and church- wardens.	Neither	-	No	-	One.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Trustee	Neither	-	No	-	One.	
—	—	—	—	1 M.B.	-	-	None	-	Rector and two churchwardens.	Neither	-	No	-	One mast.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Five	Trustees	Neither	-	No	-	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	-	Chancel- lor of Norwich and rector.	Neither	-	No	-	Two
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Rector and 2 churchwardens.	Neither	-	Yes	-	Two, mist. and sister.	
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	Four	Rector with trustees' assent.	Neither	-	No	-	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	-	V. and church- wardens.	Vicar as manager.	Mast. cert.	Yes	-	Five.	

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction		
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.	
					Educational.	Other Benefit of Scholars.						
HAPPISBURGH	584	Vicar of Happisburgh.	1820 about	£ 9	£ 9	£ —	Yes (mist.)	1d.	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	41	36	
HEVINGHAM	838	John Hall	1729	12	10	2	Yes	(Ten free.)	Agricultural labourers.	25	13	
MARTHAM: Free School	1,092	Christopher Amis.	1622	18	15	—	Yes	None	Labourers	15	—	
"		{ Mrs. Creasy	—	12	6	}	No	None	Labourers	—	} 7 10	
"		{ Mrs. Bowman	—	9	6							
MILEHAM	546	A. Elwyn	—	17	(As returned in 1834.)			No further information.				
"		{ Rev. C. Ward	1743									
"		{ Rev. C. Barnwell.	1773									
NORTHWOLD	1,370	Mrs. Holder	1827	10	10	—	Yes	1d.	Chiefly agricultural.	(No information.)		
NORWICH: Boys' Hospital School.	74,891	Alderman Anguish.	1617	{ 1,430 907	120	198	Yes	{ None	Industrial classes.	{ 76 —	—	
Girls' Hospital School.		"			30	332	Yes					
Old Meeting British School.		Bartholomew Balderston.	1761	40	20*	—	No	None	Mostly mechanics and hucksters.	14	6	
Presbyterian Charity School.		Joanna Scott and others.	1709	206†	134‡	—	No	(2s. a qrtr.)	Various	80	123	
ORMESBY ST. MARGARET WITH SCRATBY.	1,086	Rev. James Symonds.	1843	2	2	—	No	2d. and 1d.	Agriculture and fishing.	50	25	
PULHAM ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.	863	Wm. Pennoyer	1670	25	25	—	No	1d.	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	16	6	
REDENHALL WITH HARLESTON.	1,736	John Dove	1712	80	63	—	No	1d.	Labourers and very small tradesmen.	63 average.	—	
RINGLAND	360	Ann Le Neve	1718	28	28	—	No	None	Labourers	14	14	
ROUGHTON	412	Rev. Robert Brown.	1694	45	45	—	Yes	None	Husbandmen	23	12	

* Half gross income absorbed in pension to late master.

† Net 1637.

‡ Besides 20% pension to former master.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning		Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.		
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)									
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.										
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	Seven	Vicar	Mist. cert.	Yes	Four.		
10	—	—	—	None	-	None	Two ch. wardens and two overseers.		Neither	No	Master.		
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.		
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.		
—	—	—	—	1 boy L.; 1 boy E.A.	-	None	One	Rev. C. Norman.	Neither	No; diocesan.	Three.		
76	—	—	—	None	-	Sixteen	Twenty-one.	Trustees	Neither	No	One.		
—	36	—	36	None	-	(Several rewarded)			Six	Trst. with comm. of Brit. Sch.	Mist. cert.	No	Mist. and matron.
—	—	—	—	None	-	None			Seven	Trustees (mast.), ladies' committee. (mist.)	Mast. cert.	Yes (boys' school).	Mast. and 2 mist.
—	—	—	—	12 boys B.; 40 boys N. Sc.	-	None	Seven	Trustees (mast.), ladies' committee. (mist.)	Mist. cert., mast. not.	Yes (girls' school).	Mast. and p. teacher; mist. and 3 p. teachers.		
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B.	-	None	One	Vicar	Neither	No	Two.		
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	One	Governors of Christ's Hospital.	Neither	No	One.		
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	Three	Nat. Sch. managers.	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.		
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.		
—	—	—	—	None	-	None	Lord Suffield.		Neither	No	Mast.		

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Master or Mistress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number in 1867 under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
SAHAM-TONEY.	1,286	{ Mr. Goffe - 1612 Rev. R. Terry 1622 }	1612	£ 56	£ 50	—	Yes -	None	Small tradesmen and labourers.	85	—
SCARNING.	693	Wm. Seckar -	1604	211	110	—	Yes -	None	Farmers, mechanics, labourers, &c.	58	61
SHIPDHAM.	1,644	Thos. Bullock	1735	70	70	—	Yes -	3d. and 1d.	Farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers.	84	75
SPORLE WITH-PALGRAVE.	806	Sir M. Hold-worthy.		32†	All	—	No further information.				
SWAFFHAM: Hamond's School.	3,559	Nicholas Hamond.	1725	22	22	—	Yes -	(21s. to 15s. a qrtr.)	Farmers and tradesmen.	21	—
TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT.	2,303	Subscription -	1818	7	7	—	Yes -	1d. to 6d.	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	120	70
THORPE NEXT NORWICH.	1,453	Sam. Chapman, D.D.	1706	55	39	—	Yes -	2d.	Small shopkeepers and labourers.	49	—
WALPOLE ST. PETER.	1,252	Anthony Curton.	1705	120*	70	—	(Rented by Trust.)	1d., 2d., 3d.	Chiefly farm labourers.	80	47
WEST WALTON.	950	Mary Dales -	1793	23	23	—	No -	None	Labourers -	12	12
WELNEY.	1,101	Wm. Marshall	1661	(Mixed charity)	77	—	Yes -	None	Farmers and labourers.	70	65
GREAT YARMOUTH: Children's Hospital. Charity School.	34,810	E. Owner -	1650	1,055	670	—	Yes -	None	Mechanics and fishermen.	170	100
		Subscription -	1713	230	150 about.	92	Yes -	None	Principally fishermen and sailors.	100	48
Old Meeting School.		J. Carter and others.	1719	13†	13	—	No further information.				

* Subject to mortgage, &c.

† Information furnished by Charity Commission.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning			Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Cer-tificated.	School under Govern-ment In-spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.									
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	-	-	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. trained.	No; dioce-san.	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	.	-	None	Nine	Trustees (mast.), mast. with trustees approval.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	16 boys and 8 girls M.B.			None	Eight	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None			None	Five	Trustees and rector.	Neither	Yes	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Master assisted by his family.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Three	Trustees	B.A. (clerk.)	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	-	Nineteen	Fcoffees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Two mast. and 2 mist.
100	48	—	—	None	-	-	(Bible given to those who leave.)	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Master.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

WALTHAMSTOW.—FOREST SCHOOL (IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE).

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1834.

Constitution.—Originally proprietary. In A.D. 1848 trustees transferred their interest to a trustee who died September 1864, and trusteeship is now vested in head master. School has a foundation for twenty four boys nominated by twelve vice-presidents, each of whom has two nominations. If nomination be not filled up within three months after a vacancy it is offered for competition. It is understood that boys so nominated will complete their education in school, unless elected at Eton, Winchester, or on other foundations. Boys on foundation may compete for exhibitions, and remain until nineteen. Candidates for nominations must be under fourteen; sons of clergymen and professional men who need assistance preferred.

Exhibitions.—One of 40*l.* for any boy elected from school to an open scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge. Three exhibitions of 20 guineas and three choral exhibitions of 30 guineas, all tenable at school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Doctrines and duties of religion in conformity with the teaching of the Church of England, Latin and Greek classics, with English, Latin, and Greek compositions, geography, history, modern languages, and course of mathematics preparatory to Universities and Naval and Military schools (King's College calendar), and professional and commercial pursuits.

Government and Master.—Council of King's College governors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Seven resident, (three of Oxford, three of Cambridge,) five non-resident and occasional. Head master, D.D., Oxford; income 500*l.* to 600*l.* Second master has privilege of boarding one boy in five, and educating such boarders free in school; receives also school payment of one boy in five. Salaries of other masters, third 200*l.* and capitation fee of 2*l.* per boy above sixty; lower 100*l.* with rooms and board; mathematical, 180*l.* with board; composition, 150*l.* with rooms and board; drawing 80*l.* besides dinner; French 90*l.* besides dinner; other masters paid according to time.

Day Scholars.—20 (average) from distances up to one or two miles; pay for general work 21*l.* Elementary drawing 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; special drawing 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; German 6*l.* 6*s.*; drilling 15*s.*; stationery 10*s.* 6*d.*; library 9*s.*

Boarders.—78 (average) in houses of head, second, third, and composition masters, and a master's widow. Three meals a day; besides slight supper, and a piece of bread and butter at 11 o'clock a.m. Meat once; twice, if ordered. Terms for boys on the foundation, under fourteen 52*l.* 10*s.*, above fourteen 63*l.*; for boarders not on foundation, 70 guineas under 14, 80 guineas over 14 years. Cubical contents of bed rooms in largest boarding house 700 feet

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

on an average per boy. Rise $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 a.m. ; retire $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading, writing, and usually some knowledge of Latin required from boys on admission.

School variously classified according to subjects. School course modified to suit special cases. On week days head master catechises from time to time. Boys who do not learn Greek instructed in New Testament separately. School work begins and ends (for boarders) with prayers taken from Liturgy. A school chapel since 1857.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination ; and, except from lower to upper school, separate for every group of subjects.

Examination every term, at Midsummer by head master of King's College school or others appointed by council of King's College. Prize given to head boy by King's College ; other prizes given out of school funds.

Punishments :—All under regulation ; impositions, confinement to bounds ; corporal punishment very rarely employed ; then by head master, in presence of a monitor ; if case be very flagrant, publicly.

Playground small gravel ground, besides large open green before school. Racquet court. Swimming bath (also hot baths). Master always present, usually two, at bathing times. Bounds prescribed. Drilling taught.

On average of last five years, two boys have within one year of leaving school gone to University. In the years 1864–8 four boys annually on an average have proceeded to Universities ; three of the 16 have gained open scholarships ; about three annually to Winchester, Harrow, Rugby, Marlborough, and Haileybury.

School open 39 weeks in the year. In summer elder boys in school 44 hours and a half in the week and younger boys 38 and a half ; in winter half an hour less three days a week. All lessons prepared in school, except by monitors. Playtime 27 hours and a half in the week.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,

Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

(a) Scholarship at Oxford (St. Mary Hall).

Denyer prize at Oxford.

Scholarship at Queens' College, Oxford.

Postmastership at Merton College, Oxford.

Exhibition at St. Edmund Hall.

Eveleigh prize at Oriel College, Oxford.

Two gold medals at London University.

First-class matriculation, do.

Second-class matriculation, do.

Second-class matriculation, do.

First-class, classics, Oxford.

(b) Woolwich, by two boys ; Engineers and Artillery.

Staff College.

Three direct commissions.

(c) Two boys elected on foundation at Westminster.

Two boys elected on foundation at Winchester at head of competitors from schools.

One boy elected on foundation at Winchester.

One boy elected on foundation at Bradfield, head of the roll.

Three Royal Navy.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders, deceased.	Walthamstow	One mile.
" 2	Clerk in Orders -	Wanstead -	Do.
" 3	Business	Walthamstow	Do.
" 4	Merchant	Walthamstow	Do.
" 5	Lawyer -	Wanstead	Do.
" 6	Sec. to Hospital	Stratford	3½ miles.
" 7	Banker	Woodford - -	One mile.
" 8	Banker -	Woodford - -	Do.
" 9	Esquire -	Woodford -	Do.
" 10	Merchant - -	Walthamstow -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Esquire - -	Woodford -	One mile.
" 2	Esquire - -	Woodford -	Do.
" 3	Merchant - -	Wanstead -	Do.
" 4	Merchant - -	Wanstead -	Do.
" 5	Business - -	Wanstead - -	Do.
" 6	Business - -	Leytonstone	Do.
" 7	Widow -	Woodford	Do.
" 8	Esquire -	Snaresbrook	¾ mile.
" 9	Agent -	Woodford -	1¼ mile.
" 10	Agent - -	Woodford -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Merchant -	Manchester	Head master.
" 2	Merchant - -	Levenshulme, Manchester.	Do.
" 3	Esquire -	Butterton Park, Staffordshire.	Do.
" 4	Esquire -	Hurst, near Reading-	Do.
" 5	Merchant -	Manchester -	Do.
" 6	Business -	Leicester -	Do.
" 7	Esquire -	Manchester -	Do.
" 8	Business -	Portsmouth	Do.
" 9	Clerk in Orders (deceased).	Oxford - -	Do.
" 10	Clerk in Orders.	Derby -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Esquire - -	London -	Second master.
" 2	Merchant -	Sicily -	Head master.
" 3	Architect -	Sydenham -	Do.
" 4	Business -	Clapton - -	Second master.
" 5	Merchant -	Barbadoes	Do.
" 6	Merchant -	Clapton -	Do.
" 7	Merchant -	Lisbon - -	Head master.
" 8	Clerk in Orders -	Rochford - -	Do.
" 9	Merchant -	Sicily - -	Do.
" 10	Lawyer -	London -	Second master.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

Walthamstow.—Forest School.

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Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1894.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1894.	
Physics	15	1			Y,	13	1	1		H.		H,						
Natural History.	15	1	45s				1½											
Chemistry	15	1																
History	All	7		6	17	1	1				Same as 1st							
Geography	All	7																
English Grammar.	12	1																
English Literature.	12	1									Same as 1st.							
English Composition.	12	1																
Reading	All	6																
Writing	*	5																
Music	34	—	gs.															
Drawing	All	5	1½	14	15	1	1											

The gross time of preparation is not given. With 1st class it occupies about 2½ hours 4 days a week for classics, and 1½ hours 2 days a week; but boys are encouraged to prepare irrespective of fixed times.
* All lower school.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys).

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

SAHAM-TONEY.—COLLEGE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1852.

Constitution.—School premises vested in present rector of parish, and occupied rent free by master, who receives whole of income.

Objects.—To impart a thoroughly good and religious education (prospectus). Improvement of the education of the sons of farmers, tradesmen, and others of middle class.

Subjects of Instruction.—Holy Scriptures and Liturgy of Church of England; mathematics, including arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, practical land surveying, book-keeping, and mental arithmetic; elements of natural philosophy and agricultural chemistry; usual course of English instruction, including grammar, elocution, composition, derivation, geography, maps, globes, history, drawing, and vocal music; Latin and French; drilling (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—School carried on under supervision of rector.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head and two assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—15; five between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to five miles; pay for general work, from 8 to 12, 1*l.* 15*s.*; from 12 to 15, 2*l.* per quarter.

Boarders.—20, all in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, under 12, 25*l.*; above 12, 28*l.* Washing 2*l.* 8*s.* School bills; highest 36*l.*, average 30*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 332 feet per boy. Rise 6 to 7 a.m., retire 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write from dictation, and work simple sums in arithmetic.

School various, classified according to subject, boys being sometimes grouped together for oral lessons. Boys who show special aptitude for certain studies, or are intended for certain lines of life, allowed to work privately; the master examining work so done during playhours or after other boys are gone to bed. Daily instruction in Bible. School work begins with hymn, portion of Scripture read by head master, and prayers from Prayer Book, whole occupying about 10 minutes.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination occasionally by examiners appointed by Cambridge syndicate providing for the examination of schools. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, *i.e.*, pieces of poetry, &c., to be learnt, or sums to be worked. Caning rare, and inflicted publicly before the school. Only one instance known.

Playground two acres. Master always present. Boys, except seniors, not allowed to go beyond school premises.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 36 to 38 hours in the week, besides time for preparation.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor - -	Watton, Mitford, Norfolk.	1 mile.
" 2	Tailor - -	Do. - -	Do.
" 3	Tea Merchant - -	Do. - -	Do.
" 4	Farmer - -	Stow Bedon, Attleborough.	5 milcs.
" 5	Do. - -	Ashill, Watton -	3 do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Miller - -	Saham Toney, Watton	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 2	Farmer - -	Ovington, do. -	2 miles.
" 3	Farmer - -	Ashill - -	3 do.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Shouldham Abbey, Downham.	} With Head Master.
" 2	Shoe Manufacturer -	Norwich - -	
" 3	Solicitor - -	Swaffham - -	
" 4	Clergyman - -	Marsham - -	
" 5	Retired from London	Wymondham	
" 6	Surgeon - -	Shipdham -	
" 7	Corn Merchant	Thetford - -	
" 8	Timber Merchant -	Lowestoft - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Paper Manufacturer -	Norwich - -	}
" 2	Builder - -	Norwich - -	
" 2	Solicitor - -	Lynn - -	
" 4	Farmer - -	East Bradenham	
" 5	Do. - -	Saham Toney -	

For Table B., see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last ten years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil Services; (c) or at the Middle Class Examinations.

At the Civil Service Examinations the boys have always come off 1st or 2nd position.

At the Middle Class Examinations (Cambridge) boys have passed in both Senior and Junior Divisions. One boy from the school at the Norwich Centre has taken the highest position of any junior boy in the Eastern Counties; having obtained 1st class in honours, distinguished in Scripture, English, Mathematics, and French.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.
Religious Knowledge	55	4
Latin	22	4
French	34	4
Arithmetic	55	4
Book-keeping	25	2
Mensuration and Surveying	10	1
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	20	2
Physics	55	1
Chemistry } as Lectures	55	1
History	55	4
Geography	55	4
English Grammar	55	4
English Composition	55	4
Reading	55	4
Writing	55	4
Vocal Music	55	4
Drawing (books)	24	2
(Rest on Slates)		

Dancing and Piano Forte, 1*l.* 1*s.* extra each.

The 1st and 2nd classes work together, when possible, as do the 3rd and 4th classes.

There are 16 boys in 1st class, average age 14½ years; 16 in 2nd, average age 13½; 15 in 3rd, average age 12·2; and 8 boys in 4th, of the average age of 11·1.

In the 1st and 2nd classes the subjects for second half-year of 1864 were—
Scripture.—St. Matthew's Gospel, Acts of the Apostles, and chief prophecies of the Bible.

Latin.—Class 1st. Cicero, about 500 lines; Virgil's *Æneid*, part of 6th book; Henry's 2nd Latin Course; Grammar, &c.

Latin.—Class 2nd. Grammar, whole of Henry's 1st Latin book, and three lives from Cornelius Nepos.

French.—Class 1st. Hall's 2nd Course, the whole of *L'Avare*, and Marie Stuart.

French.—Class 2nd. Hall's 2nd Course and Reader.

History.—From William I. to Victoria, outlines, particularly from Henry VII. to the death of Queen Anne.

Geography.—British Isles, Europe and North America.

Algebra to Simple Equations.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Stocks, Interest, &c.

In the 3rd and 4th classes—

The same English subjects as in 1st and 2nd classes, only less advanced.

Latin.—Class 3rd. About 200 lines of Eutropius; 1st Latin book; Grammar. Class 4th. Grammar and 1st Latin book, and *Delectus*.

French.—Class 3rd. Hall's Course, whole book, and Grammar.

Class 4th. Part of the same course.

Geography, History, Dictation, and Composition, &c., as the 1st Classes.

Arithmetic not so advanced.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

WALTHAMSTOW MISSION SCHOOL (for daughters of missionaries).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Girls).

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1838.

Constitution.—Partly supported by subscriptions, in part self-supporting.

Objects.—To relieve anxieties of foreign missionaries of all denominations during necessary separation from their children, to aid them pecuniarily, and to prepare pupils either to return to their parents in India and elsewhere, or, when necessary, to fit them to provide for themselves as governesses. No child admitted under five years of age nor above twelve, nor retained after seventeen, except in special cases to be agreed on by committee. (Rules, December, A.D. 1861.)

Course of Instruction prescribed.—Education and arrangements carefully planned with a view to foreign services, whether strictly missionary or not; music an extra; education to be liberal and respectable; attention to domestic affairs to be taught at a suitable age. (Rules.)

Government and Teachers.—All arrangements, domestic and educational, under direction of committee of 26 ladies chosen by annual general meeting of subscribers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—French, music, drawing, singing, and English subjects usual subjects of instruction; German learnt by 14 pupils, Latin by 6.

Teachers.—Three resident and four non-resident, besides matron and needle-woman. Head teacher's salary 100*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—50. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms not to exceed 12*l.* per annum for children under 10 years of age, or 15*l.* above; clothing 5*l.* extra; music 3*l.* (Rules.) Every scholar has not a separate bed. Rise, 6 to 6½ a.m.; retire, 7½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils usually come from home-teaching.

Pupils classified as far as possible by general proficiency. Bible classes held every morning. Family worship night and morning.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination.

Examination once a year by a gentleman appointed by committee, by a master and a French lady. Prizes given.

Loss of marks general punishment; younger pupils sometimes obliged to sit still during play-hours or sent to bed.

Large garden attached to school. Callisthenics taught as part of system.

Schoolrooms warmed and ventilated by fires and windows. Not all seats provided with backs.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 45 hours in the week. About 12 hours in the week allowed for exercise.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	
Religious Knowledge.	50	2	—	30	14	6	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	6	1	—	3	—
Latin	6	2	—	2	16	1	1	1	1	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	47	4	—	8	15	3	1	2	3	10	14	3	1	2	3	3	Grandineau's Conversations, p. 176-194; Noël and Chapuis's Gram., p. 20-47; De Pan (Milly) 1-57; Boudet.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	14	2	—	5	15	2	1	1	1	9	15	2	1	1	1	1	Eulenstein's Ex., 9th Ex. to 13 and 41-48; Sornenstern's German, 30-32 and 92-105.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arithmetic	50	5	—	4	16	2	1	—	1	9	15	2	1	2	1	1	Colenso—Fractions.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Taught with the Blackboard.
Mathematics, pure or applied, besides preceding.	4	1	—	4	16	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of Finest (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.			
Natural History.	30	2	—	7	16	1	1	1	1	Brewer's Guide to Science, p. 162-192.	23	13	1	1	1	1	3	Brewer's Guide to Science, p. 32-44.	1	13	1	1	1	3	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.		
History.	50	4	—	14	15	3	1	—	3	Keightley's Eng. Hist., Chas. II. and Jas. II.; Macaulay for same period; Burnet, Hist. in all ages, p. 105-135; Gibbon's Reigns of Theodosius & Honorius.	16	13	3	1	—	—	3	Markham's Eng. Hist., Will. I. to Henry II.; Goldsmith's Greece, p. 65-198.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.		
Geography.	50	4	—	14	15	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's Geography, p. 206-224.	16	13	1	1	—	1	1	Cornwell's Geography—England.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.		
English Grammar.	50	4	—	7	16	1	1	—	1	Kennion's Grammar, from p. 180.	10	14	1	1	1	1	1	Kennion's Gram. to p. 86.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.		
English Literature.	17	2	—	7	16	1	1	—	1	Angus's Handbook, p. 47-88.	10	14	1	1	1	1	1	Angus's Handbk, p. 1-12.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.		
English Composition.	30	3	—	Variable.				Do.				Do.				Do.				Do.				Do.			
Reading.	50	5	—	Do.				Do.				Do.				Do.				Do.				Do.			
Writing.	50	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	Macaulay's History.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Young Composer, p. 1-27.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.		
Instrumental Music.	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.			
Vocal Music.	50	2	—	30	14	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.			
Drawing.	50	6	—	6	16	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.			
Callisthenics.	50	3	—	14	15	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.			
Needlework.	50	3	—	14	15	3	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1865.			
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LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS
for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
 - (a) a separate foundation, or
 - (b) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
 - (a) are the endowments of the School separate, or
 - (b) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?
22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?
23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?
24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?
25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?
26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?
27. By whom is each held?
28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?
29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state
 - (a) the total number;
 - (b) the amount of each;
 - (c) the period for which it is tenable;
 - (d) the conditions of tenure.
30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOL.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.
32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?
33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or management upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.
34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?
35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over
 - (a) the internal management and regulations of the School;
 - (b) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
 - (c) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
 - (d) the studies;
 - (e) the discipline;
 - (f) the payments by the boys;
 - (g) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

OBJECTS OF TRUST.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?
38. Is the endowment
 - (a) for the education of boys only;
 - or (b) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?
40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?
41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?
42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?
43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?
44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.
45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?
46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?
47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

MASTERS (including USHER) of SCHOOL.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?
 49. How many foundation masters are there?
 50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?
 51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?
 52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?
 53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?
 54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?
 55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?
 56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?
 57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?
 58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?
 59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?
 60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?
 61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?
 62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?
 63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
 - (a) from the endowment;
 - (b) from fees for instruction;
 - (c) from profits of boarders;
 - (d) from any other sources?
 64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?
 65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?
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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED
SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
 - (a) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
 - (b) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (a) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
or (b) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
 - (a) to any university?
 - (b) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
 - (a) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
 - or (b) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects sub-ordinately;
 - or (c) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
 - (a) by seniority;
 - or (b) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
 - or (c) by examination at the end of the half year;
 - or (d) in what other way?
26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?
28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
 - (a) in school;
 - (b) out of school under supervision by a master;
 - (c) out of school not under supervision?
29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
 - (a) to use translations;
 - or (b) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
 - or (c) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
 - (a) in prose;
 - (b) in verse?
31. Are such exercises, if any,—
 - (a) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
 - (b) continuous pieces for translation;
 - (c) original composition?
32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
 - (a) taken from text books;
 - (b) dictated orally by the master;
 - (c) set in writing?
33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
 - (a) by text books;
 - (b) by oral lectures;
 - (c) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
 - (d) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?
34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 - (a) geometrical drawing;
 - (b) perspective;
 - (c) freehand drawing from the flat;
 - (d) freehand drawing from models;
 - (e) colouring?
35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?
36. How often is the School examined?
37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?
38. In what subjects?
39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?
40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
 - (a) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
 - (b) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
 - (c) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (a) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(b) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of flogging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule, that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?
65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?
78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?
84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER or MISTRESS
of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for GIRLS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER OF SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
 - (a) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
 - (b) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.
4. From what distance do the day scholars come?
5. Do they (a) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
or (b) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?
9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?
10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
 - (a) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
 - or (b) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects sub-ordinately;
 - or (c) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
 - (a) by seniority;
 - or (b) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
 - or (c) by examination at the end of the half year;
 - or (d) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
 - (a) in school;
 - (b) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
 - (c) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
 - (a) to use translations;
 - or (b) to have assistance from the teacher;
 - or (c) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
 - (a) in prose;
 - (b) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
 - (a) short sentences taken from exercise books?
 - (b) continuous pieces for translation;
 - (c) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
 - (a) taken from text books;
 - (b) dictated orally by the teacher;
 - (c) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
 - (a) from abridgments ;
 - (b) from standard authors ;
 - (c) from oral lectures ?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
 - (a) by text books ;
 - (b) by oral lectures ;
 - (c) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer ;
 - (d) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves ?
9. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 - (a) geometrical drawing ;
 - (b) perspective ;
 - (c) freehand drawing from the flat ;
 - (d) freehand drawing from models ;
 - (e) colouring ?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 - (a) harmony ;
 - (b) instrumental music ;
 - (c) class singing ;
 - (d) solo singing ?
41. How often is the School examined ?
42. By what examiners and how are they appointed ?
43. In what subjects ?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School ?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere ?
46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination ?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction ?
48. (a) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction ?
- (b) Is any other teacher or person ?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers ?
50. What prayers are used ?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers ?
52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them ?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays ? and how is the day observed ?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday ?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline ? or, if not, who can interfere with him ?
56. What punishments are in use ? and for what offences are they inflicted ?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only ?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others ?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline ?
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed ?
61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other ?
62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance ?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
 - (a) Are the proprietors incorporated?
 - (b) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
 - (a) the internal management and regulation of the School?
 - (b) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
 - (c) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
 - (d) the studies?
 - (e) the discipline?
 - (f) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
 - (a) the total number;
 - (b) the amount of each;
 - (c) the period for which it is tenable;
 - (d) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
 - (a) persons to be instructed?
 - or (b) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
 - (a) Are the proprietors incorporated?
 - (b) With limited or unlimited liability?

